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BRITISH-SOVIET AGREEMENT IS NOT REACHED

Sir Austen Chamberlain and Maxim Litvinoff Discuss Two Countries' Relations

OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUE IS AGREED BY BOTH

Aristide Briand Spends a Busy Day at Geneva Interviewing Delegates

GENEVA, Dec. 5 (AP)—It was not found possible to reach any basis of agreement, says an official communique issued by the British delegation at the conclusion of an interview this afternoon between Sir Austen Chamberlain and Maxim Litvinoff arranged to discuss Soviet-British relations.

The full text of the British communiqué, which was agreed to by Mr. Litvinoff, who is Soviet Vice-Commissar for Foreign Affairs, reads: "Mr. Litvinoff having asked Sir Austen Chamberlain for an interview, the meeting took place between them at the Hotel Beaurivage. The meeting gave occasion for a frank exchange of views upon the relations between the Union of Soviet Republics and the British Government.

"It was not, however, found possible to reach any basis of agreement within the course of the interview."

The interview between Mr. Litvinoff and the British Foreign Secretary lasted about an hour. When it ended Mr. Litvinoff hurried down the staircase and left the hotel, refusing to make any statement.

Subsequently a British spokesman announced that the statement issued by the British was "an agreed communiqué."

Augustin Waldemaras, Premier of Lithuania, has arrived at Geneva accompanied by Dr. Zaunis, former Lithuanian representative to the League of Nations. "We shall ask the League's assistance on two points," the Premier informed the Associated Press correspondent. "Our position is that Poland's oppression of Lithuanians in the Vilna area by suppressing Lithuanian schools, hindering churches and imprisoning Lithuanians is a distinct violation of the Treaty of Versailles, in that it is oppression of the minority.

"Our second claim is that through the promotion of bandit gangs and encouragement of raids, Poland is engaged in a conspiracy to overthrow the Lithuanian Government. We shall produce witnesses and much evidence to support this second charge."

To Raise Vilna Issue

Mr. Waldemaras told the correspondent that it was his purpose to bring the question of Poland's right to Vilna before the League at this time, and that he would not bother the League with other differences between Poland and Lithuania, as he felt that the disputes between the countries must be gradually settled. He declared that refugees from Lithuania, who are chiefly in Vilna and Riga, number only about 200, and that only part of them are supporting Poland's position.

In response to inquiries about his actual position at the head of the Government, which was brought about by a military coup, and the charge that he is its dictator, the Premier said that he is in politics against his will as he is really only a university professor, but was asked by the military group in control to set up a government, so that anarchy might be averted.

BY CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GENEVA, Dec. 5—Quite a galaxy of foreign ministers have arrived at Geneva for the League of Nations Council meeting and they spent a busy time yesterday getting into

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Who Will Be Chosen in 1928?

Presenting a series of character sketches of men who have been mentioned in connection with the nomination for President of the United States. Inclusion of an individual in the series does not imply that he aspires to the office.

1—HERBERT HOOVER



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Expert Engineer Turned to Public Service When Belgium Called for Relief—Proves Ability at Co-operation in Cabinet

By CHRISTIAN A. HERTER
Editor of the Independent

I THINK it was in the winter of 1915 that I first heard the name of Herbert Hoover. Someone was talking of distress in Belgium and referred to a letter just received from an American boy in Brussels who had gone to work for "Hoover's relief commission." I asked who this man Hoover might be. No one knew exactly, except that he was an engineer of sorts who had been picked up by some group or other to do a rather vague job in Belgium. That was all. But that was 12 years ago. Today more persons know something of Herbert Hoover than of any contemporary figure. He is only 53 years old. The story of those 53 years will some day form at least a part of the inspiration for one of the greatest romantic biographies ever written. The other part still awaits development.

Mr. Hoover's beginnings were as humble as those of any star who has flashed across the firmament of American history. He was born in the little town of West Branch, Ia. His father was a blacksmith of Dutch descent; his mother a Quaker preacher. Before he reached the age 7, both had passed on.

Desire for Knowledge

Relatives took him under their wing and carried him to Salem, Ore., where, until he was 13, he received the best education pioneers could afford. Then he contributed his share of the budget by working in truck gardens and as a clerk, always reaching out, though, for more knowledge. With the founding at Palo Alto, Calif., of the new Leland Stanford University, he enrolled as one of its first students.

Geology and mining engineering became his principal interests. Though working in summer as an apprentice engineer for the United States Geological Survey, his first real job came from Louis Janin, an engineer of San Francisco. In this connection I cannot refrain from telling the story of how the job was obtained. It is typical of the Hoover approach to a problem.

Mr. Janin was the leading engineer of the coast. Young Hoover was determined to work in his office. An interview was arranged. Mr. Janin protested that he had no job Hoover was persistent. He inquired if there were no opening of any kind even as janitor or hall boy. Janin admitted that there was a stenographic vacancy, but nothing else. Hoover asked how soon it had to be filled. Janin answered in two weeks Hoover said "I'll take it." In two weeks he returned, having learned stenography, and was enrolled as a $50-a-month clerk.

Harmonious Labor Forces

That was the beginning. In the next 20 years Herbert Hoover had climbed from the clerkship to a position as one of the leading consulting engineers of the world. He had carried on operations in Australia, China, New Zealand, India, Mexico, Russia and the United States. Each year would see his return to California and the beginning of a new venture. By 1914 something like 175,000 men had worked in the enterprises under his direction, and never a strike among them. Harbors, railways, whole cities even, were created under his segis, yet when the World War broke out, the name of Hoover was one known only to the professional world.

The early summer of 1914 found Mr. Hoover in London, where he had gone to enlist the interest of several foreign governments in the Panama Pacific Exposition, held the following year in San Francisco. While he was there war broke out and at once his services were enlisted by Ambassador Page to help relieve and repatriate stranded Americans.

That period marked the end of

(Continued on Page 17 Column 2)

Write Up, Not Down, Poet Tells Students

Gettysburg Address Taken as Model of Simplicity by Edwin Markham

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—"No man can be a writer unless he has some idealism," declared Edwin Markham, American poet and lecturer, in his address before students of journalism at Syracuse University.

"Go to the poorhouse rather than write low-down, slushy stories," said Mr. Markham. "There are enough high-minded men in America. Write for them."

A newspaper man, Mr. Markham believes, is not supposed to write too well. Editors hold that the common people can't understand anything unless it is written simply.

The Gettysburg Address, Mr. Markham cited as a model of how to write greatly and still be within the reach of ordinary man.

"We must try to see things keenly, vividly. We must strive for something that brings out a touch of reality." Writing, according to Mr. Markham, is getting people out of the crowd. Writers should be individual.

Mr. Markham urged the students to be observant. When they see something of interest they should make a mental note of it. Besides they should read the great masters of literature.

CHOCOLATE FIRMS COMBINE

NEW YORK (AP)—Consolidation of the American interests of Suchard, a chocolate company of Neuchatel, Swit., with H. O. Wilbur & Sons, Inc., of Philadelphia, under the name of the Wilbur-Suchard Chocolate Company, said to be the fifth largest company in the industry, is announced.



How Club Women Are Bettering Civic Conditions

The Woman's City Club of Chicago is an effective agency for clean politics, and has played an especially important role in raising the standard of officeholders. Their latest achievement resulted in Chicago's decision to build a $15,000,000 convention hall. Read about it

TOMORROW
on the
Women's Enterprise Page

WORLD SERVICE GOAL ASSIGNED TO AMERICANS

Sermon on the Mount Ideal Can Solve All Problems, Institute Speaker Says

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

RIVERSIDE, Cal.—The Institute of International Relations brought its second annual session to a close at Glenwood Mission Inn here following a week in which virtually every phase of today's world problems was discussed in numerous meetings.

Upward of 200 members and delegates from all parts of the Pacific coast and as far east as Denver attended, making the gathering almost exactly double its size that of a year ago, when, largely through the efforts of Dr. Rufus B. von Kleinsmid, president of the University of Southern California, and Frank A. Miller, master of the Inn here, the first session took place.

Reports of round table discussions given at the final meeting of the institute brought out many facts and opinions relating to current world topics.

No Resolutions Passed

"Not only this institute, but many such gatherings, and even business itself, is working toward the firmer establishment of international understanding," Dr. von Kleinsmid said in closing the session.

"America is slowly but surely finding its way into the hearts of the world through its business, and the ideal of this accomplishment is world service. World problems can be solved only by application of the Sermon on the Mount to world affairs."

In accord with its stated policy as a purely educational endeavor, the institute passed no resolutions and took no action during its meetings. The free expression of views upon international problems, earnest discussion of disputed points, and an endeavor to give those attending an enlarged vision of world affairs is the sole aim of the gathering.

Effect Is Far-Reaching

That the message of co-operation and good will among the nations will not be limited to the institute, however, is plainly indicated when it was pointed out that many delegates represent civic organizations and women's clubs numbering thousands of members, to whom they will report the discussions of the past week.

From 10 to 12 round tables were conducted daily during the morning hours. Reports from these smaller groups were made each afternoon at a closed general conference, followed by addresses by three speakers with discussion periods after each. In the evenings open meetings were conducted at which at least two speakers were present.

Meetings of the institute were presided over by Dr. von Kleinsmid, who acted as chancellor, while arrangements were in the hands of Dr. Charles M. E. Martin, dean of the University of Washington, who filled the post of director.

American Women Enlisted in Active Political Work

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—America's womanhood holds in its hands the power to drive out graft and corruption in the political life of the Nation if it will but exercise its full rights of citizenship, was the final message which women of the Northwest carried with them from the Institute of Government and Politics, held in conjunction with the annual convention of the Minnesota League of Women Voters. This promise was given by Mrs. Nellie Tayloe Ross of Wyoming, first woman Governor.

Mrs. Ross told the women assembled from all parts of Minnesota, North Dakota and Wisconsin that the attitude of the men toward suffrage had been as liberal as that of the women. "You know," she said, "there were plenty of women who had misgivings."

The former Governor was applauded when she declared she had never abused her pardoning authority. "The records of Wyoming show," she said, "that the power of clemency was exercised with the greatest restraint during all my administration."

Mrs. Ross advised women to go into politics when their family responsibilities permitted. If men and women of high moral character held themselves aloof, she asked, how could one expect standards of ethics to be raised?

NORFOLK ROAD WINS HARRIMAN MEDAL

NEW YORK (AP)—The E. H. Harriman gold medal, awarded annually to the railroad which accomplishes the most conspicuous accident prevention work, has been won by the Norfolk & Western Railroad for 1926, Arthur Williams, president of the American Museum of Safety, announced.

Silver medals were awarded the Duluth, Missabe & Northern Railway, representing the best safety record in the second group of railroads, and to the Quincy, Omaha & Kansas City Railroad, winner in the third group.

The Aarons and the Zzyds Make Both Ends Meet

NEW YORK (AP)—The first man in this town is A. A. Aaron. The surname of the last is Zzyd. A new issue of the telephone directory is out.

Farm Women's Schools Advocated for Nation

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

Chicago

ESTABLISHING of home and community training schools to develop social, educational, and artistic programs for farm women in western, southern and eastern parts of the United States, along lines comparable to such institutes now held in the Middle West, was recommended by the second annual session held here under auspices of the American Farm Bureau Federation.

The school's future program should also strive, it was agreed, to promote and maintain a permanent organization, to extend home and community work in all sections, and to be able to tell the "farm woman's story" to city women and to commercial groups. Mrs. Charles W. Sewell, head of the federation's home and community program, reported increasing interest and success for it.

FENG'S ARMIES SCORE VICTORY AGAINST CHANG

Battle Expected to Have an Effect Upon Forthcoming Kuomintang Session

BY CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SHANGHAI, Dec. 5—Feng Yu-hsiang's armies, co-operating with the Nationalists, scored notable victories in northern Kiangsu and Shantung, their attacks culminating in the capture of Hsuchowfu on Sunday, according to reliable reports here.

Marshal Chang Tso-lin's aides were severely beaten, their forces being disorganized and retreating upon Tientsin. This will probably carry the warfare again into the Peking area.

The battle is expected to have a strong political influence upon the forthcoming plenary session of the Kuomintang, scheduled to be held in Shanghai next week, making Feng Yu-hsiang's influence predominant through his representative, C. T. Wang.

A preliminary conference of 38 members of the central executive committee today agreed to abolish the special central committee which has been the chief source of friction between Canton and Nanking. This is expected to eliminate the possibility of further breaks within the Nationalist ranks, satisfying Wang Ching-wei, leader of the Canton faction. With insubordinate generals controlling both Canton and Hankow, the Government at Nanking must depend chiefly upon Feng Yu-hsiang for its northern advance, hence it is likely to concede whatever he desires.

Feng's victories are especially timely, because they remove the Northern threat against Nanking, the the latter being intent on settling internal differences and strengthening the Nationalist position in central China, thus reviving hopes of driving out Chang Tso-lin within a reasonable period.

SHANGHAI, Dec. 5 (AP)—The third day's session of the Kuomintang, or Nationalist political organization, which is seeking to restore unity among the Nationalist factions, came to a sudden and unexpected end late today.

The meeting broke up soon after it had convened when the Nanking delegation withdrew following a sharp discussion with the Canton representatives during which they accused the Cantonese of being "Reds affiliated with the Communists."

YALE GETS EGYPTIAN WRITINGS

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Acquirement of 120 Greek papyri documents from Egypt of the period between 300 B. C. and 600 A. D. is announced by Yale University.

Civil Aviation's Steady Advance to Go On in 1928, Says Mr. Hoover

"Magnificent Progress" in 1927, Is Way He Expresses Himself—Points to Splendid Record of Safety in Commercial Field

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Civil aviation has made "magnificent progress" in 1927 and next year will probably make a greater advance, declared Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, in connection with the opening of the conference of representatives of various American civil aviation activities that has brought 500 aeronautical leaders here.

Mr. Hoover backed up the forecast with facts indicating that the United States definitely swung into the lead in air matters in the current year, and that with a flying start, it will be well ahead of all followers in the coming months.

An estimate of 3000 new airplanes manufactured within the United States for private commercial purposes in the present calendar year is made on the basis of latest statistics by Mr. Hoover. This is nearly three times the previous number manufactured in the country—last year's figures being 1179, and the 1925 figure 711. Mr. Hoover does not say that airplanes will play the conspicuous part of automobiles in American public life, but indicates that the one industry, like the other, surpasses that in other lands.

There is no single commercial aviation company receiving a subsidy in the United States, he pointed out, whereas to the best of his knowledge there is not one European company not subsidized. Foreign subsidies run from 50 to 90 per cent, he said. The criteria of success is not only the number of aircraft built, but the number of air miles flown. Mr. Hoover estimates the present average is 10,000 to 12,000 miles a day, with this figure raised to between 15,000 and 18,000 miles by July 1, and still further increased by the end of 1928.

One outstanding fact, according to Mr. Hoover, is the practical absence of air fatalities in commercial flying. He said he did not include non-commercial flying in this category, but spoke of the regular trips carried out by standard companies over the federal airways equipped with landing fields. The airways, he said, are a great contribution to aeronautical safety. Due to geographical and economic conditions, aeronautics has developed in America on a basis of goods and mail carriage, rather than passenger business, as in Europe. It is on this basis, Mr. Hoover added, that it is paying its way and making its progress.

Representatives at the air conference debated whether standard construction rules for aircraft designing should be adopted, and if so, whether these should be in the hands of the Commerce Department or of the industry. Colonel Paul Henderson, general manager of the National Air Transport Company, and William B. Stout, head of the Ford Motor Company's air lines, urged the need of uniform standards, but argued that they should originate within the industry. Joseph S. Noell of Massachusetts Institute of Technology said minimum requirements must be drawn in order to do business at all and declared Commerce Department's standards give ample leeway for original designs.

LABOR DEMANDS MAY CAUSE RUHR WORKS TO CLOSE

Iron and Steel Industrialists Declare Intention of Closing Down, Jan. 1

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN, Dec. 5—The announcement made by the iron and steel industrialists in the Ruhr district that they intend to close down their works for economic reasons on Jan. 1 has greatly perturbed political and economic circles here, for such an act, it is said, would almost bring about a repetition of the catastrophe which befell German economic life during the Ruhr invasion when the Ruhr factories closed down in an attempt at passive resistance.

If the threat is carried out about 300,000 men would be put out of work immediately, while additional large numbers would soon be added to the ranks of the unemployed, owing to the resulting reduction of output in the entire metal industry.

The iron and steel industrialists in the Ruhr district declare they are forced to take this step, because the labor unions are not only insisting that an eight-hour day be introduced in the foundries beginning next year, as prescribed by the bill passed by the Reichstag this summer, but also that they wish it to be extended to other industries and, moreover, they demand an increase in present wages of 10 per cent, despite the shortening of working hours. Not all the works would remain closed, they furthermore say, but only those not yielding a profit.

Labor men, on the other hand, declare that the Ruhr captains knew six months ago that an eight-hour day would be introduced on Jan. 1, and had time to prepare themselves for it. The iron and steel industry is doing a better business now than ever before, they say, while their demand for an increase in wages is not for much more than $1 weekly.

Radio Seeks Place in Halls of Congress

Established Customs Stand in the Way, but the Project Has a Wide Appeal

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — Shall Congress be radiocast? On the opening of the Seventieth Congress proponents of radio have urged that experiments begun in the first session of the Sixty-ninth Congress be continued and extended, so that the legislative deliberations and debates at the Capitol may be heard from coast to coast. Undoubtedly any such step would have a revolutionary effect on congressional procedure and the step, if taken, would be approached with the utmost conservatism.

In the first session of the Sixty-ninth Congress two microphones were placed at the Speaker's table in the House, and amplifiers were installed in the dome of the same chamber with an extension wired into the House press gallery. This experiment was designed primarily to aid the acoustics of the lower chamber, which have never been good, and later the loudspeakers were removed, after experience indicated that the House procedure did not lend itself to the plan.

Members generally rise and speak from their seats, instead of coming to the front, while debate is generally limited to two or three minutes, so that continuity over an outside amplifier would have been hard to sustain.

Recently the Progressive bloc under the proposal of Smith W. Brookhart (R.), Senator from Iowa, has discussed establishment of a low-wave transmitter in the capital, to link with Station KTNT, Muscatine, Ia., for reradiocasting, to devote itself especially to doctrines and speeches of the group. This is the latest revival of proposals to link up a voice of a section of Congress with the radio.

70TH CONGRESS OPENS SESSION; SEATS DISPUTED

Smith-Vare Issue Delays Action on Organization in the Senate

INSURGENTS DEMAND REPUBLICANS HELP

James M. Beck (R.) Wins Seat in House of Representatives Over Democrats' Protest

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — The Seventieth Congress elected since the founding of the Federal Government has entered upon its deliberations.

Both branches began their activities confronted with many of the problems and controversies which brought the Sixty-Ninth Congress to an embroiled close.

The Senate was again deeply involved over the question of continuing the operations of the special campaign fund investigating committee and the seating of William S. Vare (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania, and Frank L. Smith (R.), Senator from Illinois.

The House of Representatives prepared to renew its approval of the $100,000,000 deficiency appropriation bill and the alien property settlement measure, both of which the Senate failed to act upon, and again wait for Senate concurrence so that the acts could be dispatched to the President for his consideration.

House Also Has Contest

Organization of the House proceeded with dispatch and according to routine. Senate Republican leaders still unable to adjust differences within the party ranks had to lay the entire question of organization over until the President's message has been received by Congress tomorrow.

The House, under the control of Republican leaders by virtue of a safe majority, re-elected Nicholas Longworth (R.), Representative from Ohio, as Speaker; William Tyler Page as clerk, J. G. Rodgers as sergeant-at-arms and the rest of the Republican organization.

Like the Senate, however, its procedure was also interrupted by a seating contest. When James M. Beck (R.), Representative from Pennsylvania, was called to take the oath of office, Finis J. Garrett (D.), Representative from Tennessee, Democratic floor leader, moved that he stand aside.

Mr. Garrett charged that Mr. Beck did not have a lawful residence in Pennsylvania, and was not entitled under the Constitution to hold his seat. After the rest of the House had been sworn in, upon motion of Bertrand H. Snell, Republican leader, Mr. Beck received the oath of office and later was seated.

Ready for President's Message

The Chamber, organized and ready for legislative business, sent word to the Senate that it was ready to await with it the communication from the President.

Receipt of the President's message without undue delay by the Senate, was only made possible by a last minute truce and compromise among the Republicans disrupted by two controversies—the legislative assurances demand by a group of five insurgents in return for their support of the Republican organization of the chamber and the insistence of David A. Reed (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania, that the seating of Mr. Vare be proceeded with.

Although Republican leaders had labored practically the entire week preceding the opening of the session in an effort to bring about an arrangement whereby the Senate could dispose of the matter of organization before it heard the President's message, it was only in the last hours before the convening that a temporary expedient was patched up.

Temporary Truce Agreed To

Under the agreement, Mr. Vare and Mr. Smith, whose seats in the Senate are being contested, agreed to stand aside when called to take their oaths, and the insurgents also acquiesced in a proposal that the organization controversy go over until the Executive message had been heard.

By this makeshift Republican leaders staved off several contests that would have inevitably tied up the Senate for days. Following the swearing in all the new members, excepting Mr. Smith and Mr. Vare, the Senate upon motion of Charles Curtis (R.), Senator from Kansas, majority floor leader, adjourned the organization problem and the seating contest until after the Presidential message, which will be heard tomorrow by both houses.

Final disposition of the insurgents' demands on their legislative program is now up to the Republican caucus. Mr. Curtis, in reply to a letter from them in answer to one from him on their original terms, notified the group that he would refer the entire matter to the caucus. This is in accordance with the wishes of the insurgents, who informed Mr. Curtis that his acceptance of their program did not meet their requirements and that they wanted the party as a whole to take formal action on it.

Progressives Outline Program

Upon the formal decision of the caucus rests the question of complete Republican organization of the Senate. The group, although only numbering five, are the balance of power, and can, if they wish, defeat the Republican nominees for the various Senate offices. This, it is authori-

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Will Congress Turn From Dual to Dial Control?



Publishers' Photo Service

Preliminary Tests of the Use of Microphone Were Made in the House of Representatives of the United States at the First Session of the Sixtyninth Congress But It Was Decided That the Procedure Did Not Lend Itself to the Plan. Now an Effort Is Again Being Made to Try Radiocasting. In the Picture in Which the Familiar Dials and Loudspeaker of a Radio Set Are Imposed on the Background of the Capitol at Washington Are the Likenesses (Left to Right) of Nicholas Longworth, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Vice-President Dawes Who Presides Over the Senate.

ARMS REDUCTION DISCUSSED FROM VARIOUS ANGLES

Viscount Cecil, Wickham Steed and Frank Simonds Make Contributions

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau via Postal Telegraph from Halifax

LONDON, Dec. 5—Viscount Cecil, Wickham Steed, and Frank H. Simonds made three interesting contributions to the cause of world peace and disarmament in the London press over the week-end. Lord Cecil, ex-member of the Baldwin Cabinet and strong British protagonist of the League of Nations says: "Disarmament will really begin in 1934." Mr. Steed, the noted publicist and the editor of the Times has just returned from America and hopes that the United States will lay down "an American peace policy" similar to the Monroe Doctrine. Mr. Simonds, the well-known American journalist, who is now in London, has attended nearly all the peace conferences in the last decade, declares that both Great Britain and America sincerely desire peace.

The proposed new Anglo-American conference to revise the laws covering the whole subject of blockade and belligerent rights, in view of the present "confused" thought on these subjects on both sides of the Atlantic, says Mr. Simonds, would jeopardize the good will of the two nations.

True Facts Necessary

"Before it will be possible," he says in the Sunday Times, "in my judgment to settle the cruiser question by conference, it will be necessary for both people—not merely their statesmen or governments—to get it through their confused heads what the facts are. Two conferences have muddled them beyond belief. But both people want the same thing at the bottom, which is peace. There are fundamental differences, but no intolerable grievances. . . . Several years must pass before there can be even an approach to a degree of naval equality, which none can fail to recognize as both inevitable and without importance.

"In the same time is it not at least possible that the underlying common sense in both peoples will assert itself? At the bottom we are neither of us alarmed over the ship question. We are angry at each other because of what we both regard as the unreasonable, unfair attitude on the part of the other. Shall we be more quickly reconciled if admirals are permitted to get together again, reinforced by international lawyers and open up all the technical issues?"

Careful Preparation Needed

Lord Cecil, interviewed in the Daily News, discussed the prospects of another disarmament conference. "Careful preparation is essential, so they will not make the same mistakes we did in the Coolidge conference," he said. "There is the danger that they will rush in and complicate matters again with misunderstanding. It would be better to wait until 1929 and have a really good conference. At that conference we may look for decisions which will have some effect in reducing expenditure. These decisions may be disappointing; we must be prepared for that. But we may get an agreement for reduced armaments to run for five years. These will be critical years, and if they pass without serious difficulties, 1934 will be fruitful of a genuine move toward disarmament on a 'really large scale.'"

Lord Cecil on Force

Lord Cecil envisaged a day when it would be recognized that war was not the normal, regular way of settling differences. "It must be instilled into the minds of the Nation," he said, "that it is as wrong for nations as for individuals to look to force for a settlement of their differences. Then we will be approaching my ideal, which is still a long way off, unfortunately, of a United States of Europe, with an international police to administer peace."

Mr. Steed in the first installment of his diary on his recent American tour just begun in the Sunday Observer, asks: "Cannot a means be found to lay down an American peace doctrine which would come to stand on all fours with the Monroe Doctrine as a cardinal principle of American policy, to the effect that if any country resorts to war without submitting its case for conciliation or arbitration or some other method of peaceful settlement, and if other nations band themselves together to deter, restrain or coerce it, the United States will never aid or abet, comfort or strengthen the aggressor by trading with it, lending it money or allowing it to have access to American resources?"

Preclude Aggressive War

He continues: "Such a doctrine would go far to preclude any war of aggression. It would involve for the American people no commitment toward any other nation or group of nations or the League of Nations. But it would change the dimensions of the international peace problem.

"All potential aggressors know there is little chance of waging protracted war without some call on American resources. America might risk the loss of some commercial profit, but this loss would in reality be a small insurance premium against the devastating conflict that might destroy the purchasing power of Europe, and consequently the opportunities for American trade for decades to come. It is for Americans to decide whether they can do this thing. My only business is to put the question to them without expecting any immediate answer.

"If the thing can be done the suspicion of America will vanish, maritime law can be codified, the naval question will lose acuteness and the scene will be set for an era of constructive peace. I suggest no treaty, no entangling alliance. But I do suggest that if the American people wish the world to be at peace, their accredited spokesmen might say so in language which the whole world would understand."

70TH CONGRESS OPENS SESSION

(Continued from Page 1)

tatively understood, is contemplated by the group unless their demands are met.

They are said to be prepared to reject George H. Moses (R.), Senator from New Hampshire, as president pro tem, and oppose the retention of Edwin P. Thayer as secretary of the Senate and David S. Barry as sergeant-at-arms, electing in their places the Democratic candidates.

On the question of committees they would, however, vote for the Republican slate, as there are some of their group in line for committee chairmanships which they desire. Mr. Moses and Mr. Barry incurred the disapproval of the group because of their activities in opposing the operation of the campaign fund investigating committee. Mr. Thayer is opposed because of his connection with James E. Watson (R.), Senator from Indiana.

Seek Assurance on Program

The insurgent group will support the entire Republican organization, they say, if they receive sufficiently satisfactory assurances that the legislative program they contemplate will be allowed to come to a vote in the Senate.

With both branches ready to hear the President's message, Senate Republican leaders again turned to the task of endeavoring to harmonize differences within their ranks. The insurgents must be pacified and some decision reached on the procedure in the Smith-Vare seating contests.

Mr. Vare was not in the Senate when his name was called. Mr. Smith rose and prepared to go to the rostrum but was turned back when George W. Norris (R.), Senator from Nebraska, presented a resolution which after reciting a list of charges against him, moved that he be denied the oath of office. Upon motion of Mr. Curtis, and in keeping with an agreement previously arranged, Mr. Smith stepped aside. The same procedure was gone through when Mr. Vare's name was called, although he was not in the chamber.

BOMB ATTACK IN TOWN OF STRUMITZA

By Wireless via Postal Telegraph from Halifax

BELGRADE, Dec. 5—After a series of attempted outrages in the past few days, the Bulgarian comitadjis last night perpetrated an outrage which claimed far more victims than earlier attempts.

In the town of Strumitza a bomb was thrown and several revolver shots fired, killing Lieutenant Jeftitch and wounding a woman, two children, two gendarmes and four civilians. The assailants have not yet been caught, but as the town and district have been surrounded by the police and troops, it is believed the assailants will not succeed in escaping.

MISS COMSTOCK HONORED

Miss Ada Louise Comstock, president of Radcliffe College, was elected president of the New England Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools at its forty-second annual meeting here. Prof. Charles L. Stone of Dartmouth College and George F. Vincent of the Rockefeller Foundation spoke.

ITALY APPROVES TIRANA PACTS BY 274 VOTES TO 2

Maintenance of Territorial Integrity of Albania One of Treaties' Objects

By Wireless via Postal Telegraph from Halifax

ROME, Dec. 5—The Chamber of Deputies has approved by 274 votes against 2, the pact of friendship and security between Italy and Albania, concluded in November of last year, and the treaty of defensive alliance signed at Tirana on Nov 22 of this year. From a strict constitutional viewpoint, ratification by Parliament was not necessary to render effective the latter pact, which has been simply communicated to Parliament by Benito Mussolini for mere information.

Only those treaties which contemplate changes in national territory or implicate financial obligations require, according to the Italian Constitution, ratification by both Houses of Parliament. There was not, therefore, any debate on the Tirana treaties, but the Chamber merely heard a speech from Andrea Torre, rapporteur for the Parliamentary Commission for Foreign Affairs, who briefly illustrated the object of both treaties.

Independence of Albania

Maintenance of the political and territorial integrity of Albania, emphasized Signor Torre, was essential for Italy's own security, the respective position of Italy and Albania being almost similar to that of Great Britain and Belgium. If Albania's independence were not guaranteed a new problem similar to that of Macedonia would inevitably arise in the Balkan peninsula, for the Balkan states would lay claims to various parts of the territory of Albania, whose sovereignty would thus vanish.

Moreover, added Signor Torre, it would be a serious mistake to underestimate the consequences of Balkan incidents, for during the last 40 years the peace of Europe has always been upset by these incidents. Italy, therefore, defends through its international policy the right of every nation to maintain the internal equilibrium necessary to their needs, and which cannot be allowed to be disturbed by external ambitions.

Factor in Peace

Together with the text of the treaties distributed Saturday among the deputies is a report on the drafts from Signor Mussolini, who recalls the events of the early months of this year as justification for the first Tirana treaty. Had Italy, remarks the Duce, really wished to apply the Tirana Pact in the manner maliciously attributed to it it would have been sufficient for it to allow the dangerous situation between Jugoslavia and Albania of last March to develop. Events have shown that Italy desires only to give a peaceful application to the treaty.

Italy, concludes Signor Mussolini, finds in the Treaty of Tirana the "conditions necessary for the liberty of its commerce and the safety of its shores, which means the conditions necessary to establish its equilibrium, liberty and security in other seas."

Italy is convinced that the defensive alliance with Albania has added another factor toward the maintenance of that peace on which the policy of reconstruction is based.

Briand and Mussolini May Soon Arrange Meeting

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, Dec. 5—A meeting between Aristide Briand and Benito Mussolini, though unlikely at present, will probably, the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor is informed, take place some time after the New Year if preliminary soundings appear promising. It is just as important to secure Franco-Italian friendship as Franco-German. But the Italian press has not been very encouraging. The French press, disturbed by the clamor concerning recent treaties which brought perilous possibilities into sight, is, on the contrary, demanding diplomatic conversations.

It is noteworthy that Signor Scialoja, the permanent Italian delegate at Geneva, paid a visit to M. Briand the first day, and here it is said that his purpose was definitely to smooth the way for future conversations. These can hardly proceed, however, until M. Beaumarchais, the new Ambassador, has taken up his post.

Meanwhile, the French are making the most of the agreement just signed establishing a modus vivendi on the rights of French citizens and companies in Italy and Italian companies and citizens on French territory, including Tunisia. It is only a formal piece of diplomatic work. In itself it would have no special importance. But it is given something like a symbolic meaning by comments in the press and the prominence in which it is placed by the French Foreign Office.

It would be difficult for France to intimate more clearly that it wishes to re-establish satisfactory relations with its neighbor.

AMERICA TO GET BEAM WIRELESS

System Between Great Britain and United States to Be in Operation Soon

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau via Postal Telegraph from Halifax

LONDON, Dec. 5—Within a few weeks, possibly days, wireless traffic to the United States will be worked by the beam system, states the Marconi Company, which adds that this will be followed by the same "sensational fall in cable traffic" that occurred when the Dominion beam service was opened.

Discussions are now taking place between the cable companies and the Government, but Marconi strongly opposes any form of assistance or subsidy either for wireless or for cables, which would mean some sort of government control. If the cables or Marconi can afford to carry the telegraph traffic at low rates, they should be allowed to do so, says the statement.

The only wireless transmitting station on the old long-wave system now operating between Britain and the United States carries 20 per cent of the traffic in competition with 14 cables.

The cable companies have stated, says Marconi, that their financial position is so strong they could undercut and almost ruin the wireless companies. But Marconi deprecates talk of a rate war, which might temporarily injure the wireless companies, but certainly would be fatal to the cables, since the capital cost of beam stations is only one-tenth of the cables, and the operating cost is less.

HARVARD ELECTS FRENCH

Arthur E. French '29 of Winchester, Mass., wa selected 1928 football captain at Harvard University today. He plays right halfback and weighs 170 pounds. He is a former Winchester High School and Worcester Academy player. He has had two years' experience on the Harvard varsity. He was captain of his freshman eleven.

DRYS SUMMONED TO FIRING LINE FOR PROHIBITION

Told to Get Out and Work for Law Enforcement With Action, Not Words

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON — Stirring the friends of prohibition to harder work for law enforcement, speakers at a mass meeting here called to all those who believe in making effective the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Law passed by Congress, to renew their efforts and to uphold the hands of those who are charged with the task of enforcement.

Seymour Lowman, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, said the work of the friends of prohibition was not finished when the Eighteenth Amendment was adopted. "There are powerful foes who work without ceasing to nullify the law. To offset their work and to make up for the lethargy of a large part of the community, those who recognize the importance of keeping down the drink evil must redouble their efforts," he said.

Oliver W. Stewart of Chicago, president of the flying squadron foundation, declared dry organizations must, "get on the field of battle and fling their forces into action against the wets, who are confident they will capture the government in 1928."

Senator Frank B. Willis of Ohio declared that a recent snow storm was "nothing to the snow storm that will overtake anyone who attempts to write a wet plank into the next Presidential platform."

A statement that "every civilized country in the world" will come to prohibition eventually, was made by William E. (Pussyfoot) Johnson, special representative of the World League Against Alcoholism. He declared that his feeling was that the United States should keep its prohibition law "until some country, some nation, some people, some where on this earth develops some system of dealing with the drink traffic that will not suffer when compared with our prohibition policy of dealing with the liquor traffic."

An "honest" program to enlist the support of the youth of the country for prohibition through on open-minded presentation of both sides of the liquor question was advocated by Stanley High, assistant secretary of the Methodist Episcopal Board of Foreign Missions.

Dry forces, Mr. High declared, will never be recruited by "oratorical flights" arising "not out of familiarity with the actual opinions of young people, but rather from a deep-seated desire to impute to young people the dry convictions of their elders."

There was much discussion by the executive committee today of the importance of getting in close touch with the public and of the best manner by which this may be brought about. To this end it is proposed to establish a new department of publicity, of which Ernest H. Cherrington will be the director. Francis S. McBride is being considered for the position of general superintendent and E. B. Dunford is favored for the post of attorney.

There may be no special legislative superintendent to fill the place formerly held by Wayne B. Wheeler.

Christian Endeavor Plans Active Campaign Against All Anti-Dry Candidates

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Vigorous political and educational campaigns against proposals to modify the dry laws and to bring about stricter enforcement of existing prohibition regulations will be carried on by the International Society of Christian Endeavor, according to decision of a special commission which has just met here. The commission, which is headed by the Rev. Dr. Ira Landrith of Chicago, will demand unqualified declarations as to prohibition in party platforms and from candidates for office and will actively oppose all candidates who do not favor the dry laws.

This commission and two others was named by the Rev. Daniel A. Poling of New York City, pastor of the Marble Collegiate Church, president of the society, at the international convention in Cleveland last July.

In an effort to stem anti-prohibition activities, it is intended to "get out the entire vote of the young men and women of the country," and to arouse voters in general from their apathy as to the franchise.

The campaign to bring about international good will, it was announced, will consist largely of circulation of simple and easily understood literature in this country and abroad, reciprocal visits by delegations from the various lands and exchange of programs of action.

The Youth Evangelism campaign, it is said, will involve demonstrating to the youth of the land that Christianity and religion is not solely a matter of history and tedious dogma, but something that can be used in a practical way.

The various programs will be carried into effect among the 4,000,000 members of the 80,000 branch societies all over the world.

COMMODITY PRICES FIXED IN MEXICO

MEXICO CITY (Special Correspondence) — Widespread agitation through government and commercial agencies has brought about the formation here of a commission of regulation, which has announced a maximum price list, which must be observed by all merchants, on commodities as "prime living necessities."

The list affects chiefly ordinary foodstuffs which, it was charged, had been raised to such heights as to be almost prohibitive in cost to Mexican workers.

STOCK EXCHANGE SEAT $305,000

NEW YORK, Dec. 5—Sale of a New York Stock Exchange membership has been arranged subject to approval by the exchange at $305,000.

Art Student, Working as Usher, Unknowingly Wins Scholarship

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—At a time when things looked darkest to Joseph M. Henninger, an art student, who is working as an usher in a motion picture theater here, he received a telegram advising him to call at the telegraph office and collect $175 in cash to pay his fare to Paris, where he is to pass four years studying art.

The telegram came as a great surprise, Mr. Henninger admitted, but he continued directing patrons to their seats in the theater where he works, wondering all the time about the telegram and how it came about.

For three months he had been "ushering," traveling miles and miles up and down the aisles of the theater and wondering when he would get a chance to devote more time to art.

Visioned Paris From Afar

Paris was something he visioned from afar and some day, he thought, he would get there; just how he didn't know, but—well, when one is an artist the limitations of time and space and money and all that sort of thing make very little difference.

Mr. Henninger cast his first vote this year. He left Indianapolis three months ago with a certificate which said he had attained "excellent" in the John Herron Art Institute, and $1.14 in cash. The $1.14 he exchanged for food, but the certificate didn't mean anything to the lunch counter people. While he was looking around for a place to continue his studies he got a position as usher in the Mark Strand Theater. Between "usherings" he was accepted by Prof. Marius Olinsky at the National Academy of Design.

Won Scholarship

Professor Olinsky was well pleased with Mr. Henninger's work, which as time went on was developing and taking on a larger aspect for such a youthful artist. So when Victor Chesnais, agent in charge of the four-year scholarship awarded by Mrs. Louise C. Thomas of New Orleans, came along, Professor Olinsky entered some of the young man's work without saying anything about it. Therefore Henninger knew nothing of his good fortune until the telegram came telling him to get ready to go to Paris. He is to leave here Dec. 13.

The scholarship, which is awarded every four years by Mrs. Thomas to the student whose work shows most promise and who is most in quest of further education, and provides for four years' study at the Ecole Moderne with universal travel and study in Italy and Germany.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Almost every age has reflected its tastes and manners, its costumes and pastimes in its fine china and porcelain. And so when 18th Century gentlefolk, with Marie Antoinette, took to playing daintily at being shepherds and shepherdesses, or seeing themselves in the classic attitudes of Greek gods and goddesses, the charming little figures designed to adorn the china cupboard or the drawing-room mantel were made to express all this in exquisite miniature. And to their pretty frivolous airs and decorative graces joined a quite authentic historic importance.

Au Quatrieme's collection is notable for its many famous subjects, characteristic of the three great factories, and the work of their best artists and periods. Distinguished by their fine modeling and delighful color. Especially to be remarked are the many early Derby figures "amongst the finest ornamental productions of this factory" which may be identified by the pattern number incised in the paste, and the unrivaled examples in white biscuit.

Noteworthy Examples in the Collection

Derby pair, "Spring" and "Autumn." Boy with apples and girl with flowers, in delicate pinks and greens.

Pair of Chelsea Derby rabbits *en bocage*, on rococo bases.

Charming pair of Chelsea "Harvesters," 1750. They stand on rococo bases, in bewitching flowered costumes, against the favorite *bocage* of flowering hawthorn trees.

Pair of Chelsea candlesticks of birds and finely modeled hawthorn encrusted with flowers.

Fine early pair of Derby figures. He in scarlet cape, yellow breeches and cocked hat, she with her apron full of flowers.

Bow pair of little girls, one with a sheaf of wheat, the other with the basket of grapes, so popular with the artists employed at Bow.

Chelsea Diana in flowered kirtle, with a tawny hound on rococo plinth. Very spirited and full of grace.

Pair of Chelsea birds.

Two fine Crown Derby biscuit pairs of little winged amorini, with dogs and falcons, exquisitely modeled.

Charming Chelsea pair "Spring" and "Autumn." A little girl in a mauve cape lined with ermine, holding a nest of young birds, and a little boy crowned with grapes.

A debonair Chelsea drummer in pink waistcoat and breeches and pale green cloak.

Bow pair of shepherd and shepherdess with lamb, dog and dove.

Charming Chelsea Derby pair of barefoot children with flowers.

Lovely little Bow girl with dog in a rose high-waisted frock, little white mob cap and green and blue cloak. This bears the artist's mark, a brown F. Illustrated.

Large Chelsea Antony reclining.

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FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK

STATE MACHINE OF LA FOLLETTE GETS SETBACK

Trend Toward "Orthodox Republicanism" Indicated in Wisconsin Session

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MADISON, Wis.—A trend in Wisconsin politics toward a return to "orthodox Republicanism" is being claimed by "regular" party men as a result of surprise action taken at the State central committee meeting here.

The gathering was characterized as the first in nearly a score of years which was not dominated by the La Follette element. Leaders of this so-called Progressive group allege that the meeting was controlled by a coalition of conservatives and friends of Gov. Fred R. Zimmerman, who was elected as a La Follette Republican, but who subsequently has been disowned by leaders of the faction.

Republicans adhering to the doctrines of the national organization were present in sufficient numbers and held enough additional proxies to upset the procedure.

Coolidge Régime Indorsed

As a result the committee adopted a resolution indorsing the Administration of President Coolidge and the fundamentals of the National Republican Party. The vote on the resolution was 20 to 16. It was as follows:

"We heartily indorse the splendid, business-like administration of national affairs by the Republican Administration under the able leadership of President Calvin Coolidge. His Administration has brought prosperity to all classes of our people, has resulted in a stupendous lowering of taxation, has greatly diminished the national debt and has brought the standard of living in America to the highest level ever known.

"We recommend the fearless and vigorous prosecution of those unfaithful to public trust and the obligations of good citizenship who attempted to despoil the public domains. We further recommend the President's stanch, unswerving and loyal support of the ideals and principles of the Republican Party."

By the same vote the committee indorsed a man and woman, both sympathetic with the policies of President Coolidge, and of the national party, as candidates to fill two Wisconsin vacancies on the Republican National Committee. The two La Follette candidates were rejected.

Question of Prohibition

The action was a complete surprise to the La Follette group, which had expected that the meeting would be a mere formality to indorse its candidates.

While it is generally expected that a plank advocating modification of the prohibition enforcement laws will find its way ultimately into the State Republican platform, an effort to inject the wet and dry question into the State committee meeting was thwarted when a resolution indorsing a national referendum for 2.75 per cent beer was tabled by a viva voce vote.

The outcome of the meeting will result in a more determined effort on the part of the "regular" Republicans to regain control of the State in the 1928 election.

With that in view there is already talk of proposing at a conference of Republicans in Milwaukee a candidate for United States Senator to oppose Senator Robert M. La Follette, and of supporting Governor Zimmerman for renomination with the backing of regular Republicans as the opponent of Representative Joseph D. Beck, Gubernatorial candidate on the La Follette slate.

BRITISH-SOVIET MEETING HELD

(Continued from Page 1)

touch with one another. Thus Aristide Briand lunched with Sir Austen Chamberlain and had a long interview with the Soviet delegates Maxim Litvinoff and Mr. Lunarcharsky in the afternoon and saw Dr. Gustav Stresemann, Germany, later in the day. M. Briand also discussed the Hungarian-Rumanian dispute with A. Zaleski, Foreign Minister of Poland and Mr. Commene, the Rumanian representative, while there is no doubt Mr. Zaleski also expressed the Polish view on the unfortunate relations between his country and Lithuania. M. Briand also interviewed Signor Scialoja, Italy, and Dr. Benes, Czechoslovakia.

Thus Geneva is once more proving its value as a clearing house for the problems of Europe. It is stated here that M. Briand's conversation with Mr. Litvinoff was particularly interesting, for it raised the question whether the Soviet Government was really in earnest in proposing to contract nonaggressive pacts with other states besides Germany and Latvia, so that in the east of Europe a new Locarno might be established between Russia and its neighbors.

Compulsory Arbitration

France, it is said, would welcome such a pact with Russia, pledging both countries to abstain from war in the settlement of their difficulties But as Russia has refused to consider the adoption of compulsory arbitration, these pacts would not amount to much more than a general declaration of a desire to avoid war. Nevertheless it is believed that their moral effect in preserving peace between Russia and its neighbors would be considerable.

Mr. Litvinoff requested the interview with Sir Austen Chamberlain. It was expected here that this would happen, and that when it came to the test Mr. Litvinoff would decide to stay and meet Sir Austen. The difficulty he found himself in was seen to be that by staying until the British Foreign Minister arrived, he might appear to be asking for an interview, but messages passed between Mr. Litvinoff and Sir Austen and M. Briand used his good offices to persuade Mr. Litvinoff of the advantage of getting into touch with the British Foreign Minister.

British Attitude on Meeting

The British here are somewhat doubtful as to the use of the interview which took place at Sir Austen Chamberlain's hotel. Will Mr. Litvinoff, they ask, give a pledge that his government will cease their intrigues against Great Britain in the Far East or will he again ride off on the excuse that the Soviet Government cannot control the activities of the Third Internationale? A great deal depends on what answer Mr. Litvinoff gives to this question for Great Britain is not inclined to reopen diplomatic relations unless some pledge of the kind be given.

The forty-eighth session of the Council of the League of Nations opened in humdrum fashion with a short discussion on the request of the Portuguese Government for an examination by the League of the financial reforms which it proposes to carry out for the purpose of raising a loan. Portugal of course hopes to get the approval of the financial committee of the League for its scheme, so that the loan may be floated under League auspices.

The acceptance of the report of the Italian representative on the question of legal aid to the poor, which is to be referred to the conference of international private law to be held at The Hague, ended the morning's proceedings. Marshal Pilsudski is expected on Friday when the dispute between Poland and Lithuania will come before the Council.

FRANCE TO OPEN SYRIAN AIR LINE

Company to Share in Government Subsidies—Two Flights Monthly

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS, Dec. 5—An important new air route from France to Syria by Marseilles, Naples, Athens, and Beirut will be opened, beginning in January. The enterprise is not yet generally known, but details have been obtained by the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from an authoritative source. A special company has been formed, but it is a branch of the Air Union. It will, therefore, share in the government allotment of subsidies.

The air subsidies just voted for next year total 121,000,000 francs. The Air Union received 24,000,000 francs. Already it runs a successful service between London and Tunis, via Paris, Lyons, Marseilles and Ajaccio. There is also a section between Lyons and Geneva. It intends to extend the line to Cairo. The Syrian service may run in conjunction with the British service to India. At first there will be two flights monthly, but before the end of the year it is hoped there will be a weekly flight. Chiefly mail will be carried in the early days, but as public approval is won passengers will be added.

It is interesting to note that the development of air routes is not merely a mechanical triumph. In the present case there is a political arrière pensée.

A French authority said to the Monitor correspondent: "The France-Syria line is indispensable to our prestige in the Orient." France has a mandate in Syria and lately there have been wild suggestions that it is ready to abandon it, perhaps to Italy. But the truth is that France is endeavoring to strengthen the links which traditionally bind it to the Near East.

It will be remembered that the French Government also recently decided to back the Latecoerce Company in its regular flying service between Paris and Dakar, Senegal, and so to South America, which opens in the new year.

AUSTRALIA REPORTS EASILY SEEN COMET

Observed at Melbourne by Amateur Astronomer

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. (AP)—A comet of the third magnitude, the first visible without a telescope, to be reported for some time, was observed at Melbourne, Australia, Dr. Harlow Shapley, director of the Harvard Observatory, has announced. The discovery was made by F. J. Skjellerup, an amateur astronomer, who formerly lived in South Africa. He had previously reported variable stars and several comets.

The comet was moving north toward the sun when observed. Its position was given as right ascension 16 hours 12 minutes; declination 53 degrees 57 minutes south. The discovery was reported to the central astronomical bureau in Copenhagen and thence to Harvard.

Dr. Shapley said that the comet probably would be visible in the Northern Hemisphere in several weeks.

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EAST AND WEST VIEWS SPLIT ON 'I DO NOT CHOOSE'

Republican Committeemen Seek More Light on the President's Statement

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Selection of a convention city and obtaining additional light, if possible, on President Coolidge's position in the presidential race, were the official and unofficial tasks that confronted the members of the Republican National Committee as it convened here.

The unofficial question overshadowed by far interest in the specific purpose for the gathering. Committeemen declared that a decision on the choice for convention city was to a considerable extent dependent on whether the President would or would not accept an invitation if proffered him.

The President will address the committee Tuesday afternoon following a reception that he is giving to them at the White House. When the affair was announced there was considerable speculation as to the possibility that Mr. Coolidge might use the occasion to discuss his "I do not choose to run" declaration.

Uppermost in Discussions

From quarters close to the White House, in one instance from a member of the Cabinet, it was learned that the President did not contemplate talking on the subject. William M. Butler of Massachusetts, chairman of the committee and intimate friend of the President, also expressed the view that the matter would not be broached.

The question is, however, uppermost in the discussions of the committeemen. Members representing eastern states are practically unanimous in the opinion that the President will be "drafted" and that if so chosen would accept the nomination and enter the race. It is also their conviction that Gov. Alfred E. Smith of New York will be the Democratic choice.

Candidacies Are Reviewed

Western committeemen, to a large extent, take the position that the President is entirely out of the presidential race. They say that his statement could have no other meaning than that he intends to retire when his present term expires. Discussions are frequent on the political strength of Frank O. Lowden of Illinois, Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, Vice-President Dawes, and Charles Curtis (Rs), Senator from Kansas.

This difference of viewpoint between the members from eastern and those from western states was very marked and is considered by the politicians as certain to be a determining factor in the final choice of the party.

Most of the 10 cities asking for the Republican convention are represented in the capital by delegates who are making active campaigns. Cities which have applied for the convention are: San Francisco, Denver, Kansas City, Cleveland, Detroit, Philadelphia, Chicago, Miami, Omaha, St. Louis.

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LARGE INCREASE FOUND IN STOCK DIVIDEND ISSUES

$6,253,818,026 Paid Since Declared Untaxable in 1920, Says Report

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — Having investigated the stock dividends of more than 10,000 corporations, in accordance with the Senate resolution, the Federal Trade Commission reports that there has been enormous increases in the amounts of stock dividends paid to shareholders since the decision of the Supreme Court that such dividends are not taxable.

The resolution calling for the investigation, introduced by George W. Norris (R.), Senator from Nebraska, declared that it had become a common practice to protect stockholders from payment of income tax by awarding stock dividends which were not taxable to the holder instead of cash dividends which were. Such practices, the resolution stated, enabled corporations to evade the law.

Information was requested from the Federal Trade Commission that it might be used in preparing legislation regarding stock dividends.

High Record for Seven Years

The Trade Commission finds that 10,255 corporations have issued stock dividends since Jan. 1, 1920, the total amount rising to $6,253,818,026 in that time while in the previous seven years they amounted to only $628,002,448.

The absolute increase in stock dividends was about 438 per cent in the last seven years as compared with the previous seven years, while cash dividends increased only about 75 per cent. During the earlier period it was uncertain whether stock dividends were taxable and the apprehension of such taxation especially would have affected large stockholders subject to high surtaxes and this was probably one of the reasons why they were not issued.

In summing up the report the commission pointed out that "the declaration of stock dividends at the rate prevailing in the last few years does not appear to be the result of any controlling necessity and seems to be of questionable advantage as a business policy.

Where Shareholder Loses

"Second, the stock dividend policy places permanently beyond the reach of shareholders for purposes of any subsequent distribution in cash or other assets, whatever part of the surplus is capitalized.

"Third, the capitalization of surplus automatically reduces the total surplus.

"Had capital stock 'split ups' been substituted even to a comparatively limited extent for stock dividends from 1920 to 1926, each shareholder might have possessed as many shares as he held at the end of that period, but each share would have been somewhat better protected, in so far as surplus serves as a protection to shareholders.

"The foregoing statements should not be taken as favoring the creation of an excessive surplus, or its indiscriminate investments. Even though it is necessary or desirable for one reason or another to pursue a policy of building up a large surplus from earnings and reinvesting in the business, it does not follow that it is either necessary or desirable to capitalize that surplus to the extent prevailing in the last few years."

Grain Futures Law Upheld in Missouri Court Test

"Defendant Dealer" Will Carry Issue to Supreme Bench for Decision

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—The Missouri law, which prohibits trading in grain futures where no actual delivery, or acceptance of the commodity, is contemplated, has been unanimously sustained by the State Supreme Court and held not to be in conflict with the federal act governing transactions in grain futures.

The case will be taken to the Federal Supreme Court, it is reported, for final tests.

The ruling of the court related to the case of a Kansas City grain deader, James H. Christopher, who had been convicted in the Circuit Court at Sedalia and fined $1000 on a charge of having violated the State act, known as the "bucket shop" law.

The contention of the defense was not in denial of certain facts relating to trading operations, as set forth in the trial court, but that the State law was inapplicable in the case, holding the federal statute should govern. The court ruled that the federal act did not encroach upon the police powers of the State and that it only restricted in certain respects operation of the State Grain Futures Law.

It was admitted by the defense that orders for the purchase or sale of grain were accepted at the Sedalia office; that customers signed contracts stating in effect the grain was to be delivered by the firm and to be accepted by the customers, but that the actual intentions only were to pay "set-off balances." The orders, it was stated, were sent to the Kansas City Board of Trade or the Chicago Board of Trade for execution. It was declared the transactions were interstate in character and therefore were governed solely by the federal statute.

The court ruled that Sedalia was not a recognized contract market, designated in the Federal Grain Futures Act, and that trading operations from that point were intrastate in character and governed by the Missouri Law.

An appeal to the United States Supreme Court will be made, it was announced by Mr. Christopher here. The Sedalia office, Mr. Christopher said, was only one of similar branch offices maintained by members of the Kansas City and Chicago boards of trade and that all contracts made at the branches are completed at the home offices, which are members of trading markets designated in the federal statute.

NEW MEXICO SCHOOLS GET $1,000,000 FEES

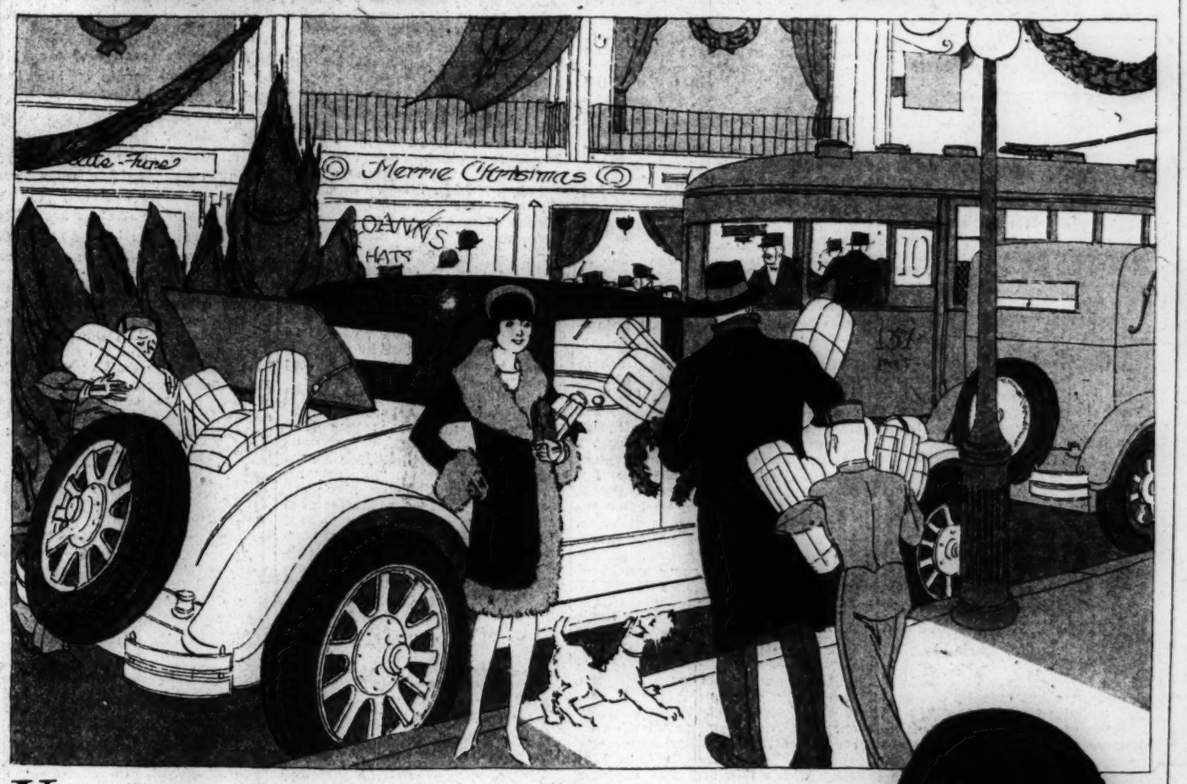
SANTA FE, N. M.—More than $1,000,000 has been distributed to the schools of this State this year in leasing fees on cattle grazing land and on oil and gas royalties, according to the report of B. F. Pankey, State Land Commissioners. While the common schools and state educational institutions come under this provision the largest part of the oil royalties go to the State University, fortunate in owning school sections in oil fields.

ANOTHER STEEL MERGER

YOUNGSTOWN, Dec. 5—Negotiations are under way on consolidation of the Central Valley with Republic Iron & Steel and Trumbull Steel. If this merger is brought about, it is considered likely Otis will later be brought in.

MERRY CHRISTMAS FROM

LEE of Conshohocken



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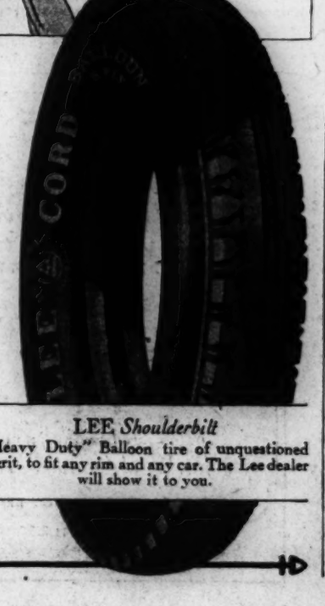
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POLICEWOMEN'S WORK FOR YOUTH IS EMPHASIZED

Secretary of International Group Reviews Services in Social Upbuilding

The constructive work being done in social upbuilding by public women in more than 200 cities of the United States was described at a meeting of the Boston branch of the National Civic Federation, by Miss Helen D. Pigeon, executive secretary of the International Association of Policewomen, of which Lady Astor is international chairman.

The meeting was under direct charge of the prison and protective social measures committee of the National Civic Federation, and Mrs. Robert F. Herrick presided.

"Policewomen," Miss Pigeon said, "play a vital part in the better protection of women and children, and the prevention of delinquency. They deal with lost children, with wayward and homeless girls who need work and wholesome surroundings, with the petty thief who may be reclaimed or, if not, may develop into the desperate criminal of tomorrow; and with a thousand and one domestic and individual problems which influence the future behavior of our young citizens.

"In addition, they supervise and regulate community conditions which affect the safety and welfare of youth, such as dance halls, cabarets, burlesque shows and public parks and gathering places.

"The police department," Miss Pigeon continued, "is the logical agency to deal with these problems, and every department is faced with hundreds of them, but the American public has been slow to give its police the necessary personnel and equipment for efficient service in this field. The International Association of Policewomen aims to place in both urban and rural departments educated women with experience in social case work, who will give their full attention to these problems. They do not supplant the policemen; they supplement them, in a field becoming more important each day, as our crime figures grow apace.

"In order to educate public opinion, maintain high standards and develop methods of work, a central educational agency such as the International Association of Policewomen is necessary. Through their efforts many American cities have been aided in establishing or improving their service and college women with training and experience in social work are today writing new history in the annals of the police department and crime prevention."

OVER 2000 FAMILIES SETTLED BY C. P. R.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WINNIPEG, Man.—A total of 2227 families have been settled on farm land throughout western Canada by the Canada Colonization Association, a subsidiary of the Canadian Pacific Railway, since it began operations, it was reported at the annual meeting in Winnipeg. The land thus settled comprises 554,189 acres, but the association still has available for settlement some 296,000 acres, on which there is room for 1164 families. The plan is to bring in 1000 families next season, mostly from Great Britain. In the year which has just passed the number of immigrant families brought in under the association's auspices totaled 509, comprising a total of 2799 persons.

In Alberta the settlers located by the association have been 100 per cent successful, it was reported. In Saskatchewan there have been a few cases of failure, and a slightly greater number in Manitoba, but in the main the settlers have been successfully established and the prospects for their future prosperity are good.

POETRY LINKED TO STATECRAFT BY M. CLAUDEL

French Ambassador Sees Real Progress Made by All Nations

"One does not have to speak in vague terms when talking of the friendship between France and the United States. My own reception in Washington, and in Boston by the American Legion and in turn the reception of the American Legion in Paris—these things speak louder than words the assurance and inevitability of Franco-American peace and friendship."

Thus Paul Claudel, French Ambassador to the United States, statesman and poet, began an interview in Boston. Accompanied by one of his daughters, Mlle. Marie Antoinette Claudel, M. Claudel was in Boston to address the conference of the societies of the Alliance of Française and the Salon Français, and to read extracts from his poems in French at Wellesley College.

Showing much interest in the movements to assure world peace, he said: "Everything that works toward the cause of peace is good. These efforts are not just talk, and then more talk. This coming together of the best men in Europe, and in the world is bound to bring results. The change in feeling between France and Germany in recent years is a splendid concrete instance."

When asked to explain the plan under which Aristide Briand, French Foreign Minister, is at present negotiating for European peace at Geneva, and whose efforts are attracting world-wide attention, M. Claudel exclaimed: "Briand has no plan. He is an artist, an artist of peace, and it is the finished canvas, the polished result that he desires, not the processes by which he attains this end. And certainly he has already accomplished much."

M. Claudel is a self-styled "Rip Van Winkle" as far as Boston is concerned, for it was here, he said that he was in the French consular service more than 30 years ago. Since that time he described himself as a diplomatic traveler to many of the corners of the world, first a commercial agent in Italy, for 15 years a consul to many parts of China, then as the French Minister to Brazil, next as the Ambassador to Japan, where he spent the five years previous to his coming last March to the United States.

Of his own verse, that both in quality and in volume places him high in the ranks of France's foremost poets, he seemed disinclined to talk, although there was a softening twinkle in his eyes as he spoke. No matter what the press of business, he declared, he had almost always managed for a free hour in the morning in which he could write. His latest finished work is a dramatic play, he said, entitled "Christopher Columbus," written with accompanying music. But as if this were nothing, M. Claudel asserted that his present work in adding more treasure to the poetry of France is "too complicated to explain."

Memento of Eventful Visit



GIFT TO JAPAN SOCIETY OF BOSTON
Presented by Commander of Japanese Squadron That Passed Few Days in Boston During the Time the Fleet Was in American Waters.

GIFT TO JAPAN SOCIETY RECORDS FLEET'S VISIT

Japanese appreciation of the hospitality extended to the officers and midshipmen of the Japanese Navy training squadron on their visit to Boston has been shown by the gift of an Oriental vase from Rear Admiral Osami Nagano, commander of the squadron, to the Japan Society of Boston, just received by Edward L. Gulick, retiring president of the society.

The society has outlined a program of activities for the coming year in which a committee of Boston residents will aid in fostering political and trade relations with Japan, and a number of distinguished Japanese visitors entertained. Particular interest will be taken in Japanese students in the colleges in and near Boston. Courtenay Crocker, former adviser to the Government of Siam, has been elected president of the society.

Nation's Air Lines Total 11,856 Miles

Mail Routes by February 15 Will Serve 62,299,409 Persons Daily

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The 25 air mail routes now operating or to operate in the United States will serve trading areas along 11,856 miles of airways, with a population of 62,299,409 persons and with 79 station stops. There are now 15 routes in operation with route mileage of 7997.

With only one airplane a day each way on each of these airways the daily mileage will more than equal the distance round the world. In addition to scheduled mileage, the commerce department estimates air service operators fly more than an equal amount in other commercial pursuits.

Construction work involved in preparation of landing fields and beacon lights has actually started on the Richmond-New York section, Atlanta-New York airway, and also on the Atlanta-Spartanburg section and the Spartanburg-Greensboro section. A contract is about to be awarded on the Greensboro-Richmond section. The time limit for completion of the whole route is Feb. 15, with expenditure of $200,000, when night flying will be possible.

Construction on the Pueblo-Cheyenne airway is nearing completion.

YALE FELLOWSHIPS ASSIGNED TO SIX

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—Wilbur Cross, dean of the Yale graduate school, has announced the assigning of national research council fellowships to the following persons: Albert Haldane Gee, Toronto, Can., bacteriology; Edgar Lee Kinsey, Baltimore, Md., physics; Harvey Vernon Moyer, La Cygne, Kan., chemistry; and Roland Charles Travis, Iowa City, Ia., psychology.

Commonwealth Foundation Fellowships have been awarded to Ian William MacLeod Armstrong Black, Dargavil, St. Andrews, Scot., chemistry; and Isabella Gordon of Keith, Banffshire, Scot., zoology and anatomy.

MRS. WINTRINGHAM SEEKS SEAT

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU VIA POSTAL TELEGRAPH FROM HALIFAX

LONDON, Dec. 5—Mrs. Margaret Wintringham, one of Britain's outstanding women leaders, has accepted a unanimous invitation from the Louth division of the Liberal Association to contest that constituency at the next general election for Parliament. Mrs. Wintringham represented Louth from 1921 to 1924, after which this seat was captured by the Conservatives.

SINCLAIR FACES TRIAL WITH AIDS IN JUROR CASE

Oil Man and Associates Insist They Were Within Law in Shadowing Panel

WASHINGTON (AP)—Haled before the District of Columbia Supreme Court on charges of contempt, Harry F. Sinclair, William J. Burns and their associates insisted they were well within the law in having the jury in the Fall-Sinclair oil case placed under surveillance.

Henry M. Day, an official in one of Mr. Sinclair's oil companies, said he hired the Burns men to shadow the jury at Mr. Sinclair's request, explaining Mr. Sinclair believed an improper effort would be made to have that jury return a verdict against him. Mr. Sinclair asked the case be dismissed for lack of jurisdiction.

The defense contended it had made no actual contacts with jurors, but had stood on its legal rights in endeavoring to protect the interests of the men on trial for conspiracy as a result of the leasing of the Teapot Dome Naval Oil Reserve by Albert B. Fall to Mr. Sinclair.

Recess Ordered

Almost as soon as the hearings had opened with a denial of guilty by the defense, a recess had to be ordered to allow the district attorney's office to study the defendants' replies and to consider a course of legal procedure.

M. Sinclair, Mr. Burns, Sheldon Clark, Mr. Day, W. Sherman Burns and Charles L. Veltsch were the men cited to show cause why they should not be held in contempt as a result of the shadowings.

Each asked that the contempt action be dismissed for lack of jurisdiction and insufficient facts to establish contempt.

Mr. Sinclair made general denial of any wrongdoing in employing detectives to shadow the jury, asserting he had done nothing that constituted a crime.

Mr. Sinclair maintains that on the allegations set up by the Government the court was without jurisdiction to find him guilty of contempt.

Spying on Jurors Denied

Mr. Day's answer denied he was instructed by Mr. Sinclair to hire detectives "to spy upon, to bribe, intimidate or influence" the jurors.

Mr. Day said he was "directed by Harry F. Sinclair to engage the services of William J. Burns International Detective Agency; admits that he was to supervise the activities and receive reports from diverse operatives of said detective agency, and forward the same to Harry F. Sinclair if this respondent thought it necessary or advisable so to do."

Golf to Be Played Amid Skyscrapers

Links Covering 20,000 Square Feet Being Built in Mid-Town New York

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—With the subways roaring beneath the links and the elevated lines thundering near by, golf is soon to be played on a miniature 18-hole course in mid-town Manhattan, where property values are among the highest in the world.

Mashie and niblick will be swung almost within driving distance of the most crowded skyscrapers in the city. Traps, bunkers and water-hazards will be laid out within a few blocks of Times Square, the center of the theater and the Broadway business district. The course will cover 20,000 square feet, which is said to have a property value of approximately $1,000,000.

The links are being built by a real estate company which is carrying out a large business and residential development in the vicinity of Forty-second Street and Second Avenue. The golf course, which will face Prospect Place, extends between Forty-first and Forty-second Streets.

NEW YORK WANTS MORE PLAY SPOTS

Children's Recreation Places Called Totally Inadequate

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—City officials, an actor, a former prison official and representatives of the public urged the need of more playground space for New York City children at a luncheon given by the Women's City Club to present its motion picture, "Playtime," which is to be shown as an argument for more playgrounds.

Manhattan's 100 acres of play space is totally inadequate for the needs of the children, said Walter R. Herrick, Commissioner of Parks. Mr. Herrick reported in three months this summer 4,817,758 visits were made by children to the play spots.

Herbert L. May gave some of the results of an 18 months' survey of recreation in Europe, and Carl E. Milliken, representing the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors, declared a mechanical age must serve more than material welfare and that it is of no avail to save time if you have nothing useful to do with it.

AMUNDSEN LECTURE POSITION EXPLAINED

BY WIRELESS VIA POSTAL TELEGRAPH FROM HALIFAX

OSLO, Norw., Dec. 5—The circulation of rumors about Roald Amundsen's unexpected sudden return from the United States has caused the explorer's lawyer to issue a statement in today's papers, which says that when Amundsen returned from New York to Norway on Oct. 25, thus abandoning his proposed new lecture tour, the only reason was a disagreement with his American manager over the financial settlement of the previous tour, undertaken to cover the unpaid expenses of the "Norges" expedition across the Polar basin.

Amundsen demanded that before his start on the new tour the manager should provide the payment of about $10,000 remaining on the old account. Failing this Amundsen declined to proceed.

Women Face Two Vital Questions at National Council Convention

Reorganization of Main Body, and Children's Bureau in Balance

BY MARJORIE SHULER

NEW YORK—Members of the 34 organizations which make up the National Council of Women are facing two serious questions at the outset of their fourteenth convention here, both of which promise to occasion considerable debate.

One is what attitude the council will take toward the attempt to abolish the federal children's bureau, established as the result of campaigns by some of the council's member organizations, and now under attack by other women's groups which desire to see its activities transferred to the Public Health Service.

The second question is what to do with the Council itself, five alternative plans having been proposed for reorganization on a more solid financial basis and with a permanent national headquarters.

In view of the fact that members of Congress already have given notice that they will seek the passage of a bill in the next session to abolish the children's bureau the extent to which women are prepared to give active advocacy to it becomes important.

Bureau Has Many Friends

That there is a friendly attitude toward the bureau among the arriving delegates is evident. Dr. Valeria Parker will praise its work in her opening address as president and its director, Miss Grace Abbott, is scheduled for a speech on the general program and to be entertained at a committee luncheon.

Some of the delegates believe that a resolution will be passed urging continuance of the bureau but among the leading officials there is a strong sentiment in favor of passing no resolutions at this convention, either for the children's bureau, flood control which is to be discussed, or other national issues. Their opinion is that these interests will best be served by making the council meeting an open forum for information and for frank discussion in the morning sessions which are open only to delegates with both the press and the public excluded.

"It will be more effective if we provide this information and urge our member organizations to take individual action than if the council as a whole declares itself on such issues," said one official. "In that way no question can arise later of the council's right to speak for its constituent groups."

Plans for the Council

The five plans upon one of which it is expected that the Council will be reorganized are the results of a questionnaire sent to the member groups and summarized by the Rev. Anna Garlin Spencer.

While some advocates of reducing the number of women's organizations have favored abandoning the council, officials stated at the opening of the convention that they were confident this would not be done but that it would be put upon a stronger basis with an established revenue for its activities and possibly with a research department to co-ordinate overlapping committees among national women's organizations and to bring these volunteer groups into closer association with the various foundations and other groups doing trained social work.

Three outstanding achievements of the council were stated by Dr. Parker in an interview in which she stated her desire for its continuance. "The council was the first to bring women of the Jewish synagogues and Christian churches together in a common social service transcending creeds or religion," said Dr. Parker. "It also was the first to bring white and colored women together in a fraternal organization for common ends of mutual good. It was the first to effectively unite in one inclusive fellowship the representatives of many causes of moral reform and social service, to make the Golden Rule their only bond of union and mutual respect for the other's faith and work their only creed."

STALIN REJECTS OPPOSITION PLAN

Communist Leader Demands Unconditional Surrender

BY WIRELESS VIA POSTAL TELEGRAPH FROM HALIFAX

MOSCOW, Dec. 5—J. V. Stalin dominated the opening sessions of the all-union Communist Party congress as the outstanding representative of the victorious party majority, his seven-hour report on behalf of the Central Committee eliciting the closest attention and culminating in an ovation when he ended with a prophesy that Communism will triumph in Russia and the whole world.

Stalin demanded the unconditional surrender of the opposition, dismissing its new proposal to dissolve its secret factional organizations voluntarily as unworthy of confidence and attention, in view of the opposition's breaches of similar engagements in the past. Since the congress does not contain a single opposition representative, absolute unanimity will probably mark its decisions with regard to the expected decree of expulsion of other leading opposition figures.

The cool reception to the Soviet disarmament proposals excites unfavorable comment in the Soviet press, Izvestia interpreting the issue at the Geneva conference as a victory for France, while Pravda observes: "Instead of disarmament the Imperialists propose to seek to persuade the Governments to conclude treaties of safety."

LONE STAR GAS CO.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 5—Directors of Lone Star Gas Company has called a meeting of stockholders for Dec. 20 to vote on an increase of authorized stock to $50,000,000 from $30,000,000.

Pennsylvania Commission to Supervise Salary Bills

Governor to Be Relieved of Responsibility of Signing or Vetoing Pay-Raising Measures

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Relief from the present burden and responsibility of signing or vetoing salary-raising bills for state and county offices by the Governor of Pennsylvania is presaged in the appointment of a salary survey commission in this State. The act which brought the commission into existence was drawn and introduced by Miss Helen Grimes, a member of the Legislature from Pittsburgh.

A satisfactory method of providing merited salary increases for public officials and government employees in state, county, municipal, borough and township offices is sought by the commission.

So many "salary raisers" were placed before Governor Fisher at the past session of the Legislature he deplored the lack of a method of determining which were equitable. He asked Miss Grimes, who has made a study of this subject, to draft a bill, forming a commission for the purpose of making a survey of the situation.

Bill Made Law

With a view to correct injustices and eliminate wasteful expenditures of public money, the act authorizing appointment of the commission was prepared by Miss Grimes, passed by both houses and signed by the Governor. A sum of $10,000 is provided to meet the commission's expenses.

Miss Grimes said this study will give the Governor a basis for comparison between the various jobs, state, county, municipal, borough and township, to be used in judging the merits of the various "pay raisers" brought before him for signature. It will show what discrepancies exist in salaries of elected and appointed public officials and heads of departments, as compared with their subordinates who remain at their desks and perfrom the actual work, with the view, if consistent, of stepping up the salaries of the government employees who do the actual work.

For example, Miss Grimes cited that in some offices stenographers may receive $150 a month, while in other offices those doing similar work may be paid $200, not because they are more competent, but because the head of the department in which the higher paid employees work has been more energetic in going after salary increases. The commission will offer a remedy for these injustices.

Supervises Pay Rolls

The survey will also determine what part of the mounting costs of government are due to augmented pay rolls.

The present practice of pay raising in Pennsylvania is one that works a hardship upon those counties which attempt to keep within their budgets, she added.

Miss Grimes holds the commission will prevent county officials from passing the responsibility to the Governor when pay rises are asked, and will make the local government which pays the bill assume responsibility.

The act provides for five members on the commission. These have already been named. They are State Senators Frank E. Baldwin and Andrew J. Sordoni, appointed by the President of the Senate; Miss Helen Grimes and Morton Witkin, members of the House of Representatives, named by the Speaker of the House, and Clinton Rogers Woodruff, appointed by Governor Fisher.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House Saturday were the following:

Mrs. Pauline G. Shields, Coquille, Ore.
Mrs. James E. Weidenfeld, Chicago, Ill.

Prohibition 13 Centuries Old in Turkey, Miss Ekrem Says

Constantinople Girl Declares the Ottoman Nation Is Working Hard for Stable Government, but Does Not Tolerate Reds

Turkey, wishing to develop and enjoy a highly civilized existence, is working toward a stable, peaceful form of civil government but without a communistic or socialistic trend, Miss Hadije S. Ekrem of Constantinople told the members of the Old South Meeting House Forum here. She also declared that Mahomet had settled the prohibition question for Turkey in the seventh century by banning entirely all forms of intoxicating liquors.

Miss Ekrem is the daughter of Ali Ekrem Bey, former Governor of Jerusalem and of the Aegen Islands and now a professor in Stamboul University. Her grandfather was Djefal Pasha, a general in the Turkish army, educated in France and prominent in the court of Napoleon III.

Leader of New Women

Miss Ekrem has, since the World War, been influential in securing better social conditions for Turkish women, is in excellent command of the English language and speaks with assurance and knowledge of the especial problems of her country.

"Turkey as a nation," she continued, "has, throughout many centuries, been governed entirely by the Moslem religion. The individual must seek permission for whatever he would do from the head of the religious body. This even applied to small matters of every-day life. I should, if I had properly observed the tenets of my forbears, have asked permission to have my hair bobbed. I did not. I discarded the veil and I wore a hat. I was defiant only in the degree to which I considered it was right to be in order that women, daring to do as I did, might liberate themselves from silly restrictions."

Progress on Republic

She went on to say that, under the republic which prevailed in Turkey four years ago, the country was making consistent progress according to the best understanding of its leaders. "It is difficult, you know," she said, "for an Eastern nation to adopt and put into practice the customs of a Western nation, yet the West has been chiefly responsible for the progress we have already made toward enlightened living.

"When I came first to the United States I found that we in Turkey did not even know how to walk. You Americans rush along your way as if your coattails were on fire. By contrast I assure you the indolence of the Turk is remarkable. But there is a reason for that indolence which goes beyond mere laziness. The soil of Turkey is so fertile that, with the least possible toil, the Turk can well support himself."

Prohibition Centuries Old

"I have discovered that here in America you have taken your liberty and turned it into such license that you have had to pass laws controlling moral liberty. Mahomet established prohibition in Turkey in the seventh century and you here have just done it in the twentieth century."

Miss Ekrem said she had been much impressed with the degree to which the Americans work even when they are, apparently, playing.

Miss Ekrem turned to the means by which sympathy and understanding between Turkey and the United States can be obtained, saying:

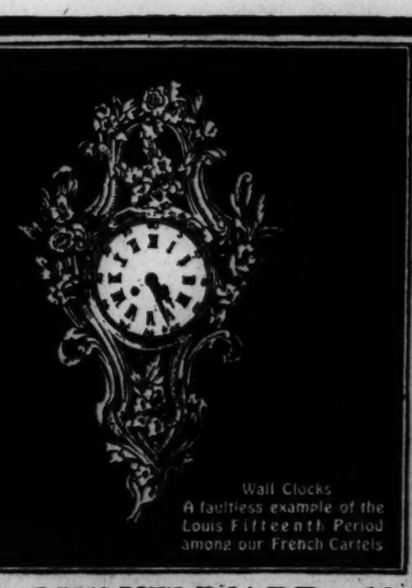
"We need to be a little nearer to each other. Now we are at opposite poles. At present I believe that we in Turkey can be happier with our little than you in America with your much."

Miss Ekrem said the women at present have little part in the governmental activities of Turkey. One woman has recently been appointed as Minister of Hygiene but, she stated, probably 80 per cent of Turkey is illiterate and a change can be brought about only by education. She explained that the Turkish Government is doing a great deal to forward education. Every year more women are being educated in Turkey and there are not enough schools to care for those who are seeking entry.

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CAUTION URGED IN CRITICIZING FOREIGN POLICY

Public Should Support Diplomats, Say Speakers at Association Meeting

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK — A constructive American foreign policy must be founded upon a basis of international peace and be supported by a vigorous and intelligent public opinion, according to speakers at the one hundredth New York luncheon discussion of the Foreign Policy Association just held at the Astor Hotel.

Foreign policies of the United States, both past and present, were vigorously defended by Walter Scott Penfield, formerly counsel at the American Legations in Nicaragua, Salvador, Venezuela, and Dominican Republic.

Although there might be difference of opinion regarding what policy is constructive, he thought all would agree that the foreign policy of the United States "rests solely on the foundation of peace, good will and good works," and cautioned the public should not be too quick in criticizing the policies of the President and the Secretary of State, which have, in every case, been adopted after intimate knowledge of each particular problem, and continued:

"In diplomacy," he said, "it is often better to know what not to do than to know what to do. A passive policy may be, and often is, a constructive policy. The United States should use its power in terms of ideals. Its foreign policy must rest on principles of law and justice."

"Public opinion will determine our future policy," he continued. "We must educate public opinion from false to true standards. Eventually we may have a public opinion that is intentional and that will enforce international ideals. Thus only can international law be enforced and peace be maintained."

Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, deplored the application of "an ultra-legalistic point of view" in international affairs and declared that "foreign relations must never be conceived as litigation, but as offering opportunities for association, cooperation, mutual benefit and advancement of civilization."

"The instant that a foreign minister or a secretary of state regards himself as attorney with his country as client litigant, that moment the fat is in the fire," he continued. "In true and wise diplomacy the legalistic point of view and legalistic procedure must always take subordinate place.

"A constructive foreign policy will start from a definite and clearly fixed point of view and will move steadily and patiently toward the accomplishment of definite ideals."

"Bad manners are a chief obstacle in carrying forward a constructive foreign policy. A bad tempered and unfair or a bitter speech on the floor of the Senate, however irresponsible the Senator who makes it, may undo the constructive work of years in building up friendly and co-operative foreign relations."

REICHSTAG DEBATES ECONOMIC SITUATION

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN, Dec. 5—Article 243 of the Dawes agreement which safeguards the priority of reparation payments should not pertain to foreign loans taken up by the German federal states and communes, Dr. Bernhard Dernburg, member of the Democratic Party, declared in the course of the Reichstag's debate on the country's economic situation. Dr. Dernburg declared in explanation that in Germany, states and communes were called upon to erect public buildings, furnish power plants and so forth, while in nearly all other countries this was left to private enterprise. They therefore needed to borrow money abroad, just as in the other countries money was borrowed for this purpose by private industry, he said.

The day before the Minister of Economics had declared in the Reichstag that private creditors should enjoy priority over political, id est, reparation creditors. These and other recent statements to the same effect indicate a growing movement in this country to establish certain exceptions to the aforesaid article of the Dawes plan.

EUROPE DEVELOPS ELECTRIC POWER

Continent Ahead of America, Says P. Guercken

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Great progress in electrical development is being made throughout Europe, with the result new records are being established in many of the continental nations, according to P. Guercken, European manager for the Westinghouse Electric International Company, who is visiting here.

"Norway is now the world's largest consumer of electrical energy," Mr. Guercken said.

"Italy, a pioneer in railway electrification, now stands in the lead in the number of miles of electrified railways.

Interconnection of power distributing systems is playing an important part both in Spain and Great Britain, Mr. Guercken said. A great superpower plan has been developed in England.

HELP FRANCE BY TARIFF CUT, TEACHERS URGE

Reciprocity Agreement Is Advocated at Policy Discussion

Hope the United States will make some concessions in tariffs to the interests of French industry and at the same time will extend to the other nations of the world the same advantages it gives to France was expressed by Frank W. Taussig, professor of economics in Harvard University and former chairman of the United States Tariff Commission, at a discussion of French and United States tariff policies before the Boston branch of the Foreign Policy Association.

This, he said, would not be out of keeping with the tariff policies of either nation, and he believed the present diplomatic discussions of the proposal for tariff reciprocity could end best in the yielding of some points by each nation. He pointed out that while France, since the war, is in a position to make any tariff arrangements it sees fit with individual nations, the United States has undertaken the "most favored nation" policy of treating the imports of all countries alike, the policy of France, until the war, abrogated the nineteenth century treaties.

Question of Getting Money

Ernest M. Patterson, professor of economics in the University of Pennsylvania, raised the question of whether the United States can logically expect Europe to be able to pay its financial obligations unless the United States opens to some extent a few channels through which European industry and labor can earn from the New World the money with which to pay.

"If you owe somebody $1000 and do not have it, there are just about two main ways you can discharge the debt," he said. "You can go over to his house and do some service for him—'work it out'—or you can make and sell something and get the money to pay him. In this case Europe offers to work out part of the debt by doing our shipping or our foreign banking for us, but we reply that we wish to build up our own merchant marine and our own foreign banking facilities. Europe then wishes to sell us her Sicilian lemons, English coal, Belgian glass, German steel or French laces, but we reply that we wish to foster those products at home.

Favor Cut in Tariff

"Now I do not imagine we can get down suddenly from our tariff stilts, but it would be well for us to see all sides of the problem, recognize that it is very different from that of 1914, and perhaps see whether we cannot place a little less insistence on having our own merchant marine or whether we cannot find some articles on which the tariff barrier can be reduced a little."

The argument for tariff protection was made by Ward Thoron, treasurer of the Merrimac Manufacturing Company, who held high prices permit high wages and the community and the wage earner have more at stake in their standard of living behind a protective tariff policy than has invested capital.

EDUCATIONAL IMPERIALISM IS CRITICIZED

America Can Give to and Learn From Other Nations, Educators Agree

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK — An imperialism of cultural and educational interests is taking the place of the old imperialism of politics and business, according to speakers at a "Contribution of American Education Abroad" conference just held by the International Institute of Teachers College of Columbia University. Ten leaders in world education spoke, all agreeing this country can give much to others and itself has much to learn from foreign nations.

Dr. Frank P. Graves, president of University of the State of New York, spoke of the Empire State as a patron of foreign colleges, many of which are chartered by New York. The good opinion in which the United States is held abroad rests largely upon the records of these colleges, he said, and this country displays its unselfishness chiefly in promoting foreign education. More than 20,000 graduates of schools operating under New York charters are the backbone of the regeneration movements in many so-called "backward" countries, he declared.

Sponsors Foreign Colleges

Colleges sponsored by New York State and under the supervision of the Board of Regents include the American University, Beirut; Roberts College, Constantinople; the College of Athens; McKensie College at Sao Paulo, Brazil; Pekin University, Ling Nan University, the University of Nanking, Fukian Christian College, Western China Union University and Hua Nan.

William F. Russell, Dean of Teachers College, also praised the work of Americans abroad, but objected to transplanting American methods wholesale without regard to the traditions and conditions of the new country.

"The movement to put teaching in the hands of the natives is one of the progressive signs of this decade," declared Dr. Mary E. Woolley, president of Mount Holyoke College, "but I am not sure that they could have progressed thus far without the aid of American teachers and missionaries."

Chinese Educator Speaks

Dr. P. W. Kuo, director of the China-American Institute, said the most potent influence of America was exerted through young Chinese who study in this country and then return to their native land to teach their countrymen.

That the United States can learn much from Africa, was the message of Dr. Thomas Jesse Jones, director of the Phelps-Stokes Fund for education of African Negroes.

Professor D. J. Fleming of Union Theological Seminary; Caleb F. Gates, president of Roberts College; Dr. Stephen P. Duggan, director of the Institute of International Education, and Bayard Dodge, president of Beirut University, also spoke. Dr. Paul Monroe, a director of the Institute of International Education, presided.

PARK AVENUE ZONING STAND IS UPHELD

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The efforts by wealthy residents of Park Avenue to prevent construction of a business building in that fashionable section of mid-town Manhattan near Fortieth Street were upheld by the Appellate Division of the New York State Supreme Court in a decision just handed down here. The court action was brought by Arthur Curtis James, Joseph F. Stillman, Mrs. Robert Bacon, William Church Osburn, Harry Harkness Flagler, John E. Berwind, Ernest Flagg, the Women's City Club and other individuals and corporations.

The action was instituted to rescind permission granted by the Bureau of Standards and Appeals to the Fortieth Street and Park Avenue, Inc., to construct a business building on the property from which the company takes its name.

NEW YORK CITY SEEKS TUNNEL-BRIDGE HEAD

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Establishment of a municipal bridge and tunnel authority under which New York City would have power to finance its own bridge and tunnel projects is proposed in a bill which will be presented to the next session of the Legislature.

The proposed commission would be similar to the Port of New York Authority, the activities of which extend over the entire port, including both New York and New Jersey. Financing of its bridge and tunnel projects is arranged through the sale of bonds which are retired from tolls collected.

NEW YORK WOULD END GRADE CROSSING

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALBANY, N. Y.—Grade crossing eliminations involving a total cost estimated at $380,867,000, are recommended in a memorandum just filed by the Public Service Commission with Governor Smith. The recommendations provide for elimination of 203 grade crossings outside New York City.

The Westchester County eliminations will cost approximately $1,000,000, according to the commission's estimate, the two in Suffolk County $385,000 and the five in Nassau County $4,320,000. The work will be financed through the $300,000,000 bond issue sponsored by Governor Smith for that purpose.

PAPER CENTER GROWS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TACOMA, Wash. — The erection here of a $1,000,000 plant of the Electro-Chemical Company of Wilmington, Del., for which plans have been announced, will add to Tacoma's importance as a center of pulp and paper manufacture in the Pacific Northwest.

More Information for Public on Operation of Courts Urged

Mr. Lowden Believes Publicity of Court Procedure Would Correct Certain Practices

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—To improve the administration of justice a plea for adequate public information upon the operation of criminal courts throughout the country is contained in a report just submitted to the National Crime Commission by a special committee headed by Frank O. Lowden, former Governor of Illinois, following an extensive investigation of parole, pardon and probation systems and of penal and institutional correction throughout the Nation.

"The dilatoriness, inefficiency and costliness of the criminal courts could not have continued had their defects been clearly revealed by proper annually published reports," the committee declares, quoting the American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology.

Plea for Education

The report, briefly, is a plea for an educational campaign among the American people to inform them of court practices. Just what the committee thinks of these practices and procedure is indicated in the preface to the report, which was written by Mr. Lowden. He declares, "the administration of criminal justice is admittedly not what it should be" and he places the blame for this condition squarely upon the "woeful lack of criminal statistics."

The public "knows almost nothing" of the operation of the various units comprising the organization of criminal justice, which, with its police, prisons, courts, parole and probationary officers, is doing a business that runs into "millions and millions of dollars" each year, the committee found.

Two Recommendations

The report has two major recommendations. These are the compilation of adequate statistics on the operation of organized justice and the establishment of a system through which positive and rapid identification of offenders would be possible on a nation-wide scale.

"A state bureau of criminal statistics, if properly manned and scientifically run, could, within a very few years, do more to make the administration of criminal justice what it should be than any other innovation of which we have knowledge," the committee says. At present, the report explains, only 13 states have such bureaus, and only in Massachusetts has the work of the bureau been successful.

The special committee, headed by Mr. Lowden, was composed of Louis N. Robinson, secretary; Arnold B. Hall, Mrs. Jessie D. Hodder, Clark Howell, Sam A. Lewisohn, Sumner T. McKnight, George L. Radcliffe, and Charles S. Whitman.

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THIRTY-FOURTH STREET

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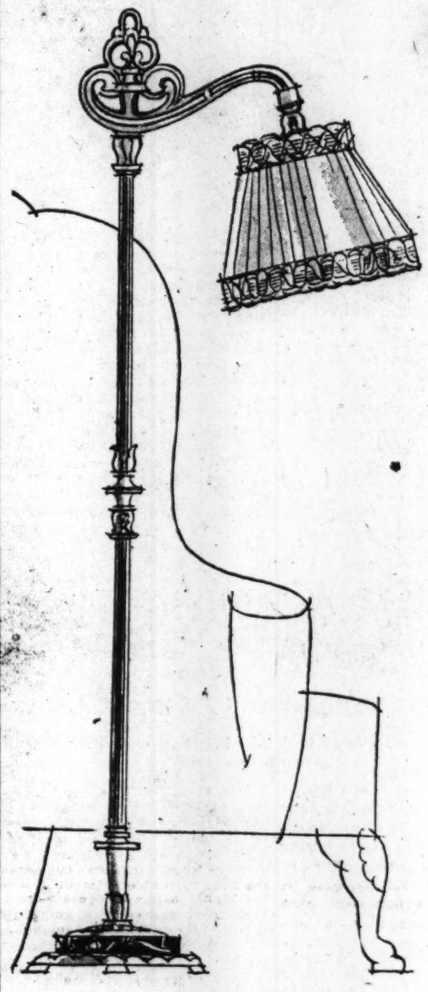
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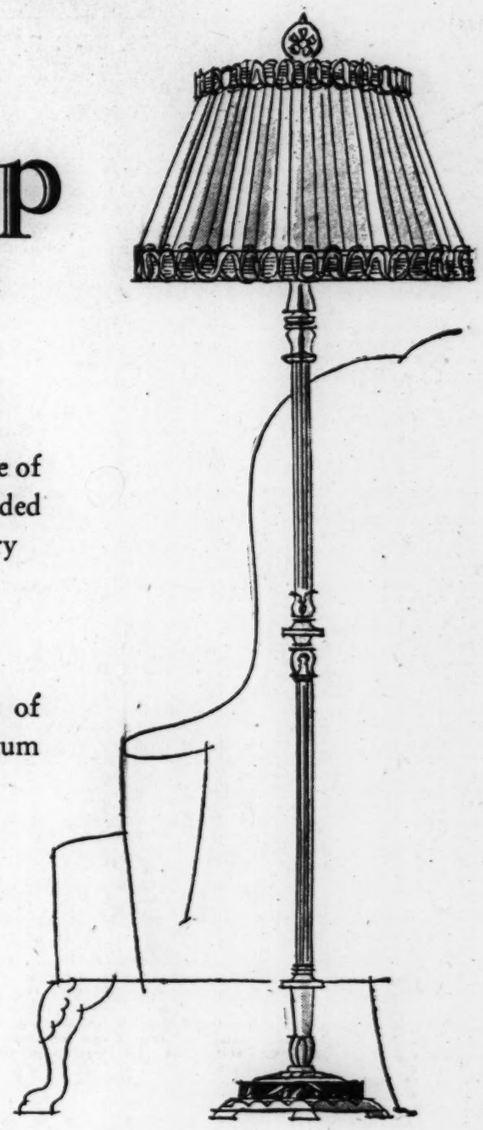
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WESTERN POOL INCREASES ITS MEMBERSHIP

Saskatchewan Wheat Growers Are Satisfied With Result of System

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

REGINA, Sask.—The Saskatchewan Wheat Pool recently held its third annual meeting here, with A. J. McPhail, president, in the chair. In spite of many new difficulties encountered during the 1926-1927 year the results showed that the pool system had worked to the advantage of the farmers and satisfaction was expressed by all the delegates present. Among other things the meeting decided that the option system is detrimental to the pooling system and recommended that the Wheat Pool Central Agency eliminate option trading from its operations as soon as practicable.

During the past year attention has been given to the problem of grain grading. In this connection a special committee was appointed by the pool directors, and as a result of their investigations certain recommendations were presented to the meeting.

1. That necessary steps be taken to see that out-turn grades shipped from terminal elevators should be the same standard as those in use at primary inspection points.

2. That shipments of contract grades, the identity of which should be preserved, should be offered for sale on European markets as "pool" grades, in an effort to find out if the pool could thus create a higher standard of wheat than the present standard of Canadian export wheat.

The pool records show an increase of contract holders from 73,380 in 1926 to 85,059 in 1927. The present contract expires on July 31, 1928, and a campaign for renewal on a five year basis is now under way; at the present time 53,366 renewal contracts have been signed up, covering 7,698,499 acres, and it is expected that by the end of December at least 56,000 contracts, representing 8,000,000 acres, will have been signed up.

During the 1926-1927 crop year the Saskatchewan Pool has received 119,488,970 bushels of wheat, all grades, out of a total Saskatchewan crop of 208,380,688 bushels or 57.70 per cent of the total crop, as against 56 per cent of the previous year. There have been comparatively few known breakages of the contract by the farmers.

The total payment on this year's crop was $1.42 per bushel, basis One Northern at Fort William. Although this is 3 cents per bushel below the price paid last year, it is considered very satisfactory, in view of the many difficulties experienced by the pool and the Canadian wheat trade. The directors of the pool are satisfied that in the face of all the difficulties the pool co-operative method of marketing the grain obtained a better average price for the farmers than would have been the case under the older method of marketing.

The pool continues to acquire or build new country elevators, and now owns and operates 586, which during the past season handled over 80,000,000 bushels of all grains or an average of 136,700 bushels per elevator while in addition over 10,000,000 bushels were handled over loading platforms. This is claimed to be the largest amount of grain ever handled by a single organization through its own facilities in any country in the world.

The total cost of operating for the year 1926-1927 was $646,102.90, or one-half cent per bushel.

The pool is developing as fast as possible a policy of direct selling of wheat to consuming interests.

As an idea of the international character and scope of the wheat pool organization it may be mentioned that shipments are made to 24 countries.

CHINESE GROWER PROCEEDED AGAINST

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

KAMLOOPS, B. C.—Great interest will be aroused throughout British Columbia and western Canada generally by an action which may involve a challenge of the legality of the Produce Marketing Act, under the provisions of which a committee of direction has been supervising the marketing of the fruit and vegetable crop of the interior and fixing the price level at which produce moves to the market. The committee throughout the selling season has experienced considerable difficulty with Chinese growers, and finally took legal action against Mah Chong, a grower in this district, who, it is alleged, shipped several car lots of vegetables to the prairies without taking a license.

The Chinese grower has engaged R. L. Maitland of Vancouver to argue that the legislation passed by the Legislature, and which aimed at putting the fruit and vegetable business on a sound andeconomic basis, constitutes interference with trade and commerce and is therefore beyond the power of the Legislature to enact.

PAN-ASIATIC PARLEY MAKES MILD MOVES

Stand Is for Non-Aggression, Education and Religion

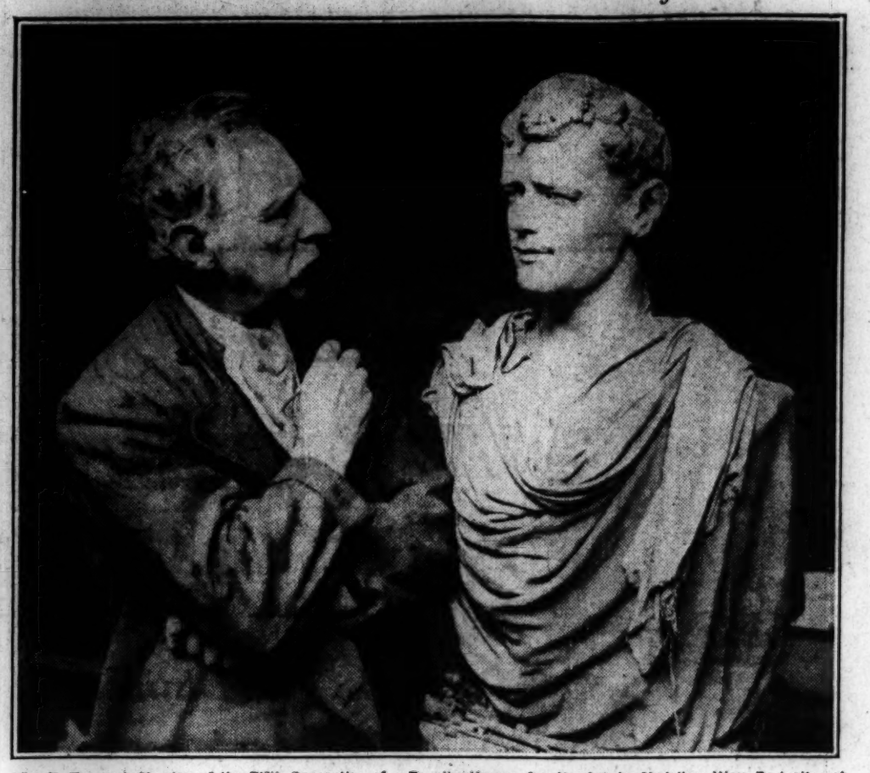
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TOKYO—The second Pan-Asiatic Congress, an unofficial affair, which has just closed at Shanghai, has been very much a repetition of the first in several ways, including lack of real result. The same set of Japanese delegates was present, the Filipinos formerly attending absented themselves, the same Indian political exile was there and was joined by an Afghanistanian who is wanted by the British Government, and the Chinese delegates changed from day to day. The Chinese sought to denounce Japan's policy in China and Manchuria, but disruption was avoided by sticking to a theoretical course.

The resolutions finally adopted were: The Asiatic nations disavow any aggressive policy; to encourage religious movements in view of the fact that all important religions of the world started in Asia; to organize a pan-Asiatic educational institution for the benefit of Asiatics; to remove trade barriers between Asiatic nations so as to facilitate their commerce; to appoint a permanent supreme committee for conducting the business of the Pan-Asiatic League.

Nothing in such a program appears to justify a Lothrop Stoddard in prophesying a racial struggle of the first magnitude.

Behind the Scenes in the Tussaud "Hall of Fame"



John T. Tussaud, Member of the Fifth Generation of a Family Known for Its Art in Modeling Wax Portraits, at Work Sketching in the Head of Charles Lindbergh.

Famous Wax Works Being Re-Made in Peerless Tussaud Tradition

Cycles of History Recorded Since 1925 Fire—Potentates Win Eyebrows, Get Their Hair Curled, While Great Ladies Are Gowned in Authentic Style

London, Eng.
Special Correspondence

"LIKE going back into history," said Miss Beatrice Tussaud of the remaking of Mme. Tussaud's Wax Works Exhibition which was destroyed by fire in March, 1925. Before the end of the year it is hoped that the notable figures of our day and other days will again be presented to the public.

The Tussaud family are living with these figures now as they have always lived with them. They look on the work as their natural vocation. For five generations it has been handed down. The four sisters and their brother John were brought up in their father's studio, and they knew each figure almost as a friend. As children they had their favorites, "Sleeping Beauty" being the chief, and now the sisters are happiest when they are working on fine faces such as those of Irving, Gladstone and Sir Walter Scott.

Since the fire the heads of the new models have been sent to the sisters in their own home in Hampstead and they fix in the eyes, put on the hair and complexions. The molds of all the original figures were not stored in the exhibition and therefore escaped destruction, so that Miss Tussaud was stating a fact when she said that the work of remaking them was like "going back into history."

"Lord Byron sat to my great-grandmother," she told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor as she put the finishing touches to his hair. "It is real hair," she added, "and will cost £5 for dressing. Irving gave my brother sittings," and she showed his new model.

Actual Sittings

Most of these historical figures actually sat to one or other of the Tussaud family—from Mme. Tussaud herself, who modeled Marie Antoinette and the figures of the French Revolution, to the present John Tussaud, her great-grandson, who modeled Lord Tennyson and over 1000 other notabilities. The Duke of Wellington—the Iron Duke—actually, although unconsciously, arranged the scene in which he figures in the exhibition. Mme. Tussaud's son Joseph saw him gazing down at the effigy of Napoleon lying in state, and the Duke afterward agreed to Sir George Hayter's painting him in that position.

About three hundred new models are being added to the old collection, including Lindbergh, Alan Cobham, Thomas Hardy, Hall Caine, H. G. Wells, Jerome K. Jerome, Tim Healy, General Hertzog and Lord Craigavon. Miss Tussaud pointed out that the only one of the principal figures in the exhibition untouched by the fire was George Washington, which at the time had been removed to be photographed.

The figures recently restored—170 in number—stood together clothed in sheets when the writer visited this queerest of studios. Round the walls were hands molded from nature. There were Lord Northcliffe's hands clenched in characteristic attitude; there were Ellen Terry's hands, sensitive, dramatic. Legs hung on another wall, and in a regular Bluebeard's cupboard were stored heads, ready to be put on the bodies. It was easy to recognize them—King George, Ramsay MacDonald, Earl Haig, Baden Powell, De Wet—there was even President Doumergue, for the new Mme. Tussaud's wax works aim at being as up-to-date as a newspaper. Mussolini had just been finished, Earl Grey's hair was too dark and was about to be changed, William II was waiting to have his red hair curled, King George was getting eyes, the Duke of York a head.

Delicate Work

The insertion of hair, eyebrows and eyelashes is very delicate work which the Tussaud sisters undertake entirely themselves. Their father invented a steel tool by which the hairs can be inserted into the wax in the direction required. In their great-grandmother's days rabbit skin was used for the eyebrows. Now the hairs are put in one at a time on the eyebrows and temples. The sisters do not consider wasted a day's work spent on an eyebrow, for they think the likeness depends largely upon it. For the eyelashes, they use the soft whiskers from the lip of a calf and these have to be graduated, the longest in the middle. One of the Tussaud sisters, who is a clever miniature painter, gives the models their complexions.

Other workers are busy on the costumes. A great deal of period lace on the dresses was destroyed during the fire. Miss Tussaud tells how people used to insist that it should be the real thing. The lace on Queen Anne's dress was falling to pieces and was mended by machine but it was not long before a connoisseur wrote and protested. The lace on Queen Victoria's coronation robe was made in Honiton, and the deep rose point on the dress which Marie Antoinette chose for her portrait is being copied. Queen Alexandria took a great interest in the exhibition and was in the habit of casting a very critical eye on her model and the dress it was wearing. John Burns's figure wore the only suit he possessed at the time he was modeled—in 1889 or 1890; Mr. Tussaud bought it from him and provided him with another. All the Cabinet ministers are to be in court dress at the new exhibition.

Educational Value

The reclothing of the old English kings and queens is also a matter of going back to history. Pieces of the costumes left from the fire tell part of the tale and the artists visit the museums for the rest. Messrs. Morris Angel's women workers are busily sewing metal rings on cloth to make chain armor for King Harold. An orange cloth cloak lined with blue is ready for Stephen, and a red cloth cloak appliqued with gold and lined with gold for William I to wear with his chain tabard beneath.

King George is a great contrast in the uniform of an Admiral of the Fleet, while the Prince of Wales wears the uniform of the Welsh Guards and the Duke of York that of the Royal Air Force. It is intended that the new Hall of the Kings shall be of educational use and great care is being taken that every detail of costume shall be correct. It is the same with regard to all the figures. Lord Kitchener wears a field marshal's uniform which cost 80 guineas and he wears the correct medals—the Star of India, the Egyptian Medjidi and the Osmanie, the Turkish order.

John Tussaud finds that most people prefer to help him to get a good representation by giving him sittings and their own clothes than to risk having a poor likeness exhibited. G. R. Sims expressed something of the subtle flattery of having a place in the exhibition when he said: "I am exceedingly sorry that I ever promised to become a wax work, for I have been told since that if the public grow weary of your presence or the Tussauds get offended with you, they melt you down and build up a more popular fellow out of your dripping."



Mme. Tussaud in 1845, Founder of the Wax Works in London Which Bears Her Name. From Portrait by Paul Fischer, Court Painter to H. M. George IV, as Reproduced in "The Romance of Mme. Tussaud's," a Book by John Theodore Tussaud (George H. Doran Company, New York).

London Regulating Costermongers, Licensing Traders in Petticoat Lane

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—London's street traders outside the limits of what is known as "the City" have now for the first time come under the supervision of the municipal authorities. Under a "Street Trading Act" which has just come into operation every stationary street-trade occupying a specified position on the road or sidewalk is required to take out a license.

The new law was passed to prevent chaotic congestion of traffic in such locations as Leather Lane, Holborn, hitherto almost blocked by costers' (apple sellers') barrows in the middle of the day.

Only a limited number of licenses are now to be issued for each street. Old stagers, "regulars" who have had stands on one particular spot long enough to become known have had no difficulty in obtaining licenses. Applications from others have been more carefully investigated, and in some cases refused.

Some stands have been slightly rearranged by the authorities—in spite of the grumbles of the costermongers. "Here I've been," said one, "two yards the other side of that lamppost since the time of Queen Victoria. Now I'm two yards this side of it, and can't think where I am."

There is one person the new Act will hit—the man who used to spend his lunch-hour making "an honest bob" by taking his stand in a street market and haranguing the passing crowd.

The authorities state that in the Lambeth and Finsbury Borough Council areas about two-thirds of the applications for street trading licenses have been granted and a larger proportion in the Islington and Holborn areas.

GAELIC PHONOGRAPH RECORDS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DUBLIN—Galway University, to meet requests from Irish people at home and abroad, has committed the Gaelic language to 32 phonograph records. These have passed ear tests by Professor O'Sullivan, Minister for Education; Ernest Blythe, Minister for Finance, and General Mulcahy, Minister for Local Government, and having been approved will soon be placed on the market.

JAPAN TO STUDY PROHIBITION AS FOOD MEASURE

Drys Say Rice Importation Would Be Ended—Move to Equalize Population

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TOKYO—Official consideration of prohibition as an important aid in the solving of Japan's most serious questions, food supply and overpopulation, has been decided upon. The Federation for People's Prohibition recently petitioned the Government Population and Food Research Commission to take this step, and the commission has replied that it will.

Advocates of total prohibition in Japan point out that about 25,000,000 bushels of rice annually go to the brewing of sake, Japan's national alcoholic drink. This corresponds roughly to the Nation's imports of rice, so that if it were used for food rather than for manufacturing drink, Japan's food supply and food consumption would practically balance.

Other economic benefits of prohibition are emphasized. Besides the saving of millions of dollars now being spent for alcohol and expenses incidental to drinking, there would be a tremendous indirect saving through increased efficiency. The Government's loss in revenue from taxes on alcohol could be met from other sources.

The unemployment which would follow upon prohibition is acknowledged. There are about 10,000 sake brewers in Japan, employing 600,000 men and women. The number of workers engaged in the retail trade is not known.

Shozo Aoki, an official of the temperance federation, reports an appreciable increase of sentiment in favor of prohibition following an extended tour of southern Japan. Local societies are springing up everywhere, he says, and a number of hotel keepers are strictly limiting the amount of liquor consumed on their premises.

While the Food Research Commission will investigate the effect that prohibition would have on the Nation's food supply, it is not confining itself to this one measure. Two plans have been drawn up by the commission, one of which would require a period of 30 years to put into practice, and the other of which is more immediately available.

The chief item in the first plan is the reclamation of waste land. The commission believes that, with proper funds, it can reclaim 25,000 acres a year for the next 25 years. The Government would control the water supply necessary for this purpose, but would entrust the people with the rest of the work. Tracts of land would be homesteaded, and government aid for transportation would be available, as well as loans with which to start the work. Encouragement of stock breeding and of meat consumption, and loans or subsidies to fishermen are part of the program.

The second plan, which can be put into operation much more quickly, deals with a redistribution of the population. Every effort would be made to encourage emigration within the Empire from densely settled districts to those more sparsely populated. Circulars and magazines would be published, information of this nature would be included in the textbooks of primary and middle schools, and subsidies would be available for such emigration.

NEW MEXICO CREATES NINE GAME REFUGES

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SANTE FE, N. M.—Nine more game refuges were established in this state this fall. The largest, 93 sections, was set aside in Eddy county for the protection of Sand Hill deer and prairie chickens. Two others, of 40,000 acres each, were created for the same purpose in Chavez county.

A refuge in the San Adreas mountains will be maintained for one of the three remaining herds of wild sheep in the state, and one in Hidalgo county for Javalina hogs. Four quail refuges, ranging from 300 to 900 acres, have also been established.

FOR MELBOURNE GIRL STUDENT

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

MELBOURNE, Vic.—A new wing of the Janet Clarke Hall at Trinity College in the University of Melbourne was opened recently by the Governor of Victoria, Lord Somers. This is to be known as the William Thompson Manifold wing, in memory of the donor who provided under the terms of his will a sum of £14,500 for the new building.

The Janet Clarke Hall is the portion of the university devoted to the study of domestic economy. It is a condition of the bequest that all students entering this portion of the institution should pursue a course of domestic science concurrently with their studies for a university degree.

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Features of News Gathered From Many Parts of the World

CODE ON FORCED COLONIAL LABOR IS DRAWN UP

International Board Moves to Bar Both Private and State Abuse of Native

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GENEVA—The International Labor Office recently appointed a committee of experts to advise it on all matters concerned with the regulation of forced labor, a practice which it is not feasible at present to abolish. The committee was asked to draw up a report to assist the office in framing a convention on the subjects to be presented to the International Labor Conference in 1929.

The committee, which included Sir F. Lugard, M. Van Rees, M. F. Andrade, M. M. Melan and Prof. Joseph P. Chamberlain, professor of international law in Harvard University (the first named experts being experienced in colonial administration), accepted the recommendations which the International Labor Office had already laid down in its report on the question.

Work Must Be Essential

The administration of a colony, say the committee, must be satisfied that the work is essential, and that no voluntary labor is available. Natives shall be paid at the minimum rate of wages, shall be employed for no more than eight hours a day, and shall not be put to work which is beyond their strength. All these questions ought to be decided not by a local authority, but by the administrator of the colony, or if possible the Colonial Minister in the Home Government, so that all contracts for forced labor may be under strict supervision.

Only adults who are physically fit shall be employed, and forced labor for women and children is forbidden. Moreover, the public services for which the natives may be taken should, in the committee's opinion, be strictly limited to such as work on railways, roads, docks and irrigation schemes. Forced labor for private profit is condemned by the committee altogether. It is recommended that no native should be taken from his home for more than 60 days, or in exceptional cases six months, during which time he must be allowed to return home at least once to see after his family and his crops. The native is not to be employed on portarage for more than four days' march from his home. Under conditions of great public need certain exceptions to these rules are admitted, and the colonial administration is to be given a free hand in calling on the services of the natives.

There are, however, many indirect forms of compulsion which are difficult to eliminate by any convention. Thus the natives may be "squeezed" by increased taxation into hiring themselves to collect forest products, or may be driven to work in the plantations by being forbidden to grow certain crops, or having their holdings restricted. In Portuguese Angora the head tax has been quadrupled with the avowed object of making the native work, while the same policy is advocated by farmers in South West Africa.

International Tribunal Sought

Such indirect methods of compulsion have a legal basis, and are therefore difficult to prevent. But in some colonies there seems to be no possible excuse for the exploitation of the natives. So strongly do certain British firms feel on the subject that they will not take their cocoa from St. Thome or the Isle of Principe.

The committee would indeed like all these colonies and central Africa to be brought under the supervision of some international authority like the League of Nations. It is held that if the new convention on forced labor is accepted by the governments concerned, and they consent to make annual reports, some element of control will be introduced if only by the focusing of public opinion on abuses.

EDUCATION OF WOMEN URGED TO END STRIFE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOMBAY—The fourth session of the Muslim Women's Educational Conference was held in Poona under the presidency of the Begum Mumtas Yar-ud-Dowla, and was attended by delegates from all over the Bombay presidency. The Begum expressed regret that the education of Muslim girls was about ten times less than that of the women of other communities, and strongly recommended the audience to take full advantage of the compulsory primary education act which was being introduced, and to start new primary schools in every city, stressing the necessity for instruction in nursing, cookery and other household needs.

The president also asked all Mussalmans to spend on the education of their daughters the money which custom made them waste on the marriage ceremony. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu said that communal differences would continue until women were properly educated and finally took their proper places in the march of events. It was because the women were slaves, said Mrs. Naidu, that the conduct of the men had been lowered. In her opinion the education of women would free men from their troubles and the tension which existed at present.

BRITISH STATESMEN FAVOR DISARMAMENT

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—"Humanly speaking there is certain to be a pause of some years before the danger of war becomes imminent. Those years must be regarded as the time given us to erect a barrier against war." Viscount Cecil of Chelwood says this in a letter he has addressed to Lord Rothermere, a newspaper owner, who has come out in support of the reduction of armaments.

Another supporter of this policy is Lord Sydenham, former Governor of Bombay, who writes in the Daily Mail: "It is clear from what happened at Geneva that if we stopped building these monster ships Japan would agree to do so, too." A similar note is struck in the Sunday Times, an influential Conservative journal, which urges the British Government "to end the insensate appearance of naval rivalry that menaces Anglo-American friendship."

FIRST DICTIONARY OF MANCHU SOON READY

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TOKYO—The Eastern Learning Association of the Osaka Foreign Language School is publishing, about next April, a Manchu dictionary, the first ever attempted. The Manchus are a people distinct from the Chinese proper. They are Tartars of Tungusic origin, and their language is more closely affiliated with the linguistic systems of Tartar races in Asia Minor than with that of any other Far Eastern people. The style of writing is utterly different from the ideographs of China.

The Manchus have a rich history, having twice conquered and ruled China proper. As yet, very little research has been made into their past, and a rich field awaits scholars of the future. The rapid disappearance of the Manchu language since the establishment of the Chinese Republic, however, threatened to handicap such work in the future.

Remote Island in the Atlantic Again in Public Notice



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Row of One-Story Dwellings Which Form the Only Village on St. Kilda, Where the Chief Industry Is the Raising of Sheep.

Survey of the Isle of St. Kilda Reveals Story of Lonely People

No Trees and but Little Heather on Island, and Grass Reaches to Summit of the Hills—System of State-Aided Emigration Proposed

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EDINBURGH — John Mathieson, late of H. M. Ordnance Survey, having recntly returned from a voluntary survey of the lonely island of St. Kilda, with the other members of the group, each standing sentinel in the Atlantic Ocean, 140 miles west of the Scottish mainland, told the story of his five months' stay on the island to an interested audience of about 2000 people in the Usher Hall here recently.

Previous to the lecture Mr. Mathieson was honored by the award of the gold medal of the Royal Scottish Geographical Society, under the auspices of which the lecture was held. Mr. Mathieson indicated how, with W. M. Cockburn as geologist, a complete topographical and geological survey of the group had been made for the first time, and a map of six inches to the mile would be published.

Only One Landing Place

The group consists of four islets, each surrounded by a tremendous wall of basaltic rock, the highest in the British Isles. There was only one landing place on St. Kilda, this was in the village, where the beach extended for a quarter of a mile. The three other islands have no beach, and landing could only be effected by jumping on to the rocks with the help of natives—all expert rock climbers—and the further assistance of a rope round the waist.

The place-names all bear witness to the long occupation of the Norseman, although for the past 300 or 400 years the group has been the property of the MacLeods of MacLeod. It is said to have been used sometimes as a kind of penal settlement for undesirable persons, but there is no historical record of this.

The total inhabitants, although once there were as many as 180, at present number 43, and so isolated is the place that up till 40 years ago only an annual call was attempted.

That news reaches the islands slowly was illustrated by the fact that a minister about 100 years ago, through the arrival of a vessel, found that he had been praying for King William IV, about a year after Queen Victoria had come to the throne. Even today there is no post office in the ordinary sense, and no lighthouse. A little land cultivation is done and the puffin and fulmar are gathered for food, which, with mutton—there are about 1200 sheep on the island—form the staple portion of their food.

Small Tweed Industry

The common black-faced sheep provides what is really the principal industry. The wool of these heep is plucked off in tufts or cut awkwardly with a knife, and is then prepared and made into a rough tweed, of which about 1200 yards are exported annually.

The St. Kilda men are of average build, if a little clumsy in movement. The women are pleasant and hard working. The pretty colored shawl which they always wear over their heads is changed for a gayer one on Sundays. Horses, pigs, goats, rabbits and hares are unknown. There are no trees and but little heather, yet the grass reaches from the top of the cliffs to the summits of the hills, some of which are over 1300 feet high, being the highest in the British Isles. A young missionary minister to the peoples' religious needs and acts as schoolmater to some 12 or 13 scholars.

Mr. Mathieson pointed out that the sum of £500 to £600 spent annually upon these 43 people supplies the services of a trained nurse, elementary education and spiritual enlightenment. He suggests that the future might be brightened by the development of a local granite quarry; the further developing of the tweed industry, or the establishment of a whaling station. From friendly conversations and observation he thinks that a state-aided system of emigration to the colonies would be quite acceptable to most.

Thus if "Lone St. Kilda's Isle" like Shiant, the Flannan Isles, and Rona became uninhabited it would cease to be a problem.

Manchurian City of Harbin Has Marked Russian Aspect

Regular Russian Opera Season Is Presented—In Contrast to Oriental Overcrowding, City Layout Is Open and "Countrified"

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HARBIN, Manchuria—Russia begins at Harbin, even though the administrative frontier between Russia and China is at Manchouli, several hundred miles to the northwest. Out of the city's population of 200,000, perhaps a third are Russians; and, while the street names are written both in Russian and Chinese, the prevalent architectural style of the city is Russian; and one sees Russian signs on most of the stores and banks and other public buildings.

Harbin is a main center for the anti-Bolshevist refugees who fled from Siberia in 1920 and 1921. Many of them belong to the former Russian aristocratic, official and leisure classes; and perhaps this is one explanation for the extraordinary number of institutions for ministering to the lighter side of life. On some of the main streets it seems that every other building is a restaurant, a cabaret, a cafe and candy shop or a barber and manicuring parlor. But of course Harbin is on the main line of communication between Europe and the Far East, and perhaps it serves as a Mecca for the tired Siberian business man who finds fewer opportunities for diversion in the more austere life of the Soviet cities.

There is all the difference in the world between Harbin and those Chinese cities where the predominant foreign influence is Anglo-Saxon. The trim neatness and the municipal administrative efficiency of Shanghai and Tientsin are not visible here. Some of the streets are paved, but quite as many are not; and at night, when lights are few and faint, a stroll through a Harbin street sometimes requires almost as much care as an expedition into a field torn up with shell holes.

Yet Harbin possesses some attractive features which other foreign outposts of China may lack. It is not nearly so crowded and built-up as Shanghai, for instance; and its parks and boulevards and cozy-looking individual wooden houses, with their gardens, give the town a refreshing "countryfied" aspect. Again, the instinctive Russian love for art makes itself manifest. Harbin is the only city in China with something like a regular opera season. The writer attended the opening performance, which was Borodin's "Prince Igor." The company played this characteristic Russian work with a fresh enthusiasm that evoked the warmest response from the large audience.

BRITISH GOODYEAR OPERATIONS

LONDON, Dec. 5—Goodyear's British works at Wolverhampton will have installation complete by the middle of December, and the plant will be operating in January. Initial output will be at rate of 2000 tires and 2000 tubes a day.

COMPANY TO PROTECT ANIMALS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

JOHANNESBURG, S. Af.—A company has been formed on the Rand for the prevention of cruelty to animals. It is declared to be in no sense a rival of the S. P. C. A. The move has been prompted by the stories of cruelty to animals unfolded in the magistrates' courts recently, and the new company (which has been registered under the Companies' Act) is composed of a number of prominent Johannesburg citizens, whose benevolent aim is "the repression of all acts of cruelty, wanton and improper treatment of animals, and the encouragement of kindness and consideration toward them."

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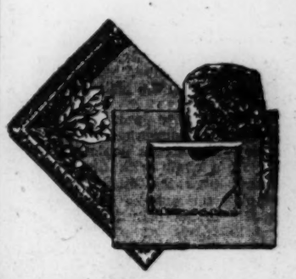
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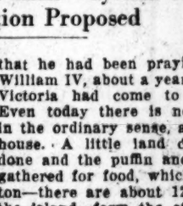


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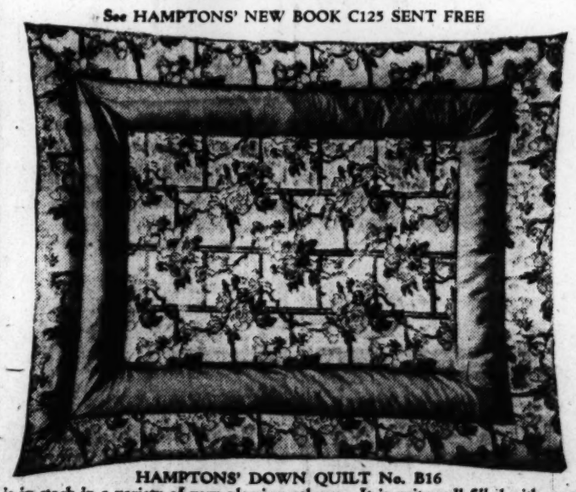
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SYDNEY: 38/44 York Street

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SOUTH AFRICA
CAPETOWN: 159 Longmarket Street

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FARM BUREAUS ARE FIRM FOR EQUALIZING FEE

Opposition Voiced Against Government Price-Fixing or Any Form of Subsidy

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO — The possibility of dropping the "equalization fee" feature of the McNary-Haugen bill in endeavor to reach a compromise on national farm legislation received no encouragement on the opening of the annual convention here of the American Farm Bureau Federation, which has been the principal backer of this measure. In his presidential address, S. H. Thompson of Quincy, Ill., the head of the National Federation, "stood pat" on the equalization proposal.

"One significant thing in the continued effort which has been made to obtain a basic agricultural law is the fact that the farm organization and the farm leaders who have contended for this measure, have consistently maintained their position from the very beginning of this movement up to the present time," Mr. Thompson told the Farm Bureau delegates.

Call Substitutes Moderate

"I want to emphasize the fact that this has been done in no arbitrary attitude. Farm organizations supporting this proposed legislation, as well as their leaders, have at all times been open to suggestion and ready to accept any proposal which would effectively meet the requirements. The outstanding facts are that no such effective proposals have been made and it is today quite generally admitted that there is no effective substitute available at the present time. The principles for yhich we have contended and upon which we insist, unless, and until, something equally effective or better is proposed, are as follows:

"We want no government price fixing; we want no government subsidy, either direct or indirect; we want to avoid putting the Government into business, and therefore, we insist upon a law that will require each marketed unit of the commodity to pay its share in the costs of its own stabilization and protection. We base our demand squarely upon the fundamentals which are and have been for many years in operation in this country in connection with co-operative marketing.

Co-operative Marketing Extending

"These fundamentals have been recognized by the Legislatures of nearly every state in the Union through the adoption of co-operative marketing laws, and they have also been recognized by the Federal Government—I refer to the fundamental of spreading the overhead cost of crop control operations over all the commodities benefited. This, in my judgment, is the only sound theory upon which a basic and permanent agricultural policy can be established. All others involve, either subsidy, direct price fixing or putting the government into business—all these practices can, and should be avoided."

Mr. Thompson said that price improvement this fall represents only a fluctuating condition due mainly to expected crop shortages on account of floods, unfavorable weather and other factors.

American farmers must rely largely on economic organization and co-operation, said Robert P. Bass, former Governor of New Hampshire. He added that this will be greatly facilitated by united political action, which gives due consideration to all classes and all sections of the country. Holding companies formed by the consolidation of local power groups should be controlled by the Government as to the securities they are allowed to issue; early action is needed which will protect the consumers and such action will contribute materially to rural electrification, he said.

GEORGIA TO HONOR CIVIL WAR FIGURE

To Dedicate Statue to Vice President of Confederacy

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SAN ANTONIO, Tex.—Graven from a block of Georgia white marble, a statue of Alexander Hamilton Stephens, Vice-President of the Confederacy, has been shipped from the San Antonio studio of Gutzon Borglum, sculptor, to Washington There on Dec. 8, in a ceremony to be presided over by William J. Harris (D.), Senator from Georgia, the statue will be unveiled as one of the State's representations in the Hall of Statuary in the Capitol.

Stephens also was Governor of Georgia, Congressman and an author. The figure depicts him sitting in a chair with his right leg crossed over the other, his hands gripping the arm of the chair and his face turned slightly to the right. A solid piece of gleaming white marble was shipped to San Antonio from the Georgia quarry of Col. Sam Tate, the latter's gift to the project.

Leading the delegation at the dedication will be Clarence Walker, Dr. Garnett W. Quillian, chairman of the statuary committee; Mrs. J. M. High, donor of funds for the memorial; Mrs. Charles Phillips, Mrs. John Purdue and Mrs. Frank Mason, members of the committee; representatives of the United Daughters of the Confederacy and others.

STEPS TAKEN TO CUT NEW YORK JURY COST

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A state constitutional amendment which would permit trial on information submitted by the district attorney without previous indictment except in cases of extreme intricacy or seriousness, is to be sought by Joab H. Banton, New York district attorney, he announced before a meeting of the Grand Jurors' Association just held here.

More than $300,000 was paid out unnecessarily by New York County for services of the grand juries last year, Mr. Banton said. He declared that of the 3882 cases disposed of in the Court of General Sessions during the first 11 months of this year, 2100 could have been disposed of on information filed by the district attorney.

MINNESOTA PLANS BIG ROAD PROGRAM

State-Wide Meeting to Be Held in St. Paul, Feb. 15

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Good roads advocates of Minnesota have called a state-wide meeting to be held in St. Paul Feb. 15, to form an organization to support a $20,000,000 bond issue at the next session of the Legislature, and to speed up work on state trunk highways.

C. M. Babcock, state highway commissioner, is proposing a program which includes not only the issuance of $20,000,000 in bonds for the extension of work, but a request for increases in both the automobile license fees and the present gasoline tax of 2 cents.

Mr. Babcock suggests the bonds be retired by receipts from license fees and gas tax, thus placing the burden on automobile owners only. To make this possible, the Legislature will be asked to make the increase sufficient to provide a sinking fund and meet interest payments.

IOWA WINS NATIONAL FRESH BUTTER CONTEST

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DES MOINES, Ia.,— In the fresh butter contest of the National Creamery Buttermakers' Association, at Minneapolis, Iowa won first honors and recovered the national banner. At Kansas City, Robert M. Clark, of the Apple Orchards near Mitchellville, Ia., won the grand sweepstakes at the Central States Horticultural Exposition.

LEGISLATURE DEFIES COURT IN OKLAHOMA

Impeachment Proceedings Against Gov. Johnston to Be Continued

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—Unmindful of a State Supreme Court decision the Legislature has no inherent authority to assemble in special session at its own call, opponents of Governor Henry S. Johnston, announced intention to carry out their program to convene to investigate the state administration.

One of the main purposes of the extraordinary session, according to political observers in close touch with developments, will be the attempted impeachment and removal of Governor Johnston, who has occupied the Chief Executive's chair not quite a year. Slightly more than four years ago the Oklahoma Legislature met in special session and impeached and ousted Governor J. C. Walton in proceedings which attracted national attention.

To Read Charges Publicly

The sessionists have announced the charges against the Governor will be read publicly when the session assembles. Most of the accusations, however, were announced in statements issued or in the petition presented to the Governor in November.

These charges set up various claims of mismanagement of the State's business as well as acts involving moral turpitude. Governor Johnston, however, declares the session has been sponsored by "political spoilsmen" who are disgruntled because they have been unable to trade upon administration favor.

The call for the proposed special session was issued by four members of the House of Representatives, following refusal of Governor Johnston to call the Assembly in response to a petition filed Nov. 21.

Injunction Denied

Friends of the administration in the House made an effort to block the session by bringing a test suit in Oklahoma County District Court, in the name of John A. Simpson, president of the Oklahoma Farmers Union. The lower court declined, however, to enjoin the four members from incurring an alleged illegal debt against the State Treasury by convening the Legislature.

The Oklahoma Supreme Court, to which appeal was taken by those opposing the session, ruled Saturday the Legislature has no authority to meet as proposed. To add to the complicated legal tangle, Edwin Dabney, Attorney-General, announced Nov. 28 an opinion holding the members of the Legislature had the right to assemble on their own call for investigation and impeachment purposes. This opinion reversed the opinion of Dabney's predecessor, George Short, who, on Sept. 26, 1923, advised Governor Walton to the contrary.

CANADIAN DEAN URGES LEAGUE FOR THE PACIFIC

Maintenance of Peace, He Says, Requires More Than Mere Good Will

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VANCOUVER, B. C. — Addressing the Kiwanis Club, R. W. Brock, dean of the University of British Columbia, advocated the organization of a body something like the League of Nations, or the extension of the League itself, to uphold peace in the Pacific Ocean area. He instanced the friendship between Canada and the United States, but asserted that more than good will was necessary to prevent war and asked that some machinery be established to give power to the judgment of those who sought international peace.

Basing his remarks on knowledge gained during a recent visit to the Orient and during attendance at the Pacific Relations Conference at Honolulu, Dean Brock asserted that Japanese over-population was one of the most important questions now confronting the world. He stated that the problem was being recognized by other nations which realize that the solution rests in their hands.

Dean Brock paid tribute to the attitude assumed at the Honolulu conference by the British delegates who approached the difficult Chinese problem, not from the angle of delving into the past to see who was responsible for the present state of affairs but rather with a determination to try and arrive at some solution of the difficulty. Canada, he said, demonstrated much with regard to international relations, being now a power in the British Empire and having a ripe experience in bringing two races together within her own borders and in maintaining a long peace with her nearest neighbor.

United States Shipping Board Reports Improved Conditions

Service Increased and Deficit Reduced—Transfer of Vessels to Private Operation Is Goal

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — If Congress and the people of the United States want the country's merchant fleet turned over immediately to private ownership for continued operation, substantial government aid will be necessary; and unless such aid is provided, the present policy, as laid down by the Merchant Marine Act, must continue to govern every action of the United States Shipping Board, declares the eleventh annual report of the board, just made public.

"The present policy," says the report, "if carried to its logical conclusion, assures to the United States an adequate merchant marine, ultimately to be owned and operated by private capital, the Government meanwhile absorbing any operating costs and any absolutely necessary vessel replacement costs essential under any plan.

"In this connection it is well to note that congressional appropriations for ship operation have been reduced from $75,000,000 in 1921 to $17,000,000 in 1927."

America Not Keeping Pace

It is pointed out, however, that America's merchant marine is far from keeping pace with those of the other major nations of the world, the report stating that: "A graphic idea of world shipping conditions will be gained from a study of the shipbuilding industry in the principal maritime nations during the past few years.

"Thus the number of ships of 2000 gross tons or over, built or now under construction for transoceanic service, from and including the year 1921, shows that for every ship of this class built in the United States, Great Britain has built 41, Germany 12, Italy 5, and France and Japan each approximately 4.

"This new construction provides our competitors not only with more ships but also with faster ones, for the modern trend, especially noticeable during the past few years, is all in the direction of speed, coupled with economy of operation due to the use of up-to-date propulsive machinery, largely of the internal combustion type.

"In previous annual reports it has been recorded that the operating losses of what is now the Merchant Fleet Corporation were in 1924, $41,000,000. In 1925 these were reduced to $30,000,000, and in 1926 to some $19,000,000.

Savings Despite Increases

"In the years named the reduction in losses was in part due to savings incident to the sale of passenger and cargo lines. In 1927 there was a material increase rather than a decrease in the number of vessels actively operated. But notwithstanding this greater service operating losses were further reduced to less than $16,000,000.

"It is very gratifying to report in this connection that the United States Lines now show for the first time in their history an operating profit instead of an operating loss. The United States Lines include the Leviathan, George Washington, Republic, President Harding, and President Roosevelt (with the America for the time not in commission), and are the only vessels operated directly by the Merchant Fleet Corporation rather than through managing operators."

The report includes an interesting summary of the conditions prevailing in the affairs of the Shipping Board, running in part as follows: "The board still possesses upwards of 800 ships, 307 in active operation and 516 in the laid-up fleet. It holds these lines and individual ships out to private capital for purchase under the most favorable terms, and continues to operate upon strategic trade routes only until such time as private capital is disposed to take them over.

"Since 1921 it has sold to American citizens 1134 ships, representing 4,993,346 tons, for $84,411,023.39, including nine established ship line services disposed of upon the basis of guaranteed operation for a fixed number of years."

RAILWAY ASSOCIATION HAS MOTOR DIVISION

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The American Railway Association has created a motor transport division, R. H. Aishton, president of the association, has just announced. The motor division will take its place as a regular part of the association, along with the divisions devoted to traffic, operation and other phases of railroading.

A. P. Russell, vice-president of the New Haven Railroad and president of that road's motor subsidiary, the New England Transportation Company, has been made temporary chairman of the division.

LEGION PLANS INDIAN CONGRESS IN OREGON

Three-Day Program to Be Held at Prineville in July

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SALEM, Ore.—Indian talent will be used exclusively in the first big Indian Congress ever assembled under the auspices of white men during a three-day program sponsored by the Cook County Post, American Legion, at Prineville, July 3, 4 and 5. At least 1500 Indians are expected to participate. The band from the Salem Indian School at Chemawa has been invited.

Indians from various Northwest reservations have already signified their intention to attend and the plan has met with the approval of the leaders of the Klamath, Warm Springs, Yakima, Umatilla and several other smaller tribes.

Indian bands will play, Indian athletes compete in unusual contests both on foot and on horseback and other exhibitions of Indian prowess will be featered, including many native sports and activities.

ROTARY IS REPORTED SPREADING IN EUROPE

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Growth of the Rotary movement throughout Europe since the International Rotary Convention in Ostend in June is proof that every European business man is longing for a better understanding with his fellow across the national borders, declared Mrs. Elvina Kidde, secretary of the Rotary International of Zurich, Switzerland, who has just returned here aboard the Aquitania, of the Cunard Line.

"European business men," she said, "feel that through such movements they can attain practical idealism. In Europe this means the breaking down of nationality barriers and tariff walls."

Farmer Can Earn Own Relief, Declares Nation's Soil Head

Mr. Jardine Says Co-operation, Not Government Patronage, Is True Solution of Problem

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — Co-operative action among farmers is not only possible, but is the greatest single need in agriculture today; and with this there should be moves to prevent unnecessary expansion of crop acreage, and rather to increase the income of agriculture by better adjustment of production and marketing, declared William M. Jardine, Secretary of Agriculture, in his annual report.

Discussing farm relief, he declared himself flatly against too great a degree of Government intervention, saying:

"Some would assign the task of directly controlling this or that phase of economic life to the Government. They would have the Government either merchandise farm products or enter into agricultural business in some other way. I need not reiterate my opposition to this view.

Stands for Co-operation

"Such a policy would be detrimental to the farmers and in the long run would jeopardize the legitimate functions of Government. I believe that what is necessary can be obtained by the joint effort of organized farmers, with the Government giving such assistance as it may safely give and protecting the public interest by laying down broad rules of policy. This would preserve the spirit of self-reliance and self-help which has been the mainspring of our progress and at the same time promote the unity of action that modern economic conditions demand."

Mr. Jardine paints a picture of general improvement of conditions among the great majority of American farmers, saying:

"Agriculture in the United States during the last year has made substantial progress in recovery from the effects of the post-war depression. Progress is manifest in better balanced production, in advancing prices for some important crops, notably cotton and cattle, and in further improvement in the relationship between the prices of farm products and the prices of other goods.

"This relationship is expressed by the Department of Agriculture in index numbers showing the purchasing power of a unit of farm products in terms of nonagricultural goods. On Sept. 15 the index number indicating this purchasing power was 92, compared with an average of 85 for the year 1926, with 100 representing the average for the five years preceding the war. Since June, 1921, when the depression was at its worst, the unit buying power of farm products has increased more than 35 per cent. This means that agriculture has regained more than three-fourths of the buying power lost per unit of its products in the post-war price decline.

Productivity Has Increased

"It is important to bear in mind, moreover, that the improvement thus registered in the purchasing power index does not show the full extent of the recovery effected. Index numbers indicating gains in the exchange value of farm commodities tell only part of the story. They do not accurately reflect advantages accruing from increased efficiency.

"In the last few years the productivity of American agriculture, as measured in output per farm worker, has increased greatly. On fewer acres, and with a farm population 3,000,000 less than in 1919, the agricultural industry since 1923 has averaged a larger volume of production than in the years immediately following the war. The farmers, through increased efficiency, are offsetting, to some degree at any rate, the effect of unfavorable relative prices.

"Areas where distress has been acute in recent years are this year marketing good crops at good prices. Montana and parts of the Dakotas are conspicuous examples. Crop yields in Montana were nearly 50 per cent above the average for the last 10 years. In the Dakotas, Nebraska, Idaho, and Oregon, yields were from 10 to 20 per cent better than usual. In the cotton belt generally, notwithstanding poor yields in certain areas in eastern Oklahoma and New Mexico and heavy losses from flood damage in the Mississippi Valley, farm returns are expected to be up to the average of recent years. The troubles of the farmer are not yet over, but the balance of the year's developments is on the side of progress.

"The most striking change in the agricultural situation this year, as compared with that of 1926, is in the cotton belt. The year's cotton crop was estimated in October at 12,672,000 bales, compared with 17,977,000 bales produced in 1926. From the standpoint of price the improvement has been remarkable, and it is estimated that should cotton prices continue at their present level, returns to farmers for lint alone will exceed by about $150,000,000 the income from last year's crop. Acreage reduction, boll-weevil damage, and the Mississippi floods mainly account for the fact that this year's cotton crop is nearly one-third smaller than that of last year."

Outlines Scope of Readjustment

In this connection, however, Mr. Jardine offered what he termed concrete proof that intelligent action to readjust production to demand in agriculture is possible on a large scale.

"Cotton area this year as estimated in September was 40,626,600 acres, compared with 47,087,000 acres picked last year," he said. "Although floods in the Mississippi Valley accounted for some of the reduction in cotton planting, the farmers themselves, acting on the advice of federal and state departments of agriculture, agricultural colleges, and co-operative marketing agencies, effected much of the reduction voluntarily. In general the showing for the year is good. Yet much remains to be done before the position of the farmer will cease to constitute a problem.

"In order to achieve higher net incomes for agriculture, advance is necessary along several lines. While farmers themselves are reducing their costs of production through increased efficiency, public agencies should co-operate with them in effecting a better adjustment of production to demand. Also efforts should be made to diminish waste, to lessen margins between producers' and consumers' prices, to reduce transportation and distribution costs, and to lessen the farmer's overhead charges by lowering or redistributing tax burdens and by improving agricultural credit facilities.

"Farmers should be encouraged to enhance their bargaining power through co-operative marketing, and the responsibility of the public in helping to reduce price fluctuations due to unavoidable gluts and shortages of agricultural products should be recognized in a practical manner. Overemphasis on the fairly satisfactory results of a single year may cause us to forget the existence of underlying causes of farm difficulty, and therefore to neglect practicable means of affording relief."

Cut in Kentucky Coal Prices Is Laid to Various Factors

Labor Settlement in Illinois, Ending of Season for Lake Shipments, Among Them

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CENTRAL CITY, Ky.—Collapse of prices for west Kentucky coal, which brought new prosperity to the industry during the past year, is laid to the labor settlement in Illinois, ending of the season for lake shipments, and increased freight differential in west Kentucky.

The differential amounted to 10 cents and up per ton, in competition with Illinois operations, but was less in the Alabama rate case, where the Alabama operators gained some small advantages in shipments to southwestern and southern Mississippi Valley points.

Despite the present situation, 1927 has been a good year for Kentucky operators, in both eastern and western fields. During the last several years, the coal industry has been a kaleidoscopic business, with first one section on top and then another. This has been due to conditions growing out of war-time overdevelopment and the consequent overproduction ever since. The Kentucky outlook for 1928 is not considered promising.

As far as the Kentucky fields are concerned, the big factor is the threatened reduction of the Jacksonville wage scale in the central competitive field, which has in great part been accomplished in Pennsylvania and to some extent in Ohio. If the northern fields, in addition to freight rate advantages gained, it is contended, on representation of the difference in production costs, are able also to eliminate at least a substantial part of the labor differential, the southern nonunion fields in Kentucky, southern West Virginia, Tennessee and Alabama will find the wall of northern competition still more difficult to scale, it is pointed out.

Discontinuance of the 20 per cent bonus paid to 12,000 coal miners in this field since Aug. 1, announced by J. A. Smith, president of the West Kentucky Coal Operators' Association, resulted from the price collapse. It has been followed by what are described as "filibustering expeditions" by a few local unions in Muhlenberg and Ohio Counties. There is believed to be no likelihood of serious labor disturbances, however.

The union district chiefs have taken the position that removal of the bonus was no concern of the union's because the bonus was no part of the contract between the operators and the miners, and they have declined to support or recognize the so-called "strikes" at three or four points.

During the period the bonus was in effect, some high earnings were recorded. The Greenville Record reported that the operator of a coal-cutting machine at Graham, Muhlenberg County, earned $518 during one month. Most of the west Kentucky mines are equipped with modern machinery. They are operated on the "open shop" plan, and pay the 1917 wage scale.

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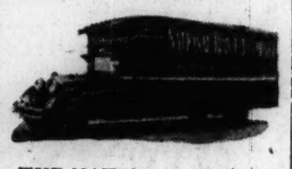
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Deserts May Once More Bloom as of Old in Lower California

Mexico Finding Task Difficult in Tempting Capital and Investors to Land of Untold Riches Under Present Turbulent Conditions

The combined efforts of the Mexican Government and of explorers in natural science from the United States may cause the peninsula of Lower California to become as prominent economically and politically as it is geographically. The following story, opening up some of the more important facts pertaining to that little-known finger of the North American continent, with a throw of light upon the present situation, has been obtained from authoritative sources for exclusive use in THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. *This article is the second and final installment.*

SO SUCCESSFUL were the efforts of the missionaries in Lower California that as early as 1707 they were able to send flour made from their own wheat to the Mexican territories which were experiencing a famine due to the rain shortage of that year. The missions grew in wealth and were soon shipping many agricultural products to Mexico in exchange for bells, machinery and other needed supplies.

But the very success of their industry was their downfall, for the missions were secularized, the padres were driven out of the country, and the lands which they had brought out of the desert were turned over to grantees or to the local and civil government; and a new order arose.

The control the padres exercised over their childlike charges, to keep them from excess, was removed; and starvation, drink, gambling and exploitation dwindled the Indian population rapidly. The Government became aware that it was pinched for the supplies which the missions had produced formerly. But beat and exploit the Indians as they did, the new major-domos were unable to undo the damage, and the land fell to ruin, its wealth vanished, and of the vast life it once supported only a trace remains.

One of the final gestures of a long series of such events which had extended throughout the period of secularization took place in 1845, when Pio Pico, the last ruler of California under Mexico hit upon the happy scheme of selling old mission land to meet the expenses of his administration; only church buildings in actual use were reserved. Although sold to the highest bidder, the price was so low it was virtually a gift.

Squatters in Possession

Today hundreds of similar titles exist from various political authorities who have held power over the region. The Mexican Government invalidates most of these claims and claims title. The land in the meantime is in the possession of squatters who know nothing of all this legal quibbling.

Where the orchards are still bearing, these squatters have fruit, but they shun agriculture. They are essentially vaceros, or cattlemen. Although sheep would do very well in the region, with the true cattleman's contempt for sheep they persist in their business of raising lank bony cows.

The acres of soil from which these cattle get a precarious living are extremely promising. Dr. Charles F. Shaw, University of California professor of soil technology, president of the National Society of Soil Experts, and a member of the United States Bureau of Soil Survey is authority for this statement.

Interested at last in its valuable possession, the Mexican Government has called upon soil technologists, men like Shaw, and several men trained by him at the university, and under a Bureau of Reclamations is pursuing an investigation which may lead ultimately to the salvation of Baja California.

As a result of this reawakening of interest the northern district of Lower California is becoming repopulated and is producing and exporting cotton, beans, flour, fresh fish, ore in bulk and dairy cattle to California, and imports clothing and manufactured goods.

Untold Wealth in Region

According to authorities this does not begin to touch the possibilities of the area. There are mineral resources which need proper transportation to develop; and there is the great treasure, agriculture. It is just a question of time, they believe, before the land will be cultivated again; and because of its peculiar natural conditions will yield a large crop of out-of-season fruits and vegetables, and, like Imperial Valley in California, can be first on the market with seasonal crops. But the problems are manifold.

It took the constant toil and hardship of thousands to create the missions which political upheaval quickly destroyed. It is hard to find workmen who will labor under a beating sun; and only by irrigation can the land be made to bloom again.

But with modern engineering instead of the labor of hundreds of Indians the water could be led down from the mountains again. With tractors, harvesters and modern machine equipment the soil could be planted and cultivated. With roads and ports and railroads a vast commerce could be developed. The miles of seacoast with more pleasing weather, and months of constant sunshine, as well as the large number of natural springs, offer vast possibilities for vacation resorts (some of which are already in existence). But all of this requires a large investment of capital, vision, and work; and moreover all of these will never be forthcoming without some assurance of political stability.

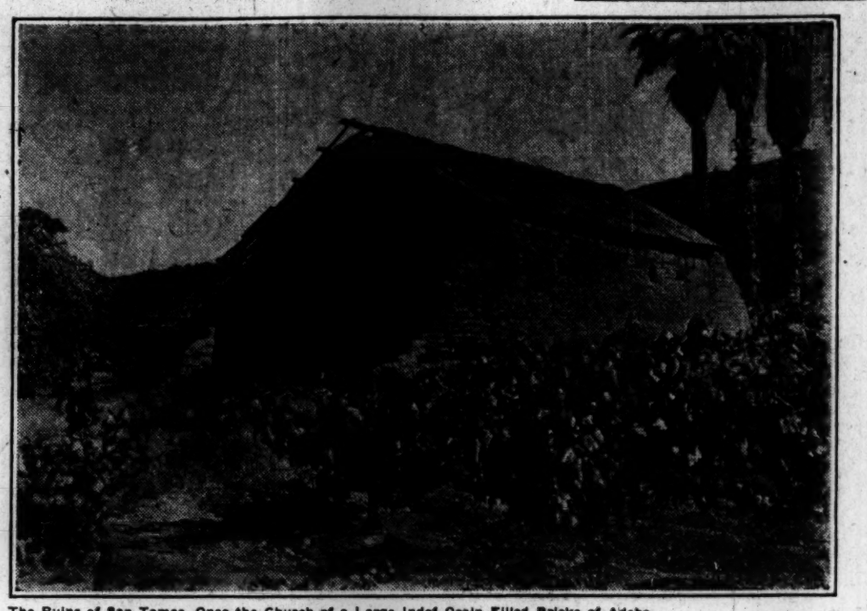
It would be hard to tempt a settler or investor into the region to wrest his living from the desert soil if he thought that the fruits of his labor were to be harvested by someone else, or his claim to the land disputed. He would not willingly risk the fate of the old missions.

It is there the problem stands at the beginning of what may be a glorious "Mañana" for the land. Activity has begun; slowly and scientifically steps have been made. Reports from the northern district are particularly promising, there are national banks and chambers of commerce. The onyx mine which has been worked for a number of years is the largest known source of that mineral in the world. The onyx balls on gear shift levers of American cars, and many of the soda fountains and bank fixtures in American cities were shipped from there.

Will it be Mexican capital which will make further development possible? Will foreign investors be given opportunities to invest? If given opportunities, will they take them?

Upon the answers to these questions, and a policy of doing today and not tomorrow, all depends. Will Lower California come into its own once more and be one of the flourishing garden spots of "Mañana"?

As they say in Mexico, "Quien sabe?" (Who knows?)



The Ruins of San Tomas, Once the Church of a Large Indof Grain-Filled Bricks of Adobe. Single Ranchero. It Was Made Ian Population, Now Used as a Kind of Work House by a

MODIFIED TRUST LAW ADVOCATED TO AID INDUSTRY

Looser Reins Needed, Says Labor Secretary, Over Coal-Cotton Trades

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The prosperity of the United States is due largely to "the mutual willingness of the worker to produce and of the employer to pay for production," declares James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor, who, in his annual report, urges continuance of high wages for high output in the conviction that this policy will keep markets apace with industry and make prosperity permanent.

In connection with the problems of the bituminous coal-mining industry and the cotton textile industry, Mr. Davis recommends a modification of federal anti-trust laws to "unshackle industrial efficiency" by permitting consolidations into perhaps a series of selling corporations, no one of which could exercise a monopoly. He advises, with this, a clarification of the Clayton amendments in their application to injunctions against labor organizations.

Defending the control of immigration as being a protection to the standard of living and as being only consonant with immigration policies of other countries, the Secretary proposed amendments to the quota law to facilitate the reunion of families, particularly to enable wives to obtain preferred entry status for their husbands and to give the Secretary a small reserve quota within which he might admit exceptional cases at his discretion. He also proposed an additional selective system to provide for importation within the quotas of specialized kinds of labor for which particular unfilled needs exist in American industries.

Pointing out that the home market, compared with exports, constitutes an even larger portion of the total market for American products now than it did 25 years ago, the Secretary added: "Our home market means the purchasing power of the workingman, and his purchasing power means the relation of his wages to production and price.

"By wage reductions we reduce our profitable home market more than we increase the less certain profits of the foreign market. No matter on what plea or excuse, reduction of wages is bad business and worse economics."

MIAMI WANTS TO BE REAL OCEAN PORT

Campaign Will Be Launched by Mayor at Washington

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MIAMI, Fla.—Anxious to compete with other ports of the Atlantic seaboard for the shipping business to and from Central and South America, Miami is making a strong bid for federal aid in obtaining a still deeper and wider channel in Biscayne Bay.

The campaign will be started by Mayor E. G. Sewell of Miami when he presents a resolution to the River and Harbors Committee of Congress in Washington, asking the Government to co-operate with Miami in making the present channel of 25 feet 10 feet deeper with a width of 300 feet, thus permitting the entry of great freight ships and warships.

INDIANS NEED FEDERAL AID, DR. WORK SAYS

Reports Interior Department Has Saved $131,331,871 in Four Years

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—A record of economy in the operation of the department and an appeal for more adequate provision for the Indian service are features of the annual report of Hubert Work, Secretary of the Interior.

"After four years of effort in consolidating and co-ordinating activities, reducing the personnel to a point more nearly commensurate with the needs of the service, and discontinuing unnecessary activities, the department has become a more compact, efficient organization than heretofore," commented Dr. Work.

"The accomplishments in these directions are represented in dollars and cents by the saving of $131,331,871.61 in operation expenditures for the four years, but further by the reduction in force of 2722 permanent employees and an increased output in the functions delegated to the department."

The report showed the department spent $27,709,408 less last year than during the preceding year. Advancement of employees has added a considerable sum to the total of salaries, though no additional appropriations were asked in former years on that account. However, the turnover of the permanent force of the department for the year was 55 per cent as compared to 46 per cent the preceding year. This increase is attributed largely to the unattractiveness of salaries and living conditions in the Indian field service, where the change of employees was 67 per cent within the year.

"The Indian Service," the Secretary declared, "has not kept pace with the progress elsewhere. The cumulative effect of many years of financial neglect has demanded even larger appropriations if the Government may perform its full duty to the American Indian."

The report urges the desirability of improving the appropriations for maintenance of schools and payment of teachers' salaries. Especial need is pointed out for strengthening vocational instruction.

The reclamation bureau, according to the report, is constructing a number of irrigation works which rank among the largest engineering works in the world.

The General Land Office collected more than $9,000,000, and handled filings on 3,500,000 acres of land, while reducing its personnel and number of district offices. The bureau of pensions showed 489,942 pensioners on the roll as against 501,723 a year before, though the total of payments increased to $230,152,712.

The national park service reported an advance in the educational facilities connected with the national parks, where 2,797,840 visitors were received during the year.

BONDLESS HIGH SCHOOL OPENS IN ARKANSAS

Little Rock Structure Is Erected at Cost of $1,550,000 Without Asking Loan

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—A high school building erected at a cost of nearly $1,500,000 and without issuance of bonds has been opened here. The structure, of ornate type of architecture, was made possible by a state constitutional amendment raising the school district tax from 12 to 18 mills.

After a tour of the leading high schools of the Nation, the Little Rock school board adopted the plan of organizing the Associated Architects, composed of five architects of the city, who were intrusted with details of the school, which is considered here as one of the finest in the country.

The building is in the shape of half a hexagon, four stories in height. All the rooms are outside rooms with the light coming in over the left shoulder. There is an auditorium seating 3000 persons. The stage is so large it is used for a gymnasium. A curtain made of steel takes the place of an asbestos curtain.

The cafeteria will seat 1000. The laboratory equipment features a five-room cottage on the fourth floor for use of the domestic science department.

NATIONAL SUPPLY INCOME

NEW YORK, Dec. 5—On fourth-quarter business to date and projecting some credit adjustments to be made at the year-end, National Supply Company will close 1927 with a balance of about $8 a share on 265,900 common shares. This will represent a fourth-quarter contribution of about $1.50 a share, but not all of this will represent current income, as credit adjustment will be an important factor.



"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Seeing

Los Angeles, Calif.
Special Correspondence

FROM the time Jane was big enough to walk, she found great joy in the flower garden. A new rosebud would cause her to clap her hands and a radiant smile would find expression on her baby lips. As she grew older she was taught to plant and care for a garden, and at the age of seven she won the first prize in gardens at school.

One day her aunt made her a gift of a box of tulip bulbs, remarking that it certainly was a most unattractive present. She was quickly rebuked as Jane said, "Oh, Auntie, they are lovely. You must never see the brown bulbs, but just the lovely colored blossoms that they promise to be."

A visitor who heard this has often thought how love would make any labor light if one kept before the thought the finished object during the preparation work.

Closure of Flood Crevasses Put First by War Secretary

Definite Policy of Control for Philippines Also Advocated by Mr. Davis in Report

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The immediate passage by Congress of an urgent deficiency bill appropriating $7,000,000 to cover expenditures in flood-control work is urged by Dwight F. Davis, Secretary of War, in his annual report, which is almost devoid of a mention of the military but covers a wide diversity of subjects much discussed today, ranging from the Philippines to Porto Rico, the Panama Canal, and the Inland Waterways Corporation.

Discussing the emergency caused by the Mississippi floods, Mr. Davis related how the War Department, when faced with an exhaustion of funds and the consequent necessity of ceasing much of its flood work, decided to allot $2,000,000 of unexpended river and harbor funds for use "on the navigation features" such as "dredging and bank revetment."

"The funds allotted from the general river and harbor appropriation should be returned as soon as practicable," he declared. "In addition it is felt that there should be restored to the flood control appropriation the amount of the extraordinary expenses imposed by the spring floods which were not included in the original estimates of cost. These extraordinary expenses amounted to $3,500,000 for the high-water fight itself and $3,500,000 for levee restoration. It is recommended, therefore, that as soon as Congress convenes it pass an urgent deficiency bill appropriating $7,000,000. Of this sum $2,000,000 would be returned to the general river and harbor fund to replace the amount allotted for use on the Mississippi River, leaving $5,000,000 for expenditure under the flood control act, in order that funds may be available for continuing essential construction until a new policy may have been considered and adopted.

"The immediate and pressing problem before the department is the closure of the crevasses which occurred during the flood of last spring. There were 17 crevasses on the main line and 209 on tributaries, most of them on levees upon which no work had been done by governmental agencies. Unless this sorely afflicted section of the country is to be exposed to the danger of reinundation during the next high-water season, these crevasses must be closed immediately, and the levee line restored to as satisfactory a state as that which obtained before the last flood."

Devoting the majority of his report to a discussion of the Philippines, and indicating strongly that the United States should retain her control over the islands for a protracted period, Mr. Davis said:

"If the United States were to announce he definite determination to remain permanently, or for an extended period, in control of the islands, there would be more rapid development. That cannot be questioned. On the other hand, it is equally true that if the United States were to announce a definite determination to withdraw from the islands in the near future such a decision would result not only in the slowing up of development, but, for a period, in rapid retrogression. The statement that the announcement of a definite policy would result in development of the islands is, therefore, not essentially true.

"There can be no doubt in the light of events—and there appears to have been no doubt in advance of the event—that the effort to develop in the Philippines a people capable of self government has, to an extent, interfered with the economic development of the islands. Necessarily there has been a stressing of the political capacity of the people at the expense of the development of productive capacity. Likewise, the educational system in the islands, while increasing the unit capacity doubtless withdrew many people from actual production."

Mr. Davis paid a high tribute to the services of the late Leonard Wood, Governor-General of the Islands.

Mr. Davis reported that Porto Rico's progress is steadily upward, and that its greatest need is emigration to relieve the pressure of excessive population. Turning next to the Panama Canal he announced that the total transit revenues for 1927 amounted to $24,608,808.80, and the commercial vessels of 25 nations had used the canal during the year.

Of the Inland Waterways Corporation, of which he is the incorporator, he declared that this corporation had built up a great common carrier of national importance that might be transferred to private enterprise but that it had now reached the point where it was functioning to the full extent of its legal powers, and that it was desirable for Congress to express its policy as to the future of the organization.

Lengthy Railway Ticket Sets Record of 11½ Feet

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK — The record rail ticket—if length alone be considered—has just been sold here. It is 11½ feet long, and is good for transportation over 27 railroads in 28 states. The total distance is 15,512 miles.

The purchaser is a lecturer for a Jewish fraternal organization, and is going on an extended speaking tour which will include eastern cities, Chicago, St. Paul, the north Pacific coast, southward to San Diego and east by way of Denver, Chattanooga, Miami and other southern cities. The ticket was purchased in advance in order to avoid buying local tickets from stop to stop.

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

A Playhouse in the Attic

By ALIDA J. BIGELOW

JUST as long as Selina could remember, this corner of the attic had been her favorite playhouse. It was a large attic with a chimney right in the middle and three deep windows looking out into the treetops, but the little pointed window over the corner bay was Selina's very own, and here it was she sat dreaming today.

The sun came streaming in the south window where Winifred always played housekeeping when she came to visit. The little rocking chair, the cupboard of doll dishes and the old black chest filled with queer dishes were the things she liked the best in all the room. The north window where the big bookcase stood, filled so full it would not shut, was Margaret's when she came from her Grandmother's house to visit Selina. What fun they did have playing together here!

It was in this very place the In-dis-pens-able Club had been formed. The three little girls had wanted a club for some time, and a club name. This was the biggest and the best word they could find. It was on a box in Selina's window, so they chose it. Mother had said it was a good name and had told them they must be more and more useful in doing kind deeds and in thinking kind thoughts so the club name would prove true. They were all trying very hard this summer.

The sky was such a deep blue over the trees out toward the Red Bridge road. If only they were going picnicking there at tea time. There were such beautiful woods and the little creek was such fun to wade in. Something should happen on such a lovely afternoon, thought Selina. She was trying to make Gertrude Louise, the big golden-haired doll, a cape of gray elderdown, and her needle just wouldn't go through any more. Nobody else was even upstairs and the little girl could hear the tree boughs softly whispering as they brushed against the roof. It was just too warm to sew anyway . . .

The Basket Speaks

All of a sudden in the soft music of the trees Selina heard a little squeaky voice. She looked about over the room and the voice seemed to come, just as sure, from a little old basket hanging on a nail on the rafter. It had once belonged to Tippy, a teeny little rat terrier puppy.

"I say it's a shame," squeaked the basket. "Yes, I say it is; here for 20 years I've been hanging right on this nail without a day of usefulness. Dusted twice a year, that's all there is to it now. I do miss Tippy so. He used to come to me as soon as he came into the room." The basket actually seemed to swing itself back and forth on the nail and Selina felt sure she saw the lid open a bit as if it were shaking its head over past memories.

Before she got over this surprise a deep muffled voice to one side said, "Useful, well what can I say to that. Here I've been over 40 years and never out of this crate." Selina stared—surely the voice came from the old dusty crate Mother told her grandmother's mirror was in. "You should see me now, I am all spotted and rusty and my gilt paint has cracked off. Once, beautiful and shining, I hung over the marble topped table. Everyone came to look at me many times a day.

"If they would give me a chance I would be beautiful and useful again. The children come and play about this board crate and I so fear they will crack my glass." The heavy crate seemed to slide a bit from the prop where it stood along the wall. Selina felt sure it sighed deeply as it stopped speaking.

"Well, as to being forgotten." The little girl heard a rustle and a shaking of silken folds and she turned to look at the old black chest in Winifred's corner. "How would you like to be a beautiful yellow satin dress all covered with lace like I am? Once I went to the Governor's Ball but now I'm folded up in a box and left alone—nothing at all to do except when Winifred comes to see me."

The funny old satin dress spoke in a soft, crackly voice, "I have seen such happy days with Miss Jane that all my dreams now are of the good old days when I hung in her closet and went to parties with her."

"Yes," the basket added, "there are good times to be thankful for."

"But," joined in the mirror from its crate, "I am really not content, for there must be need of me downstairs in the big parlor. Think how beautiful I would shine if some one would rub the dust off and hang me on the wall!"

The Pewter Mug Speaks Up

"Shine!" Now a new brisk voice came from behind the chest. Selina bent way over to see. There was nothing there except an old pewter mug she had never really noticed before. "Shine! What can I say and do here in the dust and cobwebs? Did you ever see me on the clock shelf?

"Mercy me, who would have ever thought I would come to this! You should have seen me when I stood up by the clock, holding the spicy wallflowers fresh from the garden. They always brought me flowers in those days, and look at me today. Me, oh my, I would love to be used once more!"

"Well," a little low voice came from the chest and could only be the old lavender party dress. "We should all be thankful for the good times we once had." The sun was on the lavender and Selina thought it was one of the prettiest colors she had ever seen.

"Hump," exclaimed the pewter mug, "I am ready to have some more good times if anyone would help me."

Selina rubbed her eyes to see if all this was real. She had never noticed these things before except the dresses, and so many times her head had bumped against the old basket when playing hide and seek with the other girls. She remembered, too, stumbling several times over the mirror crate, nearly knocking it over. "What if I had?" she thought now.

"Selina, Selina, little girl, where are you?" a voice came up from the bedroom below. Selina started suddenly from the little long bench where she had fallen over asleep when trying to sew on Gertrude Louise's cape. She looked about and this time really rubbed her eyes. "Selina," came the voice again.

The tree boughs were gently whispering as they had a little time ago and Mother's voice was singing below the attic stairs. "Yes, Mother dear," and the little girl started toward the stairs, tiptoeing softly so she would not disturb the mirror. Surely she would be more careful every time she played there in the future if that was the way all the things felt about it. Down the stairs out into the cool dining room with Mother she went, still thinking about the voices she had heard in the attic.

Cutting Wall Flowers

"Please go to the garden, Daughter, and cut the longest stalks of the wallflowers. I want to call on Auntie Bacon today. She is kept in her room and these are her favorite blossoms from our garden." Selina ran to get the garden shears and the basket.

"Oh, Mother," she ran in to say, "may I use Tippy's basket to gather flowers some day?"

"What basket is Tippy's?"

"The old dusty willow basket that hangs in the attic. It is so lonely away up there and it does want to be useful again."

Selina's mother smiled. "Who put the idea of the old basket in your head, little girl, and that it could be used again? We once loved that old basket years ago and found it useful for so many things. Bring it down stairs some day and we will scrub it up and see what it is good for now."

Selina stood still for a moment. "Oh, Mother dear, do you know there is a looking-glass upstairs that does need polishing badly? It is up there in a crate in the attic. And, Mother, when I cut the flowers, may I bring in enough for the old pewter mug that stands behind the chest in Winifred's corner?"

"What do you want, my child, all the attic brought down stairs at once? Go gather your flowers and we shall see," was the answer.

Selina started toward the garden path. "It is a beautiful mug, Mother, all shiny like silver. Once it stood on a clock shelf and it loves wall flowers the very best of all."

Selina's mother looked at the little girl in her blue dress as she went down the path under the trees. "Where did she get all those ideas?" Then she called, "Get the wallflowers, my dear, and you can bring down the pewter jug and I will help you make it shine again. It can be your very own if you want it."

Harvest Time in Animal Town



Now That Pumpkins Are Ripe and Nuts Are Ready to Be Stored Away for the Winter, It Looks as if Animal Town Needed More Than One Officer to Take Care of Traffic.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog.



Jean's Music Lessons

Dancing Flowers

By FANNIE R. BUCHANAN

UNCLE NED had been on a visit to the city. At dinner he told about the concert he had attended. "One hundred men all playing together."

"Did they all play horns?" Jean asked.

"No," Uncle Ned passed Jean another cookie, "no, Jean, there were strings and pipes and drums playing with the horns. I did wish you were with me, especially when they played the 'Waltz of the Flowers.'"

Jean munched her cookie thoughtfully. "I would like to hear one hundred men play together."

"I thought you would." Uncle Ned filled Jean's milk cup. "I thought you would, so I brought the 'Waltz of the Flowers' home with me."

"I'm all through now." Jean pushed her cup away.

Uncle Ned smiled. "Better drink your milk," he said, "and we will wait till the others finish dinner, for I'm sure all the family will want to hear the music, too."

"Is it the waltz from the 'Nutcracker' music?" Mother asked.

Uncle Ned nodded. "I knew you would like it as well as Jean; that music story is one that never grows up, everybody likes it."

"What is 'Nutcracker' music?" Jean looked puzzled.

Uncle Ned explained. "There is an old Russian story of a little girl, I guess just your age, who had a very strange dream about her toys. She dreamed that the dolls danced, the whistles and fifes marched, and then, most strange of all, she dreamed that the silver nutcracker looked just like a Prince who showed her into a wonderful garden where the flowers danced together. A Russian musician thought this story of the little girl's dream should have music. He made a march for the toys, and dances to suit all the dolls, and best of all, he made the music to which the flowers might have danced."

Father smiled across to Mother. "Jean, can you hurry with that milk?" he asked, "we are all ready to hear that flower music right now."

While Uncle Ned brought the record, Jean wound the Magic Box. "I wonder if I will know what flowers are dancing?" she said.

"As I remember it," her mother told her, "one doesn't need to say, 'there goes a hollyhock,' or 'See that tall sunflower,' or 'How bold that trumpet flower is.' In the graceful swaying music there is the color of every flower that grows."

Uncle Ned set the record in place. "There is one part where the harp brings great garlands of blossoms whirling and turning together. Jean will find that place, I know."

"But first, the Prince leads the little Russian girl into the wonderful garden, I remember," Mother said.

"Oh!" cried Jean, "I'll play I am she." Jean found her little chair close beside Grandmother. Then the music began.

In a minute Jean looked up at Mother. She was sure the beautiful tune must be the Prince leading her with the little Russian girl into the dream garden.

Then, while the music was still introducing her to the Rose Queen, the harp brought flowers, and flowers, all trooping into the garden lawn. She caught her breath and smiled up to Uncle Ned. But when the harp tones showed the flowers all making deep curtseys and elegant bows before the Rose Queen, Jean forgot that she was at home in the living room, and by the time the violins set the step for the dancers, with a quiet "one-two-three; one-two-three" Jean was dreaming with the little girl of long ago Russia, and together they watched the flowers in the garden of the Nutcracker Prince.

When the music stopped, Jean looked up suddenly. "Oh!" she cried, "they were not through!"

Uncle Ned was turning the disk. "No," he said, "the best part is yet to come. Listen to this next bit. I've a feeling that the Rose Queen and her attendants do a turn alone here."

Jean settled back in her little chair. Uncle Ned was right. The next quiet music brought the sweetest roses dancing, while every fern frond swayed gracefully in rhythm.

The music changed. "Trumpet flowers!" Father whispered.

Jean clapped her hands. Of course! How bright and bold their music was! Then the rose tune came again, and again the trumpet flowers broke in as though insisting that their bright color made up for any lack of perfume. The noisy music was silenced by the quiet elegance of the Prince's first tune. "Rose is the garden Queen; Hail to the queen of the flowers," it seemed to say.

Dancing Together

Jean stood. Did not the tune of the Prince bring all the flowers, like happy loyal subjects, dancing about the rose arbor singing "Hail to the garden Queen!" At the end, when even the trumpet flowers joined in, no wonder her eyes were sparkling!

Father gave a long low whistle, "A hundred men all playing together!" he said.

Jean looked at him with surprised eyes. "No, no," she cried, "a million flowers dancing together!"

Grandfather drew Jean onto his knee. "What wonderful flower gardens Russia must have," he said.

Father was winding the Magic Box for another hearing. "How well Tchaikovsky must have known flowers," he remarked.

Jean came and stood beside father. "He dreamed it, you see," she said, "he dreamed it just like the little Russian girl. He must have dreamed it because he knew about the Rose Queen and everything." Father patted Jean's head. Jean nodded.

"This time," she said, "you listen at the very first and hear the Prince say, 'Enter my garden, Jean, Rose is the garden Queen.'"

And sure enough, when the music started, Father nodded his head, for there it was, right in the music, just as Jean had told him!

Jean is having music lessons to teach her to play the piano. Uncle Ned says she must learn to listen well, or she will never play well, and so she has "listening lessons." Girls and boys who would like to share these "listening lessons" will find Jean on the first Monday of each month.

The Mail Bag

Keighley, Yorkshire, England

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Monitor and I thought I would send one from Yorkshire in England. I am 13 years old. I go to the Christian Science Sunday School every Sunday with my little brother, Hubert.

We have a lovely little Spaniel dog. She is chocolate color all over except for a little bit of white on her breast. She will do anything she is asked. Her name is Bowler. I love to read Snubs and Waddles and the Sunset Stories. Barbara C.

Portland, Oregon

Dear Editor:

I am 10 years of age, and I would like to correspond with someone of my age. I like the Milly-Molly-Mandy story and Little Cat, Snubs, Waddles and the Mail Bag.

I go to the Christian Science Sunday School. I have lived in Portland for one year. And I saw the ocean for the first time this summer.

My cousin has written to the Mail Bag twice, she lives in Southport, England. I hope she sees my letter. Douglas F.

Middletown, California

Dear Editor:

I enjoy Snubs, Waddles, and Milly-Molly-Mandy, very much. I live at a private school. My teacher reads us stories out of the Monitor.

I would like you to see our dogs and cat. The cat's name is Weihe (y). Lassie is very affectionate. She wants you to pet her all of the time.

I am a girl of 11. I would like to correspond with some little girl in Italy of my own age. Ila S.

Parktown, Johannesburg

Dear Editor:

I am 8 years old, and live in Johannesburg. I have two dogs, 11 pigeons, two bantams, two cats and one canary. I expect you will be interested to know that in the Johannesburg Zoo there are a lion and a dog in the same cage together, Samson the lion and Delilah the dog.

Please if any child would like to write to me I would be very pleased to get a letter. Lorne G.

Rochester, New York

Dear Editor:

I enjoy reading the Monitor very much. I enjoy reading Rose-Colored Lawn and Milly-Molly-Mandy stories. I also enjoy Snubs and Waddles.

I would like someone my age to correspond with me. I am 10 years old. I have three brothers. We all attend the Christian Science Sunday School. This is the first time I have written to the Mail Bag. Arlene H.

Wollaston, Massachusetts

GOOD-BY, LITTLE BIRD
Good-by, little bird,
Fly to the sky.
I'd like to go with you,
If I could fly.

Tell all the other birds
Flying above,
A child on earth
Sends them her love.

By the Wallace Twins, aged 10.

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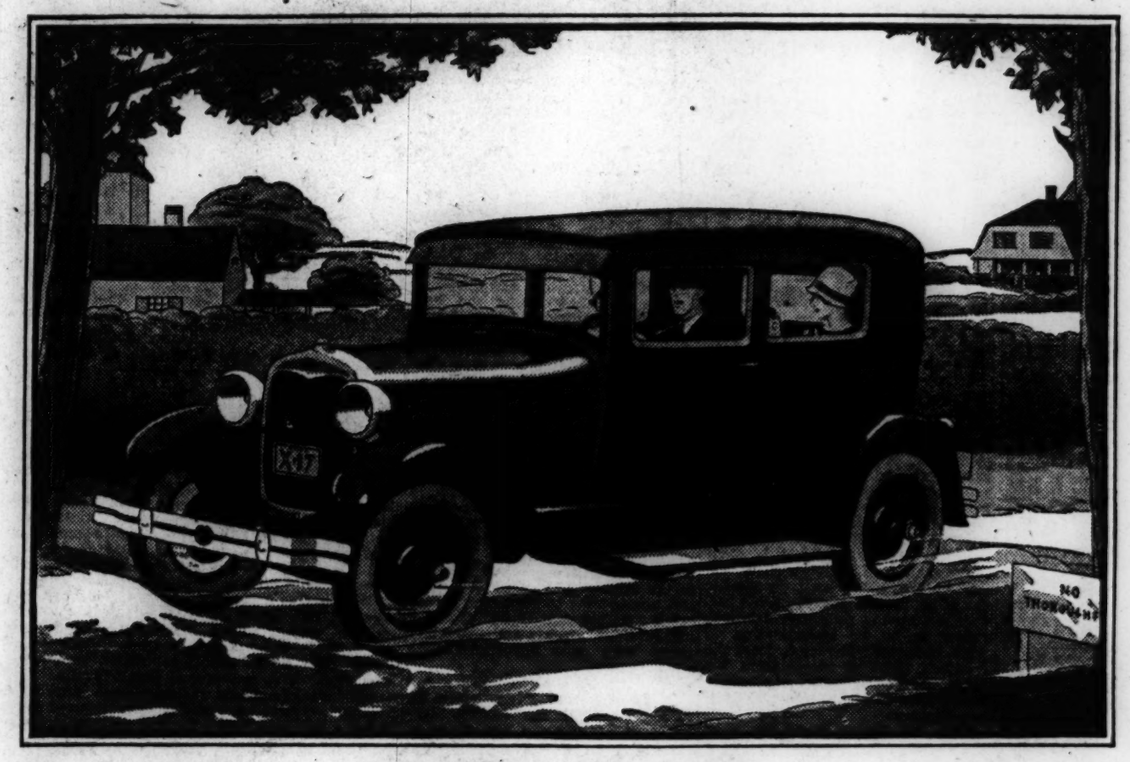
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Official announcement of new model last week created unusual interest throughout entire country

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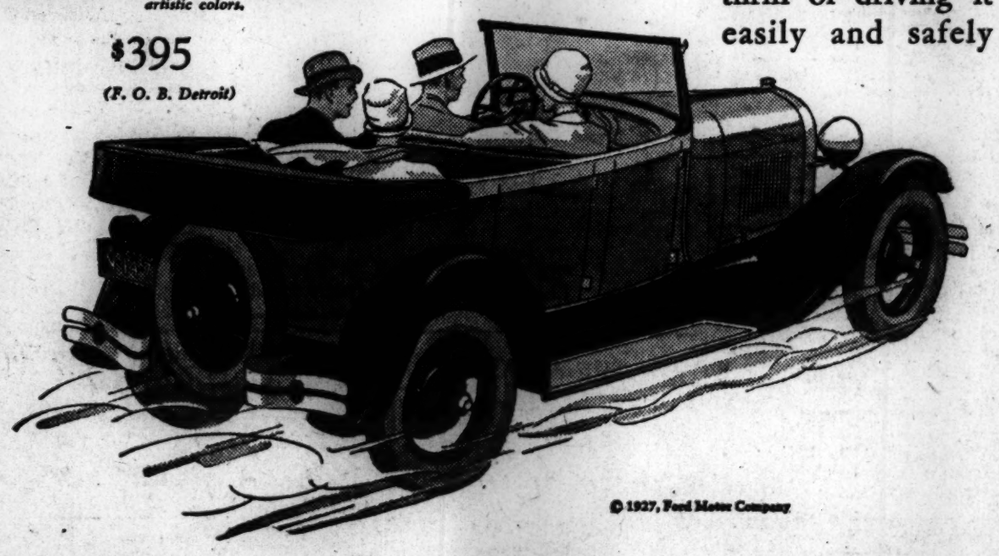
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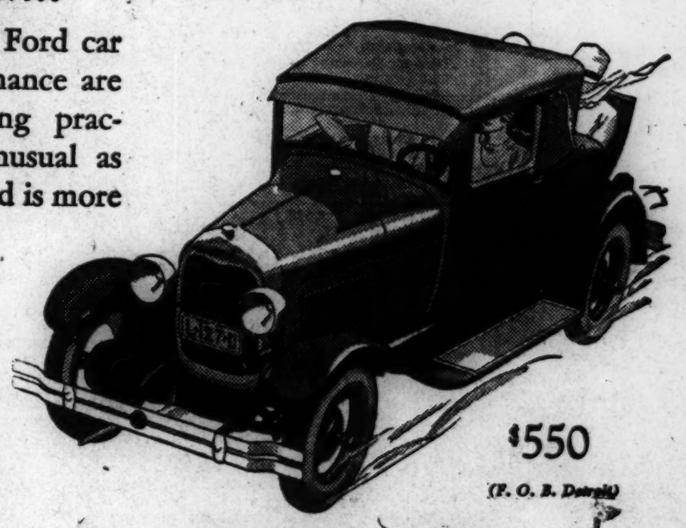
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Art News and Comment

The Winter Academy

By RALPH FLINT

New York, Nov. 29

AGAINST the mounting clamor of the modernists in the local galleries, the reverberations that swirl about the Fine Arts Building, where the new academy exhibition is installed, seem particularly mild. To the gallery-goer, becoming daily more accustomed to the spurtive, suspensive notation that characterizes the new schools of art, the official winter parade of canvases and sculptures by the academic élite of the town fails to cause either special enthusiasm or alarm. Here all is sound, solemn, and—it must be confessed—rather dull. The mood of artistic adventure which is so definitely tincturing the world of art in all quarters today is signally offset at the academy by the gentle and persistent complacence with past performances and traditional procedure. There is hardly anything—unless some specially truculent and insurgent bit of color or curvature escaped me—here to indicate the important fact that America is at last taking up the challenge of Paris and trying out some of the new artistic formulæ for itself.

This academic reluctance to join the big parade is not, of course, so shocking in itself, since each periodic advance in the history of art has been marked by similar resistance to new tendencies. The only wonder today is that so many able-bodied and gifted practitioners of the fine arts should have failed to respond to the blandishments of the modernists, now that on all sides the signs are multiplying to prove the new orders directly in line with the advancing inventiveness and freedom of our own day. If ever there was a call to decorative arms it is the recurring call of the modernists. The wave of crisply contrasting colors, of smartly angled forms and linear progressions, of keenly accented rhythms and freshly orchestrated harmonics that have swept the land has transformed to greater or less degree almost every commodity that we have to deal with. Our clothes, our motors, our houses, our music, theaters, books, magazines, shops, etc., have all felt the touch of the new art. Much of it naturally is experimental; some of it is frankly outré and unpardonable. But modernism is here apparently to stay, until some more dynamic and appealing form of expression arises in its turn. And so, coming in from the bustle of a modernistically inclined community to the sheltered precincts of the academy more than ever gives one pause for thought.

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A number of the big men are noticeably absent this year—such men as Hassam, Henri, Hawthorne, Blumenschein, Hopkinson and Victor Higgens, for instance. These painters always make a distinctly focal point with their telling contributions, particularly Childe Hassam, with his perennially decorative, colorful studies of Americana. Perhaps the outstanding canvases, from point of view of size and spectacular appeal, are Lillian Westcott Hale's "Portrait of T. S. Hardin" (winning the first Altman prize), Sidney Dickenson's ambitious portrait group of "Four Artists," Sergeant Kendall's "Cyripedia," Ben Ali Haggin's "The Mirror," and Philip L. Hale's "A Minute's Rest." Mrs. Hale has taken her subject in the full panoply of the field, shining topper, polished boots, immaculate white breeches and all, and has made an interesting pattern running mostly to black and white, save where orange curtains sweep the background on either side. Here and there she has struck passages that argue her a painter of wide taste and distinction, and she has made her general tonality harmonious and resonant. In the matter of articulation and characterization her portrait wants a certain litheness and abandon; it is obviously put together too carefully, too part-by-partly. Her man, despite the cut of his clothes and tip of his hat, does not appear a master of horse; rather is he an accumulation of parts pictorially attractive from the painter's point of view. Here the crisp angling of the modernists would have helped Mrs. Hale out of her dilemma.

With Mr. Hale's study the want is the same, for a more insistently angled patterning. This canvas, of a considerable vintage it would seem, is highly organized in the academic sense, well considered in form and arrangement, but tepid in tone and design. The enlivening touch of modernism would serve Mr. Hale to advantage. Mr. Dickenson's quartet, felt out in the full-bodied manner that is this artist's wont, is an academic tour de force, with each figure set stolidly in its pose quite irrespective of any other. For just the fleeting whisk and caress of an accenting and ordering à la Hals and this Dickenson canvas would snap into a notable accomplishment. Mr. Kendall's study of the nude is a painstaking affair, luminous and high-keyed, were it not for the over-meticulousness of the modeling and the too obvious realism of the woodland setting, it would be an academy picture of genuine merit. Mr. Haggin's full-length figure is more spontaneously felt, although it is too showy in its intent to be more than a salon ornament.

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For genuine worth, together with taste and happy treatment, Frederick C. Frieseke's "Girl Knitting" is outstanding; the softly blended tonalities and the delicate color scheme, so typical of this artist, wear surprisingly well. Will Foster sends two nudes, one of which is a very harmonious and dextrously brushed-in canvas. Wayman Adams has a fine character study in his "Historian of Pleasant Valley," and Emma Fordyce MacRae provides a well-patterned, colorful canvas in her "The Dancer." John F. Carlson sends a typical winter landscape, and Gertrude Fiske contributes one of her reliably wrought figure studies, albiet she has let a chair too many creep into her composition this time for pictorial comfort. Theodore Van Soelen is also busy about too much detail in his colorful "Adobes," although he has been given the J. Francis Murphy Prize for his canvas. Jonas Liew wins the Carnegie Prize with his very blue-and-white "The Cloud," and the Carlsens—père and fils—send again of their carefully wrought stores. Chauncey F. Ryder, Roy Brown, John Noble, and Gardner Symons all do their very best in the landscape line, and for decorative pieces Elizabeth Price (a prize winner) and Anna Fisher are to be commended. One of the canvases which most appealed to me, both for original handling and distinction of individual form and composition, is the small interior, "Fleurs de Nacre," by Edith B. Thompson. Here is style plus skill and taste, and the technical handling would seem to indicate ability to work on a much larger scale with equal success.

The room devoted to the black-and-white section of the Academy has a miscellany of prints and drawings that range widely among the very great and the unknown. John Taylor Arms, Kerr Eby, Ernest D. Roth, Abbo Ostrowsky, and Chauncey F. Ryder are all well represented with groups of plates. The sculpture is, as usual, inconspicuously tucked in among the myriad paintings, and seems to contain few outstanding items. Leo Lentelli, Margaret F. Cresson, and Eleanor M. Mellon are the prize winners in this department the last-named sending an attractive head in terra cotta, well vitalized as to modeling of the parts but in the main wanting the individualistic stamp of authoritative handling which renders the parts subservient to the whole. Hilda Gustafson-Lascari comes near to success with her small "Mother and Child," but she has developed certain sections of her group with more robustness than others.

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At the Scott and Fowles Galleries Arthur Rackham, the English illustrator, is exhibiting a new group of his colored drawings and water colors. Somehow or other Mr. Rackham's little fancies do not stand the test of time particularly well. His gnomes and fairies and twisted trees are still the same whimsical devices as of old, yet they seem to fade a bit under constant repetition. When this talented artist endeavors to escape into more Tennysonian and lyric subject matter, he is rather apt to find himself caught in too much elaboration of part and in a rather insipid sentimentality of subject matter. He wants a warming, ringing line, a more definite patterning, such as Walter Crane delighted us with. Where I like Mr. Rackham's work best on this occasion is in his straightaway water colors, landscape studies done in the traditional British manner with well-grayed tonalities and clear luminous washes. Here is a field wherein he should continue to find fresh inspiration, leaving his fairies to look after themselves and taking his cue from simon-pure nature.

AN ORPEN FOR AUSTRALIA



GEORGE C. BERESFORD
From the Painting by Sir William Orpen, R. A.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON, Nov. 14—Sir William Orpen's early portrait of George C. Beresford has been purchased from the Beaux Arts Gallery, London, for the National Gallery of Victoria, Melbourne, Mr. Beresford, a school friend of Rudyard Kipling, is the original of "McTurk" in Kipling's schoolboy story "Stalky & Co.," and later was for some time a fellow student with Sir William Orpen at the Slade School of Art in London. This portrait was painted by Orpen in 1905 and is considered to be one of the best of his early portraits. It is being exhibited at the Tate Gallery for a few weeks before it is sent to Australia.

Another fine painting recently acquired for Melbourne is "The Potato Gatherers," by J. Bastien-Lepagne, signed and dated 1878. This work, purchased from Mr. D. Croal Thomson of Barbizon House, was formerly in the George McCulloch Collection.

Mrs. Julia Cartwright in her monograph on this master says this picture "is in some ways the most complete that Bastien-Lepage ever painted. There is the same sense of light as in 'Les Foins' (now in the Luxembourg), the same vigorous drawing and forcible realization of life and character in the figures. But the harmony of color is more perfect and the composition is more impressive, while the action and expression of the stooping woman is finer than anything of the kind in his peasant pictures."

The Revival of Art Pottery

By FRANK RUTTER

London, Nov. 14

THE number of London art galleries devoting attention to pottery as well as pictures is an indication not only of the recent revival in England of this ancient craft, but also of the general trend of the modern connoisseur to seek decorative rather than illustrative qualities in his art treasures. No less than half-a-dozen important exhibitions of modern pottery have been opened in Bond Street and thereabouts during the past two or three weeks, and among them two which have special claims to consideration are the exhibitions of W. Staite Murray at Mr. W. B. Paterson's gallery and of Reginald F. Wells at the Beaux Arts Gallery.

Both these artists are pioneers in the revival of the craft, both have been influenced by the finest works of the old Sung potters of China, yet both have succeeded in giving their wares a personal and distinctive touch. Regarded either collectively or singly, the wares of these potters have a well-marked individuality, so that not only can the experienced collector distinguish at a glance between a Wells pot and a Staite Murray pot, but each pot by either potter possesses what one might almost call an individuality of its own; it has certain traits and features that make it unique and cause it to be remembered as an individual achievement.

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The work of both Wells and Staite Murray reaches so high a standard of technical excellence, their shapes, colors, and glazes are so full of beauty that it is embarrassing to pick and choose. Speaking generally, one might venture to say, perhaps, that Mr. Murray is the more reserved and subtle in his color, Mr. Wells the more daring in his combinations. In the work of the latter, for example, it strikes one as a remarkable development to discover that shapes of an almost primitive austerity can be joined safely to exquisitely shaded and mottled glazes which denote a highly refined civilization. Indeed, the close relationship of the work of these two modern artists with the best pottery of all time is sufficiently attested by the fact that the renowned collector of priceless old Chinese wares, Mr. George Eumorfopoulos, has bought numerous pots by both W. Staite Murray and Reginald Wells to add to his famous collection of ceramics.

Another pottery exhibition of exceptional interest is the collection of Lambeth stoneware by Alfred G. Hopkins at the Fine Art Society. The use of salt for glazing pottery has been known for a long time in Europe, though it never appears to have been employed at any period by the Chinese and Korean potters. While the beautiful "tiger" mottled salt-glaze stoneware was familiar to Elizabethan England, it was not till Dwight of Fulham at the end of the seventeenth century produced his wonderful figures that a consistent and successful attempt was made in England to utilize this method. Then in the early seventies of the last century the Martin Brothers commenced to produce their new historic ware at Fulham and Southall, and now—again at Lambeth—A. G. Hopkins, impressed with the excellence of the salt-glaze stoneware of Dwight and the Martins, has after long experiments definitely adopted salt-glaze for his pottery.

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Mr. Hopkins follows the plan of biscuiting his pottery before hazarding it in the high temperature necessitated by the use of salt, which at the hottest point reached in the final firing is thrown directly into the flames and bites into the very fabric of the ware, as can be seen when a piece is broken in the process. Thus the salt-glaze becomes an integral part of the "body" and the pottery produced is true stoneware.

The range of color, and the quality and texture of the pots, plates and bowls shown by Mr. Hopkins at the Fine Art Society are varied and pleasing to the eye and touch. Some of the red iron oxide pieces are specially notable, and those with the mottled or laced, almost skin-like texture, are very attractive. Generally these pieces have a character of their own and show evidence of sound British tradition in execution with originality in conception, and it is remarkable how little in this collection suggests Chinese influence in form or color. Mr. Hopkins has produced an all-British pottery which should be widely appreciated as it becomes better known.

The admirable pottery figures of Gwendolen Parnell, Charles Vyse, Stella Crofts and others have been described so exhaustively already in these columns that little remains to be said of their new work on exhibition at P. & D. Colnaghi's galleries. It need only be said that their present exhibits maintain the high standard set by their work in the past, while it must be mentioned that apart from figures this pottery exhibition contains many notable pieces by William B. Dalton, Bernard Leach, Stanley Thorogood and other present-day potters.

Opportunity for Fresco Painting

Chicago, Nov. 30

WITH the rapid increase in the number of beautiful buildings of a public or semipublic character, in American cities, large and small, there is no reason why the fresco painting of the old masters should not come into its own again. Terra cotta is rapidly bringing color into architecture and its possibilites have not yet been even foreseen. Colorful exteriors will naturally demand more colorful interiors, and that is a field which the terra cotta manufacturers have hardly entered upon. Why should not the decorations be executed in pure fresco, directly upon the wall surface rather than upon canvas in a distant studio, later to be applied to the wall? There is much to be said in favor of pure fresco, and little against it. By this method large surfaces can be covered rapidly, and the results are more permanent than any other we know for such purposes. An additional advantage is that the frescoes can be easily, safely and repeatedly cleaned.

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During the last few years courses in fresco painting have been offered in the American School at Fontainebleau, and many public buildings have been decorated by the instructor in charge, M. Robert Montague St. Hubert. At the present time he is showing the process in the School of the Art Institute of Chicago to a number of the most advanced students, and it is hoped that a serious course in practical fresco painting will be the outcome. The institute has already arranged with one of the great architectural terra cotta companies to carry out experiments in terra cotta suitable for enframement and harmonious setting of fresco decorations, and there seems to be no good reason why terra cotta will not be found as "sympathetic" as stone for that purpose.

The process of fresco painting is splendid mental discipline for art students. It is the most direct of all mediums, and, like a Chinese ink painting, permits no alterations or working over. Theoretically, an oil painting is never finally ruined: one may always hope to drag something out of an unpromising beginning. Before a fresco is started, however, the painter must have a distinct mental picture of its exact finished appearance down to the very detail. And experimenting in form and color must be done in the preliminary sketches. If mistakes are made upon the plaster wall the plaster must be cut away and a new ground laid. That involves time and expense and emphasizes the fact that one cannot afford to make mistakes in fresco.

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The process as developed by M. St. Hubert is the direct outgrowth of the old Italian method, which he believes can be traced back to Roman, Greek or even Egyptian beginnings. The permanency of these paintings has been proved by the centuries, but there is every reason to believe that we can make even more permanent paintings, because we have purer forms of the materials than were available to the fresco painters of the Renaissance.

The plaster, composed of two parts of sharp sand to one part of hydrated lime, is very carefully mixed into mortar and laid upon the wall, covering only so much of the surface as can be decorated in one day. At the end of the day any undecorated plaster must be scraped away, and a fresh ground laid for the new work the following morning. The painting is done directly on the wet plaster and consequently enters into the very body of the ground, becoming permanently amalgamated with it, and a carbonate of lime forms upon the surface which is extremely hard and protects the painting still further.

The colors used are powdered pigments mixed only with water, and only mineral pigments or "earth colors" may be used. The action of the lime is very severe, and unless the pigments can withstand the action of lime they are useless. Very brilliant colors will disappear in an hour unless they are impervious to lime. The range of color possible is in consequence severely limited, and yet it is this very limitation which tends toward the flatness and simplification of modeling which should characterize every mural painting. The difficulties encountered are much the same as those met by the water color painter. When the color is put on it looks quite different from its appearance when dry, and considerable experience is necessary to be able to paint day after day over a large surface keeping the color harmonies the same, and the color values unaltered.

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The painter in oil and water color counts often upon a happy chance in the development of his work. The only chances which befall the fresco painter are mischances. In a way the final process, the actual putting of the painting upon the wet plaster, is a mechanical process, in so far as any piece of craftsmanship may be called mechanical; but the artist has just as much scope for thinking, experimenting, and hoping for happy chances in his preliminary studies as other painters have in their final pictures.

When the studies are completed a full-size drawing called a "cartoon" is made, which states definitely all the details of the finished work. Tiny holes are pricked along the outlines of all the forms, and then the cartoon is fastened upon the wet plaster, and colored powder or charcoal dust is "pounced" over the lines, so that when the cartoon is removed the whole drawing appears in dotted outline upon the wall. The painter then sets rapidly to work filling in the various areas with color. Deep tones may not be directly painted, and sometimes it is necessary to apply four or more coats of a color before the required depth of tone is reached. The plaster on the wall is constantly drying, except where this drying is retarded by the application of wet color, but after a while the ground reaches a condition where it will absorb no more color, and then any additional color applied to such spots will not be permanently united with the surface, and will eventually rub off and disappear.

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The purpose of any mural decoration is to beautify a wall and the apartment which it encloses, and, unlike an easel picture, it must always be on view. The majority of people prefer restful effects for long association, and the somewhat limited palette of the fresco painter enforces a harmonious color scale. It has also been seen, from the difficulties involved in producing low tones, that brilliant contrasts are not easily attainable. This also tends to keep the wall flat in appearance. The feeling that the plaster is constantly drying urges the painter to leave out all unnecessary details and to tell his story in the simplest possible way, and simplicity has always been one of the attributes of great art.

The very nature of the fresco process, then, leads the institute to hope that the students will derive great benefit from working with it, whether or not they expect to become fresco painters; but surely there will be some who will feel that they would rather work in this medium than any other, and when they have become worthy performers there will be no lack of a field for the exercise of their talent.

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THE HOME FORUM

The Tales of Wilhelm Raabe

WILHELM RAABE, a much-favored author among German scholars and readers, whose career as an author extended over the latter half of the nineteenth century and into the first years of the twentieth, is described as having distinctly a style of his own, richness of emotion, depth of feeling, unsurpassed dry humor and an excellent talent for delineation of character. A little study of his various works brings out all these characteristics.

His "Chronicle of Sparrow Lane" was the first book published. It contains charming sketches of intimate home occurrences among the inhabitants of Sparrow Lane, somewhat akin to the current Claverly Street articles by R. L. S. in The Christian Science Monitor. In one of these lengthy anecdotes, or short memoirs, as they might be termed, he has one of the characters, Franz Raiff, relate his first meeting with the little girl who later became his wife.

"My early youth," he begins, "spent in the forest ranger's brown old house, amidst the green and fragrant solitude of the woods comes to me in memories as festal as the ringing of distant bells. It was a happy childhood, in the home of the old gentleman whom I called uncle, and much secret sorrow did I swallow in order to spare him when he decided that I must go to the city at the age of twelve for additional education. He brought me to the house of his best friend, the rector of Uhlfelden.

"Clearly do I recall the first evening in my new abode. It was near sunset; my uncle had left, the rector was upstairs in his study, his wife was busy in the kitchen, and I sat miserably outside upon the green bench beside the door, shedding furtive tears of longing, and broodingly watching the swallows darting here and there, when suddenly a little hand was thrust out before me offering a bite from a red apple; a blond curly head appeared under my nose, and a friendly little voice said, 'Don't cry . . . boy . . . Mama is making an omelet for supper.' Sympathy was too much for me in my mood, and I cried all the harder, so that she, too, began to sob. When the stream of tears flowed at its highest, we were surprised by the old rector, who suddenly stood beside us. 'Now, now, little people,' he urged, smiling whimsically, 'that is a wonderful friendship between you two to begin with such howling! Which one of you has harmed the other?' This diplomatic turn dried up the watery flow, and we both laughed. 'It will come all right in time,' murmured the old scholar, and disappeared again in the house, while we went to the vine-covered summer house where the table was set for supper. Little Marie brought forth a picture book, and leaned beside me, explaining, laughing, and tickling the back of my neck with a straw."

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"Forest Folk" is the name of a novel which begins most uniquely with a description of the ill-humor prevailing in the respective households of a small town on a bleak, sleety November day. Resolutely, however, the author turns from this contemplation of human folly with the statement: "But we will not honor the appearance of this meteorologic evil by spending any more time on it," and then proceeds with his story. The scene is laid in Room number 13 of the Central Police Station. There are present besides the culprit, Robert Wolf (one of the Forest Folk of the title, and the hero of the tale), Police Superintendent Troester, Clerk Fiebiger, and Captain Konrad von Faber, a friend and student of humanity.

"Every one is free to have a hobby," the latter would explain; "some collect pewter, some coins, some corks, others Latin roots; my hobby is to gather data on human life wherever found."

All of these men had their generous side, and the youth of the forest could not easily have fallen into better hands. Hesitatingly, and with the aid of much encouragement, he tells of his forest home without a mother and with a strict father. The children grew up without restraint upon their impulses, above all else equipped with a fulsome supply of animal courage. Finally, with the father gone and the elder brother across the ocean, Robert was alone. Unused to and unfit for city life, he soon found himself in the court. The wisdom, kindness and mercy of those assembled is refreshing. Young Robert is turned over for safe keeping to the elderly bachelor clerk, upon the latter's request, who himself is a son of the forest, and, therefore, discerns the young man's need. Many more characters enter into this tale, wholesome people, who help to mold this young man into usefulness, and throughout the six hundred pages of this novel the reader sustains a lively interest in its evolution. As an introduction to this remarkable book, the author has chosen a short verse from Proverbs, "Iron sharpeneth iron; so a man sharpeneth the countenance of his friend."

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A healthy tone of natural goodness pervades Wilhelm Raabe's entire works. "The Bugle of Wanza" is the title of an amusing student tale. Never has a college graduate talked more light wit, or deep humor, than does the one with the college nickname of "Seneca," who is unexpectedly visited by a college chum, while already placed in the position of burgomaster in a small town. Only the difficulty of rendering from German into English the deliciously nonsensical stream of joyous greeting that threatens to swamp the newcomer, prevents quoting a portion of it here. It appears to be impossible, and must be read in the original to be appreciated. Artistically the author entwines the stories of the young burgomaster, his college chum, the major's widow who is the leading woman citizen of the town, and the town's aged night watchman, Marten Martens, and his bugle, into a charming story of helpfulness, heroism and clever simplicity. To the major's widow the young burgomaster owed his appointment, a fact which he relates to his chum in his usually drastic language, most cleverly embellished with picturesque bits of Latin, in the presence of the lady herself, and to her intense amusement.

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In a volume of short stories we find a narrative in what the author calls, three fragments. The last one of these contains a detailed description of the kind that has made Wilhelm Raabe justly famous.

"It was a beautiful spring evening, full of moonlight and flower fragrance. From the distance came a chorus of men's voices, accompanied by soft music. Crickets chirped in the grass, and insects and moths hummed and fluttered mysteriously about shrub and tree. . . .

"The house of Lieutenant Ringelmann in no way differed from its neighbors It had two stories, its window panes were highly polished and gleamed like silver in the moonlight; the shutters were green; a small garden stretched in front and a larger one in the back. The front door stood open, and a snow white spitz kept watch in the doorway; a big black cat gravely and with measured step ascended the stairs to the second story. An elderly woman stood with arms crossed before the hearth in the kitchen, thoughtfully looking into the lowering embers. In the garden behind the house, where the moonlight laid white on the pebbled walk, stood two men, silently and just as deeply immersed in thought as the housekeeper before the fire.

"'Tomorrow will be a beautiful day,' finally remarked Lieutenant Ringelmann. 'This white rose bud looks as if it would open before morning.'

"'Yes, it will be a fine day tomorrow,' acquiesced Heinrich Knispel, the musician, and then both again lapsed into silence.

"Through the foliage of the cherry tree that stood before the window of the green room upstairs the moon, too, was shining, and as the leaves and blossoms trembled in the spring breeze, they executed a charming play of soft lights and shadows upon the floor of the green room and upon Röschen Wolke, the object of all this thoughtfulness." Röschen Wolke was a charming little actress, living in that community, who had not chosen well in marriage, and the hands of four bachelors and two spinsters reached out to care for her most tenderly. E. M. C.

St. Margaret's Bay, Nova Scotia

IT WOULD be difficult to imagine a spot more appealing in its bleak, wind-swept barrenness, more awe-inspiring in the utter abandon of its huge rocks and bowlders lying scattered over the whole countryside as though carelessly sprinkled by a giant's hand, than the country on the east shore of St. Margaret's Bay, Nova Scotia, which culminates at Peggy Point.

The great rocks are rounded and smooth with the action of age-long waves and spray, and even in calmest weather there is a ceaseless swirling surf.

Just behind the point lies Peggy Cove, a perfect, natural harbor set with a strange placidity in an amphitheater of smooth rock.

In the foreground of the photograph can be noticed the fishing nets spread out to dry in the sun, and the simple dwellings of these hardy fisher-folk are clustered all around.

Not more than a stone's throw away the ocean breakers are dashing on the rocks, and it needs a skilful navigator indeed to steer his ship safely through them and up the narrow, tortuous channel into calm waters.

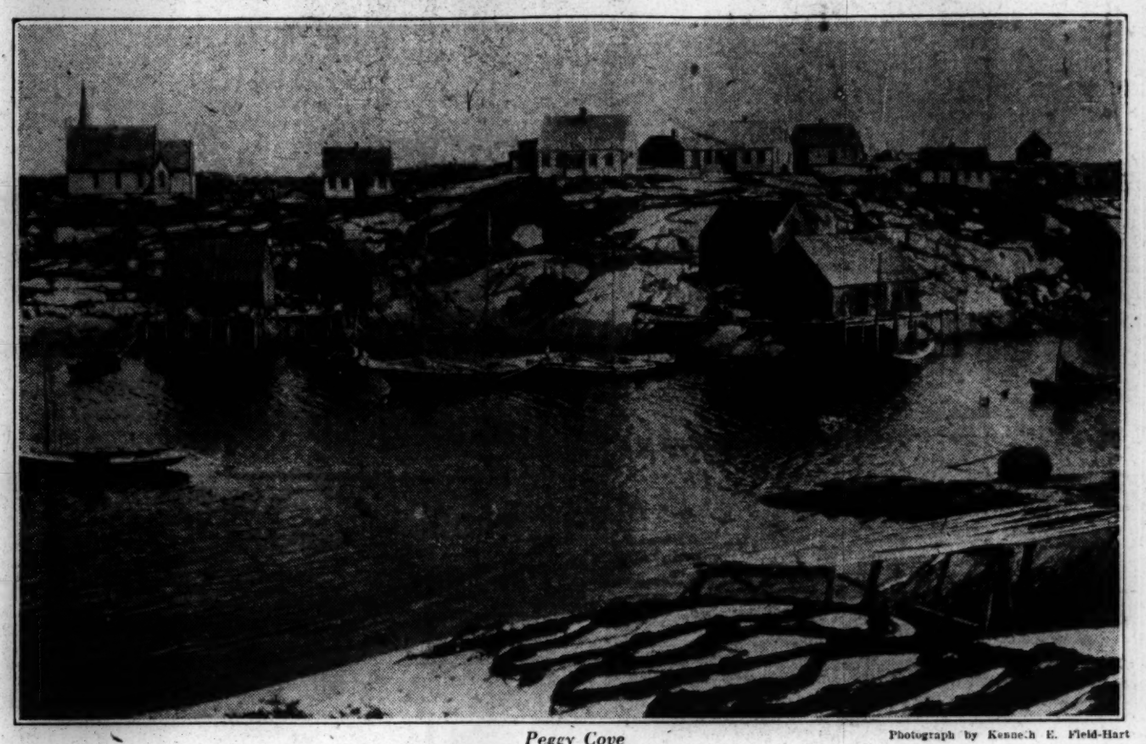
A fine race of men are these stalwart Nova Scotian fishermen, deep-chested, strong of limb, their cheery faces tanned by the salt sea air. Each family keeps its own cow and grows its own potatoes, which with the fish constitute the staple diet.

From April to November the tiny fishing craft put forth to sea continuously, each boat returning with its valuable load of fish for the big Canadian and American cities; December is the lobster season; January to March is the frozen period, and constant care is needed to see that the ice does not break up the wharves. This period enables the men to overhaul and repair their nets, and paint their boats, and there is plenty of work to fill the short northern days.

The rector has three churches under his care and has to travel several miles between them each Sunday, but however bad the weather he never fails to be present to conduct the services in the little church on the hill with its old-fashioned oil lamps.

Largely to the credit of the ever-watchful lighthousekeeper, who has been at this station from boyhood, is the fact that not a single wreck has ever been recorded at this point.

The whole coast line is very indented and the neighboring villages of East Dover and West Dover, on opposite sides of another cove, although only a few minutes' row from each other by boat, are eight miles apart by road.



Peggy Cove Photograph by Kenneth E. Field-Hart

Mist on the Mountains

Like smoke from jeweled cauldrons
At dawn the mists arise
To hide familiar mountains
Grown usual to our eyes,
As if one worked in magic
With veils of mystery
To make us, by denial,
Have eagerness to see.

The veils drift back in silver
Across the vasts of air—
And we behold the mountains
We always knew were there.
But each time with new wonder
We see heights shining clear
Of mists, each time discover
New cause for being here.

GLENN WARD DRESBACH.

Isles of Mystery

The island had been sighted at dawn, its highest peak rising above the far horizon like the tip of a pyramid; and in the afternoon the schooner reached her anchorage in a quiet lagoon whose waters lapped drowsily along a palm-lined white shingle. Here was the restful calm which follows tempestuous days at sea in a small craft. The natives came in their out-rigger canoes with fruit and poultry and vegetables and fish, eager to exchange it all for the gaudy treasures in the schooner's trade-room. And presently the "long-boat" set forth for the beach, laden with flour and sugar and calico and tinned meats for the island storekeeper. She bore, too, a single wandering white man, possibly the first to visit the remote isle for many months, or even years; and a chorus of "Iorana's" greeted him as he stepped ashore.

After long days at sea in the circumscribed quarters of a small boat how gratifying is the feel of soft earth under the feet once more, how refreshing the smell of trees and grass and flowers and the pungent odor of rich soil after rain! Here one found it all, and beyond, a glory to exalt the senses in the mountains, green-clothed as Killarney's hillsides, which towered thousands of feet to pierce the trade clouds with their jagged, tangled, weather-eroded pinnacles. One's fancy seemed to trace the ruins of many an ancient city in the tumbled confusion of these mountains, and the crumbling mass of granite on a hilltop here and there led the imagination to the remains of some Rhenish stronghold. Gaining a summit by and by, one found the boundless Pacific stretching in every direction, with only the distant outline of another island of the group relieving an emptiness which seemed of space itself.

It was the Pacific as from "a peak in Darien." And there, almost at one's very feet, lay the little trading schooner, hardly a pinpoint on the mighty sweep of blue. Scarce more hardihood fortified the explorers and adventurers of a century ago than encourages men to navigate this vastness in such a craft. Yet how these isles of mystery, these "fertile, golden islands floating in a silver sea," lure one on and on, their beauty, their magic, their remoteness combining in a resistless urge to the wanderer! What a compelling wonder forever clothes these "mystic isles of the South Seas"!

Young Wild Turkeys

I remember watching one day in late spring such a brood in a wild tangle of greenery just beyond a field of young corn. The turkeys had been hatched in an adjacent thicket, a dim, sweet place, where jasmines tossed their showers like golden fountains playing, where smilax rioted over hollies, scrub oaks, and myrtles, with here and there a patriarch oak keeping the copse away from the generous area that he sheltered. Shimmering little sunny glades beneath huge pines were here, lonely fair paths beside which the tall wood violets grew; aisles carpeted with brown pine straw, offering always a spicy odour in which the scents of dew, jasmine blossoms, myrtle leaves, and pine seemed commingled. To those who are aweary of attar of roses, I can recommend that hale fragrance.

I was sitting on a stump in a small clump of myrtles when the turkeys were heard approaching. But for the noise they make walking through the leaves and brush, a flock of grown wild turkeys can be singularly silent. But it was not so with these children. I heard a faint elfin piping—flute notes of a quality most delicate, yet almost piercing in their soft sweetness.

And for every plaintive or excited call that the little ones gave, the old mother had an instant reassuring answer. I am not sure what language she was using, but what she assuredly said was, "Never mind: that's all right." The infants seemed to stray a good deal, running into blind alleys among the deep greenery, getting into dense heaps of leaves, and not being able to extricate themselves just handily, lagging behind the flock to gaze about at the great new world into which they had come. They were . . . full of innocence and of wonder.

Whenever he was in doubt, one of the little fairy wanderers would pause, looking to be, though not actually, on tiptoe, would gaze about for a moment with glistening eyes, and then would complain of his plight in a dulcet treble. The old mother never failed to supply an answering note of comfort. For his dismay, even though childish and imaginary, she was always the solace. She understood; she sympathized.

I watched her leading her brood into a dim pathway shadowed by trailing vines. Ever on the alert was she—wise, patient, cautious. One tiny turkey got his foot caught between a jagged strip of bark and the fallen limb to which it clung. He tugged manfully, his gleaming feathers fluffily dishevelled, but the grip hurt his ankle. He complained. Instantly the old mother went to him, looked carefully at the situation, made sure of the trouble, drove her black beak at the offending bark, and so freed the tiny captive.

I shall never forget with what delicate abandon and grace that little wild thing, liberated from what might have proved a dangerous trap, fled joyously down the sunflecked pathway toward its companions, its tiny wings held up, its feet twinkling, its faint pipings sounding on the still forest air with pathetic, winsome charm—as if a child of Titania herself were taking music lessons on a fairy flute.—ARCHIBALD RUTLEDGE, in "Children of Swamp and Wood."

ΕΓΚΡΑΤΕΙΑ ΕΑΥΤΟΥ

Μετάφρασις τοῦ περὶ Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης ἄρθρου ὅπερ δημοσιεύεται καὶ Ἀγγλιστὶ εἰς τὴν παροῦσαν σελίδα.

Ἐγκράτεια ἑαυτοῦ ἤ αὐτοδιοίκησις, ὀρθῶς ἐννοούμενα, δὲν ἐννοοῦν ὅτι, ἕκαστος ὀφείλει νὰ κυβερνᾷ ἤ ἐξουσιάζῃ ἑαυτὸν διὰ τῆς ἰσχυρᾶς του θελήσεως, ἀλλ' ὅτι ὁ ἑαυτὸς δέον νὰ τεθῇ ὑπὸ τὴν κυβέρνησιν τοῦ νόμου τοῦ Θεοῦ, τοῦ Θεοῦ ὅστις εἶναι κυβερνήτης πάντων. Ὁ Θεὸς κυβερνᾷ ἀδιαφόρων ἐὰν τὸ παραδεχόμεθα ἤ ὄχι καὶ δέον νὰ εἶναι εὐκρινὲς τὸ ὅτι, ὅταν τις ἐν συνειδήσει καὶ οἰκειοθελῶς βάλῃ τὸν ἑαυτὸν ὑπὸ τὴν κυβέρνησιν τοῦ Θεοῦ, οἱαδήποτε κατάστασις καθίσταται εὐκολωτέρα, διότι ἡ ἰδία ἑνὸς εὐθύνη ὑποτάσσεται εἰς τὴν θείαν θέλησιν καὶ σκοπόν. Ἐν τούτοις τὸ τοιοῦτον δὲν ἐννοεῖ ὅτι, ἕκαστος πρέπει νὰ παύσῃ νὰ σκέπτηται πῶς νὰ κανονίζῃ τὸν βίον του. Τουναντίον θὰ καταστῇ προσεκτικότερος ὅσον ἀφορᾷ τὰς σκέψεις καὶ πράξεις του, ὅταν ἀποφασίσῃ νὰ βάλῃ ἑαυτὸν τελείως ὑπὸ τὴν ὁδηγίαν τοῦ Θεοῦ καλῶς γνωρίζων ὅτι ὀφείλει νὰ ἐκλέγῃ τὸ καλὸν καὶ ὀρθὸν μόνον, ἵνα μένῃ βέβαιος περὶ τῆς ὑποστηρίξεως τοῦ δημιουργοῦ του. Ἐνῷ ὁ ἄνθρωπος δὲν δύναται ἐν πραγματικότητι νὰ χωρίσῃ ἑαυτὸν ἀπὸ τοῦ Θεοῦ, ἐν τούτοις ὁ φραγμὸς τῆς αὐτογνωμοσύνης ἐκ μέρους ἑνός, θὰ ἀποκλείσῃ δι' αὐτὸν τὴν αἴσθησιν τῆς πλησιότητος τοῦ Θεοῦ. Ἔπαρσις εἶναι εἷς τῶν τοιούτων φραγμῶν.

Πολλὰ ἐλέχθησαν πρὸς ἔπαινον τῆς ἀταραξίας καὶ ἀσυγχυσίας. Αἱ ἰδιότητες αὗται ἐγκωμιάσθησαν ὡς θαυμάσιαι· καὶ οἱ ἐκδηλοῦντες αὐτὰς ἐγένοντο περιζήτητοι, ἐτηνέθησαν, ἀπεμιμήθησαν καὶ πολλάκις ἐφθονήθησαν. Καὶ ἐν τούτοις ὅλοι δύνανται νὰ ἀπολαύσωσι καὶ ἀποκτήσωσιν αὐτάς. Πρῶτος διδασκαλία καὶ ἐφαρμογὴ ἐγκρατείας ἑαυτοῦ, ἔνθα ἡ αὐτοδιοίκησις ἀναγνωρίζεται ὡς δυνατὴ μόνον ὅταν προσβλέπωμεν εἰς τὸν Θεὸν διὰ σθένος καὶ φρόνησιν, θὰ προμηθεύσῃ εἰς ὅλους τοὺς ἐπιθυμοῦντας, τὴν πεποίθησιν καὶ ἠρεμίαν αἵτινες ἐκφράζουν αὐτὴν τόσον θαυμασίως. "Ἵνα τις καταστῇ εἰδήμων εἰς οἱονδήποτε πρᾶγμα, εἶναι μέγα προτέρημα τὸ νὰ ἀρχίσῃ ἐκγύμνασιν κατὰ τὴν παιδικὴν ἡλικίαν. Ὁ Δαβὶδ ἀντελαμβάνετο τὴν σπουδαιότητα τῆς διδασκαλίας τοῦ γονέως. Ἐδίδαξε τὸν υἱόν του μὲ τοὺς ἑξῆς λόγους· "Καὶ σὺ Σολομὼν υἱέ μου, γνώρισον τὸν Θεὸν τ ῦ πατρός σου, καὶ δούλευε αὐτὸν ἐν καρδίᾳ τελείᾳ καὶ ψυχῇ θελούσῃ· . . . ἐὰν ἐκζητῇς αὐτὸν θέλει εὑρίσκεσθαι ὑπὸ σοῦ." Ἡ Μαρία Μπαϊκερ Ἔδδυ γράφει εἰς τὰ (Διάφορα Συγγράμματα σελ. 240) "Δίδαξον τὰ παιδία ἐνωρὶς αὐτοδιοίκησιν καὶ μὴ τὰ διδάξῃς τίποτε τὸ ἐσφαλμένον." Καὶ εἰς σελίδα 51 λέγει· "Ἐὰν διευκρινήσῃς εἰς τὴν σκέψιν τοῦ παιδίου τὰ ὀρθὰ ἐλατήρια πρὸς δρᾶσιν, καὶ τὸ κάμῃς νὰ τὰ ἀγαπᾷ, θὰ τὸ ὁδηγήσουν ὀρθῶς." Εἰς τὴν Παλαιὰν Διαθήκην εὑρίσκομεν χρονογραφημένην τὴν σοφίαν τοῦ Σολομῶντος, ἐπιδεικνυομένην εἰς δικαστικὰς ἀποφάσεις. ἀλλ' εἰς ὅλα ἔδιδε τὴν τιμὴν εἰς τὸν Θεόν. Ἔτι καὶ ἡ περίφημος βασίλισσα τῆς Σεβᾶ, ἤκουσε τὴν φήμην τοῦ Σολομῶντος, "ἀφορῶσαν τὸ ὄνομα τοὺ Κυρίου" καὶἦλθεν ὅπως τὸν συμβουλευθῇ ἐπὶ πολλῶν πραγμάτων. Οὐδὲν τῶν ἐρωτημάτων της τὸν ἐτάραξε κατ' ἐλάχιστον· διότι ἀναγιγνώσκομεν ὅτι ἀπήντησεν εἰς πάντα, πρὸς μεγάλην εὐχαρίστησιν καὶ ἔκπληξιν τῆς ἐρωτούσης. Ἡ ἀσυγχυσία τοῦ βασιλέως Σολομῶντος ἦτο θαυμασία· καθότι ἀντελαμβάνετο κἄτι περὶ τῆς ἀπεράντου πηγῆς ἐκ τῆς ὁποίας ἤντλει, καὶ δὲν ἐλησμόνει νὰ δοξολογῇ τὸν Θεὸν διὰ τὸ μεγαλεῖον του.

Ἡ φιλαυτία, ματαιοφροσύνη, δυσαρέσκεια, ἀπειθαρχία, ὁδηγοῦν πρὸς τὴν ἀβεβαιότητα. Ἐξ ἄλλου ἀπαιτεῖται ἀφιλαυτία καὶ φυσικὴ τις συγκράτησις ἑαυτοῦ, χρῆσις τοῦ Χρυσοῦ Κανόνος, ἀληθὴς ἀγάπη πρὸς τὸν πλησίον ἑνός, τιμιότης καὶ ἀκεραιότης, καὶ πρὸ πάντων μία ἀκράδαντος πεποίθησις εἰς τὸν Θεόν, ἵνα τὶς δυνηθῇ νὰ ἐπιδεικνύῃ πάντοτε ἀταραξίαν καὶ αὐτοδιοίκησιν. Ἡ κυβέρνησις τοῦ Θεοῦ θὰ ἀνταναλασθῇ εἰς τὰς πράξεις τῶν ἀνθρώπων ὁτανδήποτε οὗτοι συναισθήτως καὶ θεληματικῶς κυβερνῶνται ὑπὸ τοῦ Θεοῦ. Καλοκαγαθία, μεγαλειτέρα ὑπομονή, μεγαλειτέρα ἀνεκτηκότης, αἴσθησις εὐτυχοῦς διαβεβαιώσεως, ταχεῖς καὶ συνεταὶ ἀποφάσεις θὰ ἐκδηλωθοῦν τότε, ἕνεκα εὐρυτέρας ἀπόψεως καὶ βαθυτέρας γνώσεως, μεγαλειτέρας ἐκπαιδεύσεως καὶ πλέον τρυφερᾶς βοηθείας. Τὸ τοιοῦτον πρόσωπον θὰ ἦναι καθαρῶς ἐπιθυμητὸς πολίτης, καλὸς γείτων, ἀγαπητὸν μέλος οἰκογενείας, ἐπιθυμητὸν μέλος οἱασδήποτε κοινωνικῆς συναθροίσεως, καὶ πολύτιμος βοηθὸς ἐν ἐκκλησιαστικῇ ἐργασίᾳ.

Ἡ Κα. Ἔδδυ, ἡ Εὑρέτις καὶ Ἱδρύτρια τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης ἔλαβε πρόνοιαν προμηθεύσασα διὰ τοῦ "Πηδαλίου τῆς Μητρικῆς Ἐκκλησίας" (σελ 41) καθημερινὴν τινα προσευχὴν διὰ τὰ μέλη της. 'Αναγιγνώσκει οὕτω· "'Ελθέτω ἡ βασιλεία Σου· ἴδρυσον ἐν ἐμὶ τὴν βασιλείαν τῆς θείας Ἀληθείας, Ζωῆς, καὶ Ἀγάπης, καὶ ἐκρίζωσον ἀπ' ἐμοῦ πᾶσαν ἁμαρτίαν· καὶ εἴθε ὁ Λόγος Σου νὰ πλουτίσῃ τὰ αἰσθήματα δίκης τῆς ἀνθρωπότητος καὶ κυβερνήσῃ αὐτά." Ἡ γενικότης τῆς προσευχῆς ταύτ ις εἶναι ἐμφανής. Ὁ συναισθανόμενος ὅτι ἡ βασιλεία τοῦ Θεοῦ εἶναι παροῦσα ἐδῶ καὶ τώρα, θέλει ποτισθῇ μὲ τὴν εἰλικρινῆ ἐπιθυμίαν νὰ πράξῃ πᾶν τὸ κατὰ δύναμιν, ἵνα ἀποδείξῃ ὅτι, ἡ θεία θέλησις δύναται νὰ γίνῃ "ὡς ἐν οὐρανῷ καὶ ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς." Θὰ προσπαθῇ νὰ ἀνταναλᾷ τὴν θείαν ἀλήθειαν τῆς πραγματικῆς ὑπάρξεως τοῦ ἀνθρώπου, νὰ ἀποδείξῃ τὴν θείαν ζωὴν ἥτις εἶναι πεπληρωμένη μὲ θετικὰς σκέψεις καὶ πράξεις. Ἡ ἀγάπη του δι' ὅλην τὴν ἀνθρωπότητα θὰ ἀναλάβῃ τὸ χρῶμα τῆς θείας, ἥτις τὸν κάμνῃ νὰ ἀφιερώνῃ τὴν ὕπαρξίν του εἰς ἀφίλαυτον ὑπηρεσίαν. Τότε ὁ θεῖος κανὼν θὰ ἐξαλείψῃ τὴν ἰσχυρογνωμοσύνην καὶ θὰ ἐμφυτεύσῃ ἐν τῇ συνειδήσει ταύτῃ ἀταραξίαν τινὰ ἡ ὁποία ἔχει θεμελιωθῇ ἐπὶ βράχου. Τοιοῦτον παράδειγμα Χριστιανικῆς, ἐπιστημονικῆς αὐτοδιοικήσεως. ὑπὸ τὴν κυβέρνησιν τοῦ Θεοῦ, θὰ βοηθήσῃ εἰς τὸ νὰ "πλουτίσῃ τὰ αἰσθήματα ὅλης τῆς ἀνθρωπότητος" οὕτως ὥστε ὁ Λόγος Του νὰ κυβερνήσῃ ἅπαντας.

Self-Control

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SELF-CONTROL or self-government, properly understood, does not mean that by the use of a strong will of one's own one should control or govern himself, but that self is to be placed under the government of God's law, God who is governor of all. God governs, whether we admit it or not; and it should be clear that when one consciously and willingly puts himself under God's government any situation becomes easier, because one's assumed responsibility is brought into subjection to the divine will and purpose. This does not mean, however, that one should cease to consider how to order one's life. On the contrary, he will become more careful of thought and deed when he has decided to place himself fully under God's guidance, well knowing that he must make his choice in every situation for good and right only, in order to remain sure of the support of his creator. While man cannot in reality separate himself from God, yet a barrier of self-will on the part of anyone will shut out for him the sense of God's nearness. Self-sufficiency is such a barrier.

Much has been said in praise of self-possession and poise. These qualifications have been lauded as wonderful; and those who manifest them have been sought after, complimented, imitated, and often envied. Yet all may enjoy and possess them. Early teaching and practice of self-control, wherein the government of self is realized as possible only when looking to God for strength and wisdom, will supply to all who desire it the confidence and calmness which express it so admirably. In order to become an adept at anything, it is of great advantage to begin training in childhood. David comprehended the importance of parental teaching. He instructed his son in the following words: "And thou, Solomon my son, know thou the God of thy father, and serve him with a perfect heart and with a willing mind: . . . if thou seek him, he will be found of thee." Mary Baker Eddy writes (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 240), "Teach the children early self-government, and teach them nothing that is wrong;" and on page 51 she says, "If you make clear to the child's thought the right motives for action, and cause him to love them, they will lead him aright." In the Old Testament we find chronicled the wisdom Solomon displayed in judicial decrees; but in everything he gave the honor to God. Even the famous queen of Sheba heard of Solomon's fame "concerning the name of the Lord," and came to consult him on many things. None of her questions disturbed him in the least; for we read that he answered them all, much to his questioner's satisfaction and astonishment. King Solomon's poise was wonderful, in so far as he understood something of the infinite source he had to draw from, and did not forget to praise God for His greatness.

Self-seeking, vanity, discontent, lack of discipline, make for uncertainty. On the other hand, it requires unselfishness and a natural self-restraint, utilization of the Golden Rule, true love for one's fellow-man, honesty and uprightness, and above all an immovable trust in God, always to display poise and self-control. God's government will be reflected in the acts of men whenever men are consciously and willingly God-governed. Kindness a larger patience, a greater tolerance, a sense of happy assurance, quick and wise decisions, will then be manifested because of a wider view and deeper insight, greater teachableness and more loving helpfulness. Such a person will clearly be a desirable citizen, a good neighbor, a lovable member of a family, a desirable member of any social gathering, and an invaluable helper in church work.

Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, has made a valuable provision in supplying through the Manual of The Mother Church (p. 41) a "Daily Prayer" for its members. It reads: "'Thy kingdom come;' let the reign of divine Truth, Life, and Love be established in me, and rule out of me all sin; and may Thy Word enrich the affections of all mankind, and govern them!" The universality of this prayer is apparent. He who realizes that the kingdom of God is present here and now will be imbued with the sincere desire to do all in his power to demonstrate that the divine will can "be done in earth, as it is in heaven." He will endeavor to reflect the divine truth of man's real being, to demonstrate the divine life that is filled with Godlike thoughts and deeds. His love for all mankind will take on that hue of the divine which causes him to dedicate existence to unselfish service. Then will the divine rule eliminate self-will and implant in that consciousness a poise which is founded on a rock. Such an example of Christianly scientific self-government, under the rule of God, will help to "enrich the affections of all mankind," so that His Word may govern all.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Greek]

Work

Oh Work,
Compeer of all mankind,
You are indeed a creature of many faces.

Sometimes you prove a joyous companion
Filling the hours with divers entertainments.
In the Valley of Contentment
You are a welcome friend,
And there
No music is sweeter than your song,
Oh Work.

Again
You are a schoolmaster
Teaching many lessons;
Disciplining the truant and the dullard
With an oft-wielded rod;
And to the studious
Meeting out golden stars,
Rewards of merit.

At times,
A mischievous sprite
Fleeing from pursuit
Like elusive phantom;
With mocking laughter
Answering those who call
And follow you, with outstretched arms
In vain.

And sometimes you are a comforter
Solacing
The lonely and heartsick;
Wiping away their tears;
Blotting out the images of grief;
Closing the door on despair,
And pointing the way
To hope and courage.

Oh Work,
Creature of many faces,
Let me see your real face only;
Show me your true purpose,
Which is service;
For only as you serve
Are you great.
Then are you a creature
Of light and beauty,
Blessing; enriching;
So would I know you,
Oh Work.

MARIAN J. COBB.

Diaz

Diaz had many masters—Delacroix, Correggio, Millet, Rosseau, Prud'hon—and succumbed to many influences in turn. But if he followed, it was only that he might learn to lead; if he copied, it was the more completely to express himself. His master-qualities are fancy and charm; but capricious as he was, and enchanting as he never failed to be, he was a rare observer of nature. . . . What gives his work its peculiar quality of delightfulness is the combination of lovely fact with graceful fiction. His world would be . . . the world we live in if it did not teem with exquisite impossibilities. I think of him as of an amiable and light-hearted Rembrandt. He had a touch of the madness of genius, or that madness of the sunshine (of which his old companion speaks) would certainly have escaped him. And rightly to express his ideas and sensations, he made himself a wonderful vocabulary. His palette was composed, not of common pigments but, of molten jewels: they clash in the richest chords, they sing in triumphant unisons, as the voices of the orchestra in a score of Berlioz. If they meant nothing they would still be delicious. But beyond them is Diaz—the poet, the fantaisiste, the artist; and that makes them unique.—W. E. HENLEY, in "Views and Reviews."

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IRREGULARITY IS MARKED IN STOCK TRADING

Widespread Liquidation in Oil Shares Feature of Market

NEW YORK, Dec. 5 (AP)—Early irregularity in today's stock market gave way to a period of heaviness which was featured by the widespread liquidation of the oil shares. Selling was for both accounts and influenced, in part, by commission house advices indicating a lightening of long accounts in some of the recently strong industrials and specialties. Trading showed a marked falling off in volume.

The opening of Congress revived fears of adverse legislation in some quarters, although it was generally agreed that business would benefit from the low tax schedules likely to be adopted during the present session. The day's business news was largely favorable to the stock market, including another advance in the price of export copper and reports of increasing inquiries for railroad equipment.

Weakness of the oils was based on the belief that the continued overproduction of crude would have an adverse effect on the profits of the leading producing companies. Atlantic Refining broke 6 points by early afternoon, and the Pan-American issues sank to new low levels for the year. American Republics on the other hand, showed independent strength, gaining nearly 6 points.

Bear pressure was particularly effective against the baking issues. A few strong spots developed in the automotive group, but General Motors was again in rather free supply. U. S. Steel common and other standard industrials also made little headway.

Rails were mixed, with sharp advances in Lehigh Valley and Canadian Pacific standing out.

The closing was irregular. Companies profiting from the improved purchasing power of agricultural communities were bought heavily in the late dealings. International Harvester was run up 10½ points to 250¾, a record figure, and Montgomery Ward and Sears Roebuck reached new peaks. Movements elsewhere were confused. United States Industrial Alcohol rallied 6 points from its early low. Total sales approximated 2,800,000 shares.

A drop of 6½ points to 16.55 cents in Spanish pesetas featured the easy foreign exchange opening, with demand sterling around $4.87 11-16, and francs just below 3.93¼c.

Bond trading today was somewhat quieter than last week, and prices were steady. A sudden spurt in new offerings may have had a restraining influence on the size of commitments of some traders. The $15,000,000 Irish Free State issue was reported oversubscribed before noon.

Listed bonds moved rather sluggishly, with the exception of a few rail and industrial liens. Baltimore & Ohio 5s (Southwest Division), Chicago & Northwestern 4¾s and Virginian Railway 5s changed hands in moderate amounts at or just short of their previous peaks for the year. Public utilities were quiet.

Easying tendencies appeared in most sections of the foreign group, although French and Italian obligations displayed firm tendencies. There was some further profit-taking in Peruvian 7s, but the recession was not large.

United States Government bonds appeared to mark time following recent heavy buying.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
Call loans—renewal rate	4%	4½%
Commercial paper	4 @4¼	4
Customers' loans	4½@5	4½@5
Collateral loans	4¼@4½	4 @4¾
Year money	4½	4½
Time Loans—		
Sixty-ninety days		4 @4¼
Four to six months		4¼@4½

	Today	Last Previous
Bar silver in New York	58⅜c	58c
Bar silver in London	26⅛d	26⅛d
Bar gold in London	84s11½d	84s11½d

Clearing House Figures

	Boston	New York
Exchanges	$65,000,000	$625,000,000
Year ago today	81,000,000	
Balances	30,000,000	119,000,000
Year ago today	40,000,000	
F R bank credit	28,013,952	110,000,000

Acceptance Market

Prime Eligible Banks—

30 days	3¼@3
60 days	3¼@3⅛
90 days	3⅜@3¼
4 months	3½@3⅜
5 months	3½@3⅜
6 months	3⅝@3½

Non-eligible and private eligible bankers in general ¼ per cent higher.

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 federal reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rate as follows:

Atlanta	3½%	Budapest	6%
Boston	3½	Calcutta	5
Cleveland	3½	Copenhagen	5½
Chicago	3½	Helsingfors	6
Dallas	3½	Lisbon	9
Kansas City	3½	London	4½
Minneapolis	4	Madrid	5
New York	3½	Paris	5½
Philadelphia	3½	Prague	5½
Richmond	3½	Riga	7
St. Louis	3½	Rome	7
San Francisco	3½	Sofia	10
Amsterdam	4½	Stockholm	4
Athens	10	Swiss Bank	3½
Bombay	4	Tokyo	7.03
Brussels	4½	Vienna	6
Berlin	7	Oslo	4½
Bucharest	6	Warsaw	9

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Sterling: Demand	$4.87⅝	$4.87½	$4.8665
Cables	4.88⅛	4.88 5-32	4.8665
France—franc	.0393⅝	.0393⅜	.193
Belgium—belga	.1399	.1398	.139
Italy—lira	.0543⅛	.0542⅝	.193
Germany—mark	.2391	.2389	.238
Austria—schill'g	.1409	.1409	.1407
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0296½	.0296¼	.2026
Denmark—krone	.2682½	.2681	.268
Finland—finm'rk	.0252⅝	.0252⅝	.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.0133	.0132⅝	.193
Holland—florin	.4042½	.4038⅞	.402
Hungary—pengo	.1752	.1752	.1749
Norway—krone	.2662	.2661½	.268
Poland—zloty	.1125	.1125	.193
Port'gal—escudo	.0500	.0500	1.0805
Rumania—leu	.0062	.0062	.193
Spain—peseta	.1646	.1665¼	.193
Sweden—krona	.2701	.2698½	.268
Switz'land—franc	.1929½	.1928⅝	.193
Jugoslavia—dina	.0176½	.0176¼	.193
Far East			
Tong Kong—dol.	.5037	.5027	.5425
Shanghai—tael	.6412½	.6375	*
India—rupee	.3680	.3678	.4863
Japan—yen	.46	.4583	.4985
Phil Islnds—peso	.4954	.4954	.50
Sts Stlments—dol	.5719¾	.5687⅝	.5678
South America			
Argentina—peso	4280	.4280	.4245
Brazil—milreis	.1193	.1195	.3245
Chile—peso	.1217	.1215	.1216
Colombia—peso	.9744	.9744	.9733
Peru—pound	3.86	3.86	4.8665
Uruguay—peso	1.0383	1.0383	1.0342
Ven'z'la—bolivar	.1919	.1918	.1930
North America			
Canada—dollar	1.00 1-32	1.00⅛	1.00
Cuba—dollar	.9990	.9990	1.00
Mexico—dollar	.45	.4462½	.4985

*Par unsettled.

AUTO SALES IN 1928

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 5—Record sale of automobiles during 1928 is to be anticipated, with lower-priced cars in a larger proportion than ever before, according to Dominick & Dominick, members of the New York Stock Exchange, who have just completed a statistical study of automobile production for the first 10 months of 1927.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Closing Prices

Sales		High	Low	Last Dec. 5	Last Dec. 3
900	Abitibi	142½	141	141	140
800	Ab & Straus	111	110	111	
10	Ab & Str pf	111½	111½	111½	111½
400	Adv-Ru	14	13	13⅜	12½
800	Adv-Ru pf	42	41¾	42	40¾
600	Ahumada	4½	4¼	4⅜	4½
2900	Air Reduc	194¾	189	191	194
41400	Ajax Rub	11⅝	10	11⅛	9⅝
1400	Alaska Jun	1½	1¼	1¼	1⅜
10	Alb PW pf	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
2400	Allied Ch	152	150⅝	150⅝	151⅝
100	Allied Ch pf	122½	122½	122½	122½
600	Allis-Chal	115¼	114¾	115	115
600	Amal Lea	12¼	12¼	12¼	..
500	Amal Lea pf	80½	80	80	..
1600	Amerada	29⅞	29	29	..
17000	Am Ag Ch	17¼	15⅞	16⅝	15¼
15500	Am Ag C pf	63⅛	58⅝	61	57⅝
40	Am Bk N pf	63	62	62	..
100	Am Bk Note	94¼	94¼	94¼	..
1800	Am Bosch	23¼	23	23	..
1000	Am Brake	40	39⅞	40	40
400	Am Brak pf	122⅝	122½	122⅝	..
2900	Am Br Bov	14⅝	13½	14¼	13¼
490	Am Br B pf	60⅝	58	60⅝	..
12400	Am Can	71	70¼	70⅞	70⅝
1700	Am Car & F	105½	104¼	104⅝	105
200	Am Chn pf	101¼	101	101¼	..
200	Am Chicle	70½	69½	69½	70
200	Am En Til	56⅝	55⅝	56⅝	..
200	Am Ex	168	168	168	168¼
4200	Am&FPw	28	27⅝	28	28
200	Am&FP pf	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	..
100	Am Hide pf	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	..
2900	Am Ice	31⅝	30⅞	30⅞	31¼
2800	Am Int Crp	60⅞	59⅛	59⅛	60⅞
200	Am La Fr	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
10500	Am Linseed	69⅞	66	69½	69¼
800	Am Lins pf	88½	85	86	87⅞
2100	Am Loco	110½	109	109	109⅞
600	Am Metal	42	41¾	41¾	41⅞
120	Am Met pf	110½	110½	110½	110½
200	Am Piano	24	24	24	24⅜
280	Am Piano pf	92	89⅞	92	89⅞
3200	Am PwrLt	64¼	64	64	64⅜
300	Am Radiat	134	132⅝	132⅝	134
26700	Am Republic	76⅝	69½	76⅝	69¼
1400	Am Seating	42⅝	40½	42	40
300	Am Radiat	134	132⅝	132⅝	134
30	Am S Bldg	116¼	115½	115½	118
8500	Am Smelt	177⅝	175⅞	176⅞	176⅝
100	Am Smelt pf	130	130	130	..
1000	Am Stl Fnd	54⅞	54½	54½	55¼
1100	Am Sugar	69	68½	69	68⅝
100	Am Tel&Cab	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	..
2900	Am T&T	179⅝	178½	179½	179½
1000	Am Type	130½	128	129½	128
100	Am Type pf	111½	111½	111½	112
100	Am WW 1pf	102	102	102	101¼
1200	Am WW nw	60¼	60	60	60⅛
300	Am Wool	22	22	22	21½
500	Am Wool pf	51	51	51	50⅞
100	Am Writ ct	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19
100	Am Zinc	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	..
8100	Anaconda	53	52⅝	53	53
600	Arch Dan	60	59⅞	59⅞	60
400	Armour D pf	89	88½	88½	..
1800	Arm Ill A	11¼	11	11	11⅛
1900	Arm Ill B	6⅝	6⅜	6½	6⅞
900	Arm Ill pf	69½	68¾	69½	69
1600	Arnold Cons	52	51	51½	52
100	Art Loom	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	..
7100	Asso DG	52	49⅝	52	49⅝
20	Asso Oil	39⅝	39⅜	39⅜	39
4600	Atchison	199¼	196	196	199
300	Atchison pf	105	105	105	105
300	Atl Coast L	196½	194¼	194¼	197
400	Atl G&WI	41⅝	40	40	41¼
400	Atl G&WI pf	40⅞	40⅛	40⅝	40½
22100	Atl Refn	112¼	107	107⅞	112⅝
100	Auto Sles pf	41	41	41	41
100	Atlas Powd	62	62	62	..
100	Atlas Tack	9	9	9	..
2000	Auto Sales	10⅝	9⅝	10¼	9
6100	Auto Strp A	46	45⅝	46	45½
300	Baldwin	253	253	253	..
16700	Balt & Ohio	122	120¼	120¼	121⅝
30	Bank of Com	578	575	578	..
1300	Bangor & A	73¼	72	72	72½
20	Bangor pf	111½	111½	111½	..
3200	Barnsdall A	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	24⅝
200	Beacon Oil	15	15	15	..
2100	Beechnut	71	68	69½	70
1800	Belding H	19½	18½	19½	19½
1400	Best & Co	57⅞	56⅛	57⅞	57⅞
50	Beech pf	116	116	116	..
1200	Beth Steel	54⅞	54¼	54½	54⅝
200	Beth Stl 7%	116½	116¼	116½	..
30	Bk of Man	576	576	576	..
6000	Bloom'dale	52	49⅝	51⅞	49¼
50	Blum'thal pf	90	89⅞	90	..
300	Bon Ami A	64¼	63½	63½	64¼
100	Booth Fish	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
200	Booth F 1pf	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	..
10100	Briggs	26⅛	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞
100	Brit Stl 2 pf	5½	5½	5½	4⅞
100	Brit Stl 1 pf	5½	5½	5½	4⅞
1500	Br Edison	193⅜	190½	193	191½
2400	Br Man Tr	58½	57	57	56½
200	Br Man pf	84	84	84	..
2700	Br Un Gas	148⅝	143¾	148⅝	146
700	Brown Shoe	44½	43⅞	43⅞	44⅝
1600	Bruns Balke	33⅝	33	33	..
3700	Bruns Term	15⅞	15¼	15½	15½
1000	Buff Roch	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝
100	Burns Br A	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	..
200	Burns Br B	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅛
200	Burns Br pf	100	99⅞	100	..
1900	Burroughs	137⅜	135⅜	135⅜	135½
1300	Bush Term	67⅜	67¼	67⅜	68
160	Bush T deb	109	108⅜	108⅜	110⅝
300	Butte Cop	4½	4⅜	4⅜	4⅛
2800	Butte & Sup	10½	9⅝	10⅛	..
2000	Byers Co	82⅝	81⅝	82	82⅝
1600	Cal Pack	69⅞	68⅞	69	68⅞
2200	Cal Pet	22⅞	22	22	22½
1500	Callahan	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
2000	Cal & Ariz	95¼	93	93	94⅝
1100	Cal & Hecla	19	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
1100	Canada Dry	51¼	51	51¼	51⅝
37400	Can Pac	216½	212¼	213⅝	212¼
900	Can Pac 1pd	212	210¼	211¾	211
100	Colo South	121½	121½	121½	122
600	Case Thresh	265	262	265	267
200	Case Th pf	127	126	127	..
1500	Cen Alloy	29	28½	28⅞	31⅝
100	Cen Leather	24	24	24	..
200	Century Rib	13½	13	13	..
40	Cent Rib pf	87½	87½	87½	86¼
4300	Cerro de P	67⅝	66⅝	67	67¼
900	Cert-Teed	53	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝
200	Certo Corp	70	70	70	..
200	Chand-Cl pf	17	17	17	17⅝
10	Chase N Bk	579	579	579	576
10	Chat&Pnx	542	542	542	..
3000	Ches & Ohio	212½	209⅞	209⅞	212¼
3500	Ches Corp	85¼	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞
600	Chi&Alton	7½	7½	7½	7½
700	Chi&Alt pf	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	12
700	Chi&E Ill	43½	43	43½	..
500	Chi&EIIpf	74⅞	74½	74⅞	75
2200	Chi Gt West	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	13⅝
2900	Chi Gt W pf	31⅝	30½	30⅞	31
1600	ChiM&SP	17⅝	17	17	17⅝
3600	ChiM&SP ct	17⅛	16½	16⅝	17
2700	ChiM&SP pf	33⅜	32⅜	33	33⅛
300	ChiM&S pfct	33	32⅞	33	33⅜
2200	Chi&NW	91⅛	90½	90½	91
100	Chi Pneu	132½	132½	132½	133
1400	Chi RI	109	108⅛	108⅛	109
100	Chi RI 6%	102¼	102½	102½	101¼
200	Childs	52½	52½	52½	52½
4700	Chile Cop	38	37½	38	37½
200	Christie Bro	68	67½	67½	69
6000	Chrysler	57⅞	56⅛	56⅛	57
300	Chrysler pf	116	115½	115½	..
500	City Stor B	55¼	55⅛	55¼	55
400	Cluett Pbdy	79½	79½	79½	79½
500	Coca Cola	126	125¼	125¼	126½
5800	Collins & A	99⅝	96⅞	97¼	97⅝
400	Collins&A pf	108⅜	108¼	108⅜	108¼
6700	Colo F&I	78½	76½	76½	78⅝
2000	Col Carbon	94	92	92	..
1100	Col Gas	91⅝	91	91⅝	91⅞
300	Col Gas pf	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
800	Com Cred	20	19½	20	..
10	Com Cr 1pf	86	86	86	..
100	Com Cred pf	23¼	23¼	23¼	..
50	Com cr pf B	24	24	24	23½
400	Com Inv Tr	58⅞	58½	58⅞	59
10	Com Inv 7%	100	100	100	99
11600	Com Sol	171⅞	166⅝	169	167½
1800	Comw'lth Pw	65⅞	64⅝	64⅝	65½
9600	Com Pr rts	1	⅞	⅞	..
300	Conde Nast	47½	47½	47½	46¼
22500	Congoleum	28⅞	27⅞	27⅞	28⅜
10	Conn Ry&Lt	77	77	77	..
4600	Con Gas	118⅜	117⅝	118	117⅞
200	Con Gas pf	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	101⅜
3100	Con Ry C pf	72⅝	71	71⅝	71⅝
800	Con Textile	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
10200	Cont Bak A	52⅝	48½	49⅝	52⅜
12200	Cont Bak B	6⅛	5½	5⅝	..
3100	Cont Bak pf	95½	94	95	..
2200	Cont Can	81⅝	80¼	80½	81
900	Cont Ins	249⅝	248	249⅝	245¼
8900	Cont Motors	11⅛	11	11	11⅛
10	Corn Ex Bk	614	614	614	..
5800	Corn Prd	67	65½	65⅞	66⅞
100	Corn Prd pf	137¼	137⅛	137⅛	..
1200	Coty	117⅞	117⅞	117⅞	118⅜
600	Crex Carpet	22⅞	20	22½	..
800	Crucible	87⅞	86½	86½	87⅞
100	Cuba Cane	6⅞	6½	6½	6½
300	Cuba C pf	31	30½	30½	30⅝
51000	Cuba Co	28⅝	25⅝	28	25⅝
10	Cuba Ry pf	89	89	89	..
100	Cub Am S	20½	20½	20½	20½
1600	Cudahy	54⅛	53⅝	54	54
4600	Curtiss A&M	53⅝	52	53⅝	52⅞
100	Cushman's	137	137	137	138
100	Cuyamel Fr	50¼	50¼	50¼	..
7700	Davison	38⅛	37	37	37
20	Deere pf	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝
300	Del Lac&W	139	138⅝	139	139
3000	Del & Hud	198	193⅝	194	197
700	Det Edison	168	168	168	167¼
1100	Devoe&R A	40¼	39⅛	39½	39⅝
20	Devoe&R 1pf	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	..
220	Diamond M	137	136	136	..
6900	Dodge A	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜	17½
4100	Dodge pf	68	67⅝	67⅝	67⅞
3000	Dome Mines	13⅛	13	13	13
100	Du So Sh pf	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6½
1700	Dupont	319⅝	315¼	316	318
100	East Kodak	167	167	167	167
10	East Kod pf	125	125	125	..
900	Eaton Axle	24¼	23⅝	23⅝	24⅝
900	Elec Auto L	100⅝	99⅝	100⅝	100¼
1900	Elec Boat	15	14⅞	14⅞	15
7700	Elec P&L	27⅝	26⅞	27	27⅛
100	Elec P&L pf	108½	108½	108½	..
1600	Elec Refrig	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
2700	Elec Sto Bat	75⅞	74½	74⅞	75
300	End John	75¼	75	75	75
100	End John pf	122½	122¼	122¼	..
265	Eng Pub	35⅜	34¼	34⅜	..
200	*Eng P S pf	106⅝	106½	106½	..
400	Equit Bldg	93⅝	93¼	93¼	..
10	Equit Trust	414	414	414	..
7500	Erie	65	63⅝	63⅝	64⅛
2600	Erie 1 pf	63⅝	62⅝	62⅝	63⅝

Sales		High	Low	Last Dec. 5	Last Dec. 3
500	Erie St Shv	33½	33⅛	33⅛	33⅜
500	Erie Shov ct	33	32⅝	33	32⅝
2900	Eureka Vac	77	76	76	76⅝
300	Fairb Morse	35⅞	33⅝	35⅞	..
200	Fed Lt & Tr	39	39	39	38½
10	Fed L&T pf	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞	..
100	Fed M&S	145	145	145	..
600	Fed M&S pf	94⅝	94¼	94¼	..
200	Fed Motor T	19⅝	19⅝	19½	19½
200	Fidelity Inc	173	172	173	..
100	First Nat St	27½	27½	27½	27½
2300	Fisk Rubber	16⅛	16	16⅛	16⅛
5600	Fleischm'nn	69⅛	68½	68⅞	68⅞
4300	Fox A	79⅛	78⅜	79½	78
8700	Freeport Tx	99⅛	97⅜	98	98¼
1600	Gabriel A	33⅜	33⅛	33⅜	33⅜
500	Gardner M	8½	8⅛	8⅛	..
800	GenAmTk	60⅝	60⅛	60⅝	60½
7800	Gen Asphalt	81	78⅞	79	81¼
900	Gen Cable A	56⅛	56	56⅛	56
6500	Gen Elec	132⅜	131	131	132⅜
700	Gen Elec Sp	11½	11⅛	11⅜	11⅝
300	Gen G&E A	37⅞	36⅞	36⅞	37⅞
98000	Gen Motors	130⅝	127⅝	127⅝	129¾
600	Gen Mot 7%	125⅝	125⅛	125⅝	125⅝
100	Gen O Ad A	58	58	58	58⅞
1600	Gen O Ad ct	55⅞	54⅜	54⅝	55⅜
5700	Gen Ry Sig	124	121½	123⅛	123
9900	Gen Refrac	71	67⅞	70¼	68
1200	Gillette	99⅞	98	98⅞	99¼
6600	Gimbel Br	41½	39⅞	41⅛	40⅞
300	Gimbel pf	97½	97	97½	..
700	Glidden	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	20
90	Glidden ppf	94⅝	93⅞	93⅝	94½
13500	Gold Dust	71⅞	69⅞	70⅞	69⅞
10900	Goodrich	87⅝	86½	87⅛	87
100	Goodrich pf	110	110	110	109⅞
1900	Goodyear	60⅞	59	59⅛	58⅞
700	Goodyear 1pf	95⅝	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛
300	Gotham H	74½	74	74	..
300	Goth nv	74½	74⅛	74½	..
2200	Granby	39⅞	39	39⅞	39⅝
1200	Gt N pf	101⅛	100⅛	100⅛	101
1100	Gt N pf ct	99⅝	99⅛	99⅝	99
11000	Gt Nor Ore	25⅞	25⅛	25⅜	26
500	Gt W Sug	37	36⅞	36⅞	37
50	Gt W S pf	120¼	120¼	120¼	120½
30500	Greene-C	112	107½	107	106½
2300	Guan Sug	10	9⅝	9½	9⅝
2600	Gulf Mobile	63	61½	62	62⅝
100	Gulf M pf	109	109	109	..
300	Gulf St Stl	50½	50½	50½	..
10	G S S 1 pf	103	103	103	..
200	Hack Wt A	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	..
800	Hartman B	19⅞	19⅛	19⅛	20¼
800	Hershey	38⅞	37⅞	37⅞	38⅝
20	Hock Val	400	399	400	400
200	Hoe & Co	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	..
1600	Hershey pf	71⅞	71	71⅞	71⅜
300	Hershey ppf	100⅜	100	100⅜	100½
8500	Houston Oil	163	158⅞	158	162
2600	Howe So	43⅝	43⅛	43⅝	43
800	Hud Man	52⅛	52	52⅛	..
5700	Hudson Mot	69⅞	68⅛	68⅝	68⅜
14300	Hupp Mot	31⅞	30⅞	30⅞	31⅜
200	Ill Central	136½	136½	136⅝	..
3800	Ind Oil&G	25⅛	24⅞	25	24⅝
200	Indian Mot	34	32	34	34⅛
30	Indian M pf	100	100	100	..
100	Indian Refn	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	..
100	IndianRe pf	102	102	102	..
200	Ingersoll R	89⅛	89⅛	89⅛	..
4700	Inland St	57⅞	55	57⅞	55
3300	Inspiration	20⅝	19⅛	20	19⅛
4200	Interboro R	36⅛	35⅞	34⅝	34⅞
28000	InterconRub	21⅛	19	20⅛	21
1500	Int Agri	13	12⅝	12⅝	12½
21000	Int Agri ppf	58⅞	57	58⅜	56⅞
500	Int Business	99⅞	99⅛	99⅝	99⅝
700	Int Cement	57⅝	56⅞	57	57⅝
28500	Int Comb	54⅞	52	53⅝	53
400	Int Comb pf	102½	102½	102½	..
13900	Int Harv	250⅝	240⅝	249	240¼
3800	Int Match pf	91½	89⅝	90½	90⅛
200	Int M Mar	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	5
3400	Int MMar pf	42⅝	40⅝	41	42
25100	Int Nickel	71⅞	68⅛	68⅞	71⅝
19100	Int Paper	80⅛	77⅛	78⅛	77⅞
7000	Int Pap 7%	112½	112	112½	112
100	Int Rys	27	27	27	..
110	Int Salt	73	72	73	72½
200	Int Silver	185⅞	184⅝	184⅝	..
2700	Int Tel & T	148⅞	147⅝	148⅞	148⅞
100	Intertype	27	27	27	27
250	Iowa Cen	3½	3	3½	3
100	Jewel pf	120⅝	120⅝	120⅝	120
600	Jewel Tea	77	76⅞	76⅞	77
20	Jones & L pf	121½	121½	121½	120⅝
100	KC P&Lt pf	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛	..
5400	Kan City So	65	63	63	65
2300	Kayser	63½	63	63⅞	63⅞
14200	Kelly Spring	30⅛	29	29	29⅛
300	Kelly Sp 6 pc	86	84⅞	84⅞	81
500	Kelly Sp 8pc	90⅛	89⅛	89⅛	88
200	Kelsey Wh	23	23	23	22⅝
7600	Kennecott	82⅞	81⅞	82⅞	82
80	Kinney pf	84	83¼	83⅝	84⅛
400	Kraft Chees	55	54⅝	54⅝	55
10400	Kresge	76⅝	74⅝	74⅝	76⅝
100	Ksge DS	17	17	17	17½
600	Kress Co	101⅛	99⅞	99⅞	102½
1100	Lago Oil	33⅞	33	33	34
300	Lee Rubber	14½	14½	14½	14½
22100	Lehigh Val	104½	100⅞	103½	100
2400	Life Savers	23⅞	23½	23⅞	..
600	Lim Loco	55⅞	55	55⅞	..
900	Liquid Car	54⅛	53	53⅛	56
10100	Loews Inc	60⅛	59⅜	59⅜	60
600	Long Bell A	27	26½	26½	27
4600	Loose-W	54⅞	53⅞	54½	54
90	Loose-W 1pf	121	121	121	122
1600	Lou Oil Ref	10½	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
5160	Lou Oil pf	87½	85⅛	86	88
200	Lou G&E A	26½	26¼	26¼	26⅝
1100	Louis & N	157	155⅛	156	156¼
500	Ludlum Stl	26	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞
90	McCrory Str	84	83⅞	83⅞	..
200	McCrory B	89	89	89	88⅞
8000	Mack Tr	110	109	109	109⅜
200	Mack Tr 1pf	111	110⅞	110⅞	..
300	Mackay	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛	..
100	Mackay pf	69	69	69	69
200	Macy	240⅝	240	240½	240⅝
900	Madison Sq	23	22	22	23
8700	Magma Cop	50⅝	48⅝	50¼	48⅝
300	Mallinson	16	16	16	..
80	Mallinson pf	84⅛	84¼	84⅛	84
200	Manati Sug	30	30	30	..
200	Mandel Bros	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	..
200	Man El Sup	55	55	55	54
400	Man Elv mg	47	46½	46½	..
700	Man Shirt	32⅞	32⅛	32⅛	32⅝
200	MktStRy	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	..
5300	Marland Oil	34⅞	33⅞	33⅞	34
700	Marlin Rock	51	50	50	50⅝
100	Mart-Parry	17	17	17	16
3100	Math Alkali	129⅞	128	128½	130
400	May Dept St	89½	88	89	88
2300	Maytag	32⅜	31¼	31⅜	31½
300	Met-Gld pf	25⅛	25	25¼	..
100	Mex Seabd	5½	5½	5½	..
18600	Miami Cop	19⅞	18½	19⅛	17¼
400	Midland pf	228	227	227	229½
4500	Mid Cont	28⅝	27½	27½	28⅜
1000	Mid States	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	..
600	Middle St ct	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
2500	Min & StL	4	3½	3½	3½
1300	Min&SSM	56¼	54	54¼	55
1000	Min&SSM pf	87	86	86	88½
1600	Mo K&T	43⅞	42⅝	42⅞	43
1600	Mo KT pf	108⅛	107⅞	108⅛	108⅞
2400	Mo Pac	54⅛	53⅞	53⅞	54
4600	Mo Pac pf	116	115	115⅜	115⅞
600	Mont Pw	102½	102⅛	102⅛	..
97200	Mont Ward	114⅞	108	114	108
2900	Moon Mot	7⅜	7	7	7⅜
20	Morris Es	89	89	89	88⅞
4000	Mother Lode	3	2⅞	2⅞	3
100	Motion Pic	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	7
2000	Motometer A	23⅞	23	23	23⅞
1900	Mot Wheel	26⅛	26	26⅛	26⅝
3000	Mullins Bdy	66	62	65⅝	62½
100	Mullins B pf	105¼	105	105	106
400	Munsing	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛	50
700	Murry Body	22⅛	21⅝	21⅞	22½
33900	Nash Mot	97	95⅛	95⅞	95⅞
400	Nat Acme	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	..
1400	Nat Bell H	45⅞	44⅝	44½	45⅝
100	Nat Bel H pf	94	94	94	..
100	Nat B H pf	94	94	94	..
2000	Nat Bis	172½	166⅞	171⅝	167½
1000	Nat Cash R	46⅞	46⅛	46⅞	46⅛
6000	Nat Distil	54	52⅛	52⅛	53⅞
2600	Nat Dairy	63⅞	63⅛	63⅛	63⅞
200	Nat Dpt Sto	22	21⅞	21⅞	..
600	Nat Dist pf	64	63	63	66
1200	Nat Dad	38⅝	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛
400	Nat Lead	129⅝	129	129	..
200	Nat Rad pf	98	98	98	97½
10	Nat Pk Bk	638	638	638	..
2400	Nat PwdLt	22	21⅞	21⅞	22
900	Nat Supply	95	94⅝	95	94½
790	Nat Surety	315	310	315	313½
1800	Nat Tea	180	174	175	178½
21600	Nev Cons	19⅞	19⅛	19½	19⅝
80	NOT&M	136	135½	135½	..
600	NY Air Br	42⅞	42½	42½	42
5600	NY Central	165¼	163½	163⅝	165
100	NY C&StL	128¼	128¼	128¼	128⅞
200	NY Dock	63⅛	61½	61½	62½
8000	NYNH&H	57⅝	56	56¼	56⅞
1700	NYNH 7%	113⅜	112½	112⅝	114¼
900	NY Ont&W	35⅛	34⅞	35⅛	35⅜
70	NY Stm 6pf	100	100	100	99⅞
80	NY Stm 7pf	111⅝	110⅛	110⅛	111⅜
100	Nig L O pf	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛	..
600	Norf South	52⅛	51⅞	52	52
10000	Norf&West	196¼	195⅛	196	196⅞
2100	*No Am	60⅝	59⅝	59⅜	62⅛
6400	No Pac	102	100⅞	101	101
2000	No Pac cts	99⅞	98⅛	99	99
900	Norwalk T	5	3⅝	3⅝	4
100	Nunnally	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	..
10	Oilwell pf	106½	106½	106½	..
2400	Omnibus	14⅞	14	14⅛	14⅞
400	Oppenheim	75⅛	75	75	..
1700	Orpheum C	26	25⅝	25⅞	25¾
400	Otis Elev	149	148	148	148⅞
1500	Otis Elev pf	121½	121½	121½	121¼
3000	Otis Steel	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10½
500	Otis Stl ppf	85⅛	84	84	..
1100	Owens Bot	84⅛	84	84⅛	84⅞
10	Owens B pf	117	117	117	117
900	Pac Gas	46⅛	45⅞	45⅞	46⅝
1700	Pac Oil	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
140	Pac T&T	150	149⅞	150	..
5300	Packard M	52⅝	51⅝	51⅞	52⅝
5200	Paige Det	14⅛	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
8800	Pan-Am Pet	45½	43½	43⅝	45⅛
55100	Pan-Am B	46¼	43⅝	44	46⅛
400	Pan-Am WB	19	18⅝	18⅝	19½
100	Panhandle	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	..
3000	Paramount	110⅝	109⅞	109⅞	109⅝
200	Param'nt pf	121⅛	121⅛	121⅛	121⅛
2300	Park&Tilf	37½	36⅞	37⅛	37½
300	Park Utah	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
400	Pathe Ex	23	22⅞	22⅞	22½
200	Patha Ex A	5	4½	4½	4⅜
500	Patino M	24¼	23⅞	23⅞	24⅝
1200	Peerless Mot	24¼	24⅛	24⅛	22⅝
200	Penick & F	23	22½	22½	23⅝

Sales		High	Low	Last Dec. 5	Last Dec. 3
500	Penn C&C	14	14	14	14
1100	Penn Dix C	24½	24	24	24⅞
3800	Penn RR	65½	65⅛	65⅝	65⅛
1600	Peoples Gas	164	162⅝	162⅝	164⅝
100	Peoria & E	35	35	35	..
1100	Phil Co	135	134	135	133⅝
200	Phil Co 6%	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝	..
21900	Phil Read	43⅛	41½	41½	43⅛
18100	Phillips Pet	41	40⅝	40⅝	41
200	Phoenix H	40½	40½	40½	..
900	Pierce-Ar	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	14
1700	Pierce-A pf	49⅞	47⅝	47⅞	49½
700	Pierce Oil	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
700	Pierce Pet	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	..
300	Pillsbury	31⅝	31½	31½	32
100	Pitts Coal	54	54	54	56
1	Pitts Ter pf	78½	77	77	..
5600	Postum C	122⅝	121	122	122⅞
500	Press Steel	70	69⅞	70	..
700	Prod & Ref	25	24⅝	24⅞	25
130	Prod & R pf	41½	41½	41½	41⅝
1600	Pub Serv	43¼	42½	42½	42⅝
400	Pub Ser 6pf	103⅞	103⅝	103⅞	103⅝
100	Pub Ser 7pf	117	117	117	..
100	Pb S EG pf	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	..
6200	Pullman	83⅛	83	83⅛	83
100	Punta Sug	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	29½
2400	Pure Oil	25⅞	25½	25⅞	25½
1700	Purity Bk A	56⅝	56⅝	56⅝	58⅝
6100	Purity Bk B	91⅞	87⅞	88	90
10	Purity B pf	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
58500	Radio	95⅞	92½	93⅛	93½
300	Radio pf	56⅛	55⅝	55⅝	56⅝
1900	Reading	110½	109½	109½	109½
900	Real Silk H	25	24⅝	24⅝	..
4500	Reid I Cr	76⅜	74	76⅜	74⅝
1700	Rem Rand	24⅞	24¼	24⅜	24⅜
500	Repub Stl	60½	60	60½	60
700	Repub St pf	103½	103	103½	..
5500	Reynolds S	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
850	Robert Rels	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	..
400	Rossit rts	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛	..
100	Rossia Ins	15	15	15	..
400	Royal Dutch	47	47	47	47
7400	St Joseph	41⅛	40	41⅛	40
1400	StL&SF	111⅝	111¼	111¼	111
1400	St SW	81⅞	80⅞	81⅞	81⅞
200	StL SW pf	91	90⅞	91	90
400	Savage A	58	57⅝	57⅝	58⅝
1300	Seabd AL	31⅝	30	30	31½
500	Seabd AL pf	40½	39⅝	39⅝	40
10	Seagrave	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
53400	Sears Roe	88⅜	84⅞	87⅞	85⅞
1700	Seneca Cop	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	2⅝
80	Shattuck	94⅞	93¼	94	95⅞
5500	Shell Union	26	25⅝	25⅝	26⅛
1400	Shubert Th	69⅛	68⅝	68⅝	69
17000	Simmons	59⅞	57½	57½	58⅝
14100	Simms Pet	22⅛	21⅜	22	21⅞
4700	Sinclair	17⅞	16⅞	16⅞	17½
300	Sinclair pf	100	100	100	..
500	Skelly Oil	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	26⅞
200	Snider	13⅛	13	13	12⅞
100	Sloss Shef	117	117	117	..
1400	So Calif Ed	42	41⅛	41⅛	41⅞
1100	So PR Sug	38⅛	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞
1000	So Dairies A	21⅛	21	21	..
700	So Dairies B	7⅞	7½	7⅞	..
2300	So Pacific	122½	120⅞	120⅞	121⅞
2700	So Railway	144¼	143	143	143¼
400	Spicer Co	25⅞	25⅛	25⅝	26
5000	Sta Gas	62¼	61	61⅜	62
100	Sta Gas pf	65	65	65	..
1800	Sta Mill	92⅝	91	91⅛	..
120	Sta Mill pf	99¼	98	99¼	..
3000	Sta Oil Cal	55⅞	55	55⅛	55⅞
4100	Sta Oil NJ	39⅝	39⅛	39⅛	39⅝
6900	Sta O N Y	31⅛	31	31⅛	31⅛
3000	St-Warner	84	82⅛	84⅛	84⅛
1700	Stromberg	45	43⅞	44⅞	43⅞
12800	Studebaker	58⅞	57⅞	57⅞	57½
10	Studeb pf	124¼	124¼	124¼	..
100	Sub Boat	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
100	Sun Oil	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	..
100	Super Oil	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
100	Sweets Co	10⅛	10¼	10¼	10¼
100	Symington	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	..
700	Symington A	12½	12½	12½	12½
100	Telautograf	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
1800	Tenn Cop	10¼	10⅛	10¼	10¼
3300	Tex Corp	53⅛	52⅞	52⅞	53½
1300	Tex Gulf S	72⅞	70	71⅞	71
1500	Tex&Pac	101⅝	100	100½	100½
1000	Tex & P C	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
2900	T & P L T	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	24⅝
300	Thatch c pf	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	49
100	The Fair	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	..
100	Third Ave	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	..
1800	Thompson	63⅞	62	62⅞	..
100	Tidewat	86¼	86¼	86¼	86
1900	Tidewat A	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	16
200	Tide A pf	88⅛	87⅞	88	88
12000	Timken	129⅞	126⅛	126⅛	129⅛
20500	Trans Oil	9⅝	8⅞	9	9
2600	Trans & W	42⅞	40	40⅞	41⅛
2000	Underwood	63	63	63	64
30	Und'wood pf	121⅛	121⅛	121⅛	..
400	Un Bag & P	45	45⅛	45⅛	45
*5600	Un Carbon	149⅞	147⅝	148⅞	149⅞
500	Un Oil Cal	43¼	43⅛	43⅛	43
3000	Un Pacific	196⅝	195	195⅞	196⅝
200	Un Pac pf	84⅜	84	84	83⅞
20	Uni Dye pf	47	47	47	..
300	Uni Fruit	140¼	140	140	140⅛
100	Uni Panerbd	19¼	19¼	19¼	..
800	US CIPipe	220¼	217⅞	220¼	217⅞
1300	US Dist	19½	18⅝	18⅝	19½
600	US Dist pf	93	92⅝	92⅝	..
200	US Hoffman	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛	..
14500	US Ind Alco	96⅞	90¼	95	94⅝
400	US SLeather	23⅞	22⅞	22⅞	23¼
1100	US Lea A	52	52	52	53
100	US Lea ppf	104	104	104	..
600	US Realty	64⅞	64⅞	64⅞	65½
10100	US Rubber	54	52⅞	52⅞	53⅞
1500	US Rub 1 pf	98⅝	97	97	98⅝
9000	US Smelt	47	47	47	46⅝
500	US Smelt pf	50⅞	50½	50½	50⅞
42000	US Steel	146¼	144⅝	144¼	146¼
200	US Steel pf	138	138	138	138
200	Univ Pipe	26¼	26	26	26¼
1100	Util P&Lt A	30	29⅛	29⅝	30¼
4900	Vanadium	57	55½	55½	56
2000	Van Raalte	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	..
31000	Victor	54⅝	52⅝	54	52¼
5600	Victor cv pf	111⅞	108⅛	110⅛	109⅞
1100	Victor pf	101⅝	101⅛	101⅛	100⅞
3300	Va-C Chem	14⅛	13½	13⅛	13⅞
300	Va-C Ch 6%	47⅛	46⅛	46⅝	45
400	Va-C Ch 7%	90⅛	89⅛	90⅛	89⅞
600	Vivaudou	23½	23¼	23¼	..
40	Vulcan	29	28⅝	28⅝	29⅞
10	Vulcan pf	98	98	98	..
5000	Wabash	70⅝	68⅝	68⅞	70⅛
200	Wab pf A	94⅝	94	94	94
200	Waldorf	20	19⅞	20	..
6900	Ward Bk B	29	26⅜	28	29
300	Ward Bk pf	98⅛	98	98	..
1200	Warner B A	23⅝	22⅞	23⅝	..
7500	Warner Quin	32⅛	31⅛	32⅛	32⅝
400	Warren Br	167	166	167	167¼
120	Warren 1 pf	66⅞	66	66⅞	67
500	Warren F&P	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	..
400	Weber & H	72	71	71	..
100	Wn Dairy A	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛	55⅞
400	Wm Dairy B	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	25½
30	W Pen El pf	111⅞	110⅞	110⅞	111
420	W Pen P 6%	108½	108½	108½	108¼
80	W Pen P 7%	117	116½	117	..
6500	Wn Md	54⅛	52⅞	53⅛	53⅞
300	Wn Md 2 pf	53⅜	53⅛	53⅛	55⅝
400	Wn Pac	39⅛	38⅝	38⅝	38⅞
600	Wn Pac pf	63⅛	62⅝	63	63⅛
400	Wn Union	169⅜	169⅛	169⅛	..
2400	Westg A B	47⅛	46⅛	46½	46½
14500	Westg Elec	93	91⅞	91⅞	93
20	Westg El pf	103	103	103	103
200	White Eagle	22	21⅞	21⅞	21½
8700	White Mot	38⅞	35⅛	38	35
100	Whi Sew pf	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛	..
400	Whi Sew M	42½	42	42	41½
6900	Willys-Over	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	15⅞
200	Willys-O pf	94⅝	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞
700	Wilson pf	65½	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛
22000	Woolworth	198½	195⅛	195⅛	195⅝
200	Wor Pump	30½	30	30	..
6000	Wright Aer	61⅞	60⅞	60⅞	60⅝
4300	Yel Truck	31	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞
3000	Youngst'n	92⅞	92	92	92½

Markets at a Glance

By the A. P.

NEW YORK

Stocks: Irregular; International Harvester crosses 250.

Bonds: Steady; $15,000,000 Irish Free State loan oversubscribed.

Foreign exchanges: Firm; Belgian rate at new high.

Cotton: Lower; easier Liverpool cables.

Sugar: Easier; poor spot demand.

CHICAGO

Wheat: Lower; poor export demand.

Corn: Declined; large southwest offerings.

Cattle: Easy.

Hogs: Easy.

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

Sales		High	Low	Last Dec. 5	Last Dec. 3
15	Am Pneu pf	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	..
16	Am Pneu 1pf	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞	..
680	AmT & T	179⅞	179¼	179½	180
8427	Amoskeag n	24⅞	22	24⅞	21⅞
6613	Amoskeag	114	110	113⅞	110
171	Amoskg pf	90⅞	90	90⅛	90
342	Anaconda	53⅛	52½	53⅛	52⅞
655	Aris Com	6	5⅞	6	5⅞
10	A Gas & E	50¼	50¼	50¼	..
165	Atchison	198⅞	197⅞	197⅞	198⅞
160	Big Hart	95⅞	95	95	94⅛
145	Bingham	56	55¼	56	56⅛
380	Bos El	96	95	95½	93⅞
10	Bos El 1 pf	119	119	119	..
45	Bos El 2 pf	107	107	107	107
20	B&M A sta	71	71	71	..
20	B&M B sta	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	107½
35	B&M pf sta	61	61	61	61
130	Bos Prov	206	205	205	205
100	Cal & Ariz	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛	..
450	Cal & Hec'a	19	18⅝	18⅝	..
1900	Cop Range	17⅛	16⅝	17	18⅜
30	Dom Stores	105	104½	105	101½
100	Dixie G&U	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	..
460	East SS	90⅝	90	90	90⅛
112	E Bos Land	3⅛	2	3¼	..
120	E Butte	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	..
174	Edison Elec	254	252	254	252
265	Eng Pub	35⅝	34⅛	35⅝	..
20	Fed Water	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	..
25	First Nat S	27½	27½	27½	..
50	Fisk	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	..
2080	Gen Alloys	13⅛	12⅞	13	..
50	Galv H pf	79	79	79	77
133	Gen Elec	132¼	131⅛	131⅛	132½
150	Georgian	14	14	14	..
150	Georgian pf	21	20¼	21	..
105	Ger Cr&In	20	20	20	20⅛
350	Gilchrist	35	35	35	..
270	Gillette	99⅛	99	99⅛	..
145	GriefBros	45⅛	45	45	45⅛
265	Granby	40	39⅛	39⅞	38
435	Greenfield	13	12	12	12⅝
130	Hood Rub	44	44	44	..
30	Int Button	9	9	9	..
65	Island Crk	59	58½	58⅞	59
1490	Isle Royale	13⅛	13	13⅛	13
100	Keweenah	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	..
25	Kidder Pbdy	95	95	95	..
22	Loew's Thea	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	..
50	Me Cent	65	65	65	..
500	Mason Val	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
400	MayOldCol	70	70	70	..
1170	Mohawk	49⅞	49	49⅞	48⅞
7748	Nash	97⅛	95⅛	95⅞	96
12	Nat Leather	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	..
200	Na Man & St	33	31	32	32
1107	Nelson H	31⅛	30⅞	31	31
1000	New C'nelia	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛
40	NE Equity	22½	22½	22½	22½
105	NE Tel	139¼	138⅝	139⅛	138⅞
3290	NY NH & H	57⅛	56⅛	56⅛	57⅛
110	Nipissing	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	..
10	NA Util pf	47	47	47	..
145	No Butte	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
5	No NH	105	105	105	..
5	Norw Worc	143	143	143	144
100	Old Domin	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11
367	Pac Mills	39½	39	39	39
142	Penn RR	65⅞	65⅝	65⅝	65⅜
100	Pocahontas	14	14	14	14
286	Pullman	83⅝	82⅞	83⅝	83⅝
197	Quincy Min	14⅞	14	14⅛	14⅛
65	Reece But	16	16	16	..
325	St. Mary Ld	29	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝
260	Shannon	.35	.31	.35	..
46	Swift & Co	128	127½	128	127⅞
9	Swift Inter	25½	25⅛	25½	25⅞
120	Torrington	97	94	94	..
60	Tower Mfg	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
68	Uni Fruit	140⅛	139⅞	139⅞	140⅞
661	Uni Shoe	65	64⅞	64⅞	64⅞
30	Uni Shoe pf	30	30	30	..
145	US Smelt	48	46⅞	48	..
135	US Smelt pf	50⅞	50⅛	50⅛	50⅜
678	US Steel	146¼	144⅛	144⅛	146⅛
679	US&F Sec	89⅞	89⅛	89⅛	89⅞
855	Utah Apex	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	..
250	Utah Metals	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
35	Venzuela M	16⅛	16	16	..
125	Vt Mass Ry	120	120	120	120
120	Victoria	1⅛	1	1⅛	..
50	Waldorf	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞
50	Walth'm ppf	105	104	104	..
3219	War B rcts	18	16⅞	17⅛	17
280	War Bros	167	165	167	167
10	War Br 1 pf	68⅞	68⅞	68⅞	68
20	War Br 2 pf	70	70	70	70
406	Westingh'se	92⅞	91½	91½	93⅝
	BONDS				
142000	Amoskg 6s	93⅛	93	93⅛	93
4000	E Mass 4½s A	72½	72¼	72¼	..
1000	Hood Rub 7s	103	103	103	..
2000	Met Ice 7s	100	100	100	..
300	T Mass 5s B	77	77	77	..

FIRST HALF OF 1928 BUSINESS OUTLOOK

The Harvard Economic Service says of the business outlook:

"Production remains in conservative volume, stocks of goods are moderate, and consumption is being well maintained. General commodity prices continue to fluctuate narrowly, following the advance last summer, and money has continued very easy.

"A tightening of our money market—such, for example, as would accompany an advance in the New York rediscount rate—would greatly aggravate the difficulty of transferring reparations, and our domestic agricultural situation will also argue for the continuance of easy money.

"On the other hand, the foregoing analysis makes it clear that, should the New York rediscount rate be advanced to 4 per cent, gold imports, an easing influence on the money market, would be likely to follow. It is true that business is sometimes unsettled in presidential years; but, because of present conservatism and exceptional easy money, the continuance of generally active business is probable during the first half of 1928."

CHICAGO BOARD

	Open	High	Low	Last
Wheat				
Dec.	1.29	1.30	1.28⅝	1.29
Mar.	1.33⅛	1.33⅝	1.32⅛	1.32½
May	1.35⅛	1.35½	1.33⅞	1.34
Corn				
Dec.	.91⅛	.91⅛	.89⅝	.89⅞
Mar.	.95⅛	.95⅝	.93⅞	.94⅛
May	.98	.98⅛	.96⅝	.96⅞
Oats				
Dec.	.52⅜	.52⅞	.51⅛	.51¼
Mar.	.55⅛	.55⅛	.54¼	.54¼
May	.56⅝	.57	.55⅞	.56
Lard				
Dec.	11.80	11.80	11.70	11.70
Jan.	12.37	12.37	12.17	12.17
Mar.	12.50	12.50	12.35	12.35

Kansas City Wheat

	High	Low	Last
Dec.	1.24⅝	1.23⅞	1.23⅞
May	1.28⅛	1.27⅝	1.27⅝

Winnipeg Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
Dec.	1.34	1.32	1.32	1.34⅝
May	1.38⅝	1.36⅝	1.36⅝	1.38⅝
July	1.37⅞	1.35⅞	1.35⅝	1.37⅞

ALABAMA POWER COMPANY

A new issue of $40,000,000 first and refunding mortgage bonds, 4½ per cent series due 1967, constituting one of the largest public utility bond issues of the year, is offered by Harris, Forbes & Co., Bonbright & Co., Inc., and Coffin & Burr, Inc. The bonds of this issue, dated Dec. 1, 1927, are priced at 94¾ and interest, yielding about 4.80 per cent.

BANKERS INVESTMENT TRUST

NEW YORK, Dec. 5—Organization of the Bankers Investment Trust of America with an authorized capitalization of 5,000,000 shares of $10 par value 6 per cent cumulative debenture stock and 5,000,000 shares of no par common stock, and with New York headquarters at 37 Wall Street, was announced today.

IRISH FREE STATE LOAN

NEW YORK, Dec. 5—The $15,000,000 loan to the Irish Free State, negotiations for which were completed recently between that Government and the National City and Guaranty Co., is offered to the public at 97, yielding about 5.20 per cent.

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by H. Hentz & Co., New York and Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
Dec.	19.50	19.50	19.20	19.20	19.54
Jan.	19.40	19.40	19.15	19.16	19.50
March	19.54	19.54	19.32	19.37	19.70
May	19.65	19.65	19.47	19.48	19.81
July	19.60	19.64	19.51	19.52	19.81
Oct.	19.22	19.22	19.05	19.08	19.34

Spots 1965, down 30 points.

New Orleans Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
Dec.	19.40	19.40	19.22	19.19b	19.54
Jan.	19.50	19.50	19.26	19.26	19.64
Mar.	19.67	19.67	19.40	19.45	19.84

b—Bid.

Chicago Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
Dec.	19.55	19.55	19.37	19.37	19.72
Jan.	19.64	19.64	19.35	19.39	19.74
Mar.	19.80	19.80	19.55	19.57	19.95

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
Dec.	10.39	10.38	10.39	10.39	10.52
Jan.	10.50	10.50	10.40	10.41	10.53
March	10.50	10.50	10.40	10.41	10.53
May	10.50	10.50	10.39	10.41	10.53
July	10.44	10.45	10.36	10.37	10.48
Oct	10.20	10.20	10.11	10.18	10.22

Spots, 10.97 up 7. Tone at close, quiet. Sales (British), 7000; (American), 4000.

NEW BEDFORD GAS NOTES

Lee, Higginson & Co. and Old Colony Corporation are offering a new issue of $762,000 five-year 5 per cent coupon notes of the New Bedford Gas & Edison Light Company. These notes, which are dated Jan. 1, 1928, and due Jan. 1, 1933, are priced at 102¼ and interest, to yield about 4½ per cent.

GEARY, MEIGS & CO.

Geary, Meigs & Co. announces the association with their firm of Paul Drewes, who was formerly connected with a New York financial house. Mr. Drewes is a holder of degrees from the University of Copenhagen and the Royal Technical College, Denmark.

NEW YORK BOND MARKET

(Quotations to 2:50 p. m.)

	High	Low
Alaska Gold B	3	3
Allis Chalmers 5s	100⅝	100⅝
Albany & Susq 3½s '46	91¼	91¼
Am Ag Chem 7½s '41	104½	104½
Am Dock 6s	105⅛	105⅛
Am Cotton Oil 5s '31	100⅛	100⅛
Am Rep Cor deb 6s '27	102½	102
Am Smelting 5s '47	102⅝	102⅝
Am Smelting 6s '47	108⅞	108⅞
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	105⅞	105⅝
Am T & T col 4s reg	99⅞	99⅞
Am T & T col 4s '29	99⅞	99⅞
Am T & T col 5s '46	105⅛	105⅛
Am T & T sf 5s '60	106⅛	106⅛
Am T & T deb 5½s '43	109½	109½
Am WW&Elec 5s '34	100⅜	100⅜
Am WW&Elec deb 6s '75	107	107
Am W Paper 6s '47	95	94⅝
Anaconda Cop 6s '53	105⅝	105⅛
Anaconda Cop 7s '38	111	110⅞
Andes Cop deb 7s '43	111	110⅞
Anglo-Chile 7s '45	96⅞	96⅛
Armour & Co 4½s '39	91⅛	91
Armour & Co 5½s '43	89⅞	89¼
Associated Oil 6s '35	103	103
Atch TFS& adj 4s sta '95	93¼	93¼
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	98½	98½
Atl & Danv 1st 4s '48	83⅞	83⅞
Atl & Yadkin 4s '49	87⅞	87⅞
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	98½	98⅛
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	73⅞	73⅞
B&O 1st 4s '48	98⅝	98½
B&O cv 4½s '33	100⅛	100⅛
B&O rfg 5s '95	104⅝	104⅝
B&O 5s series D	105	104⅝
B&O 6s '29	102½	102½
B&O rfg 6s '95	111⅞	111½
B&O rfg 5s '95	104⅝	104½
B&O 5s ct Swn div '50	107⅛	107
B&O 4s Tol & C div '59	89	89
Barnsdall Corp 6s '40	100⅝	100¼
Barnsdall 6s '40 ex-war	90⅛	90
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60	108½	108½
Beth Steel p m 5s '36	101	100⅞
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	101⅞	101⅛
Beth Steel con 5½s '53	101⅝	101⅝
Beth Steel con 6s A '48	104⅛	104⅛
How-Bilt 7s '34	103	103
Botany Cons Mills 6½s '34	83½	83½
Brier Hill Steel 5½s '42	105¼	105
Bklyn Man Tr 6s reg	95⅞	95¾
Bklyn City Ry 1st 5s '41	93	92⅝
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	105½	105¼
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	96⅝	96½
Bklyn R Tr ctf 7s '21 sta	92	92
Bklyn Queens Sub 5s '41 1st	73½	73½
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	92	92
Bklyn Un Gas con 5s '45	106⅝	106⅝
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s sta '50	92	92
Bklyn Un Gas 5½s	234	233
Bur Cr N '53	102	102
Buff R & P 4½s '57	99⅛	99
Cal Gas & Elec 5s '37	103⅛	103
Cal Pet cv 5s '39	96	95½
Cal Pet 5½s '38	100⅝	100⅝
Can Nat 4½s '57	100⅞	100⅝
Can Nat gen 4½s '54	100⅝	100⅝
Can Nat Ry 4½s '30	100⅝	100⅝
Can North 4½s	99⅞	99⅞
Can North deb 6½s '46	122	122
Can North sf 7s '40	116⅛	116⅛
Can Pacific deb 4s	89⅝	89⅝
Can Pacific 4½s '46	100⅞	100⅝
Can SS Ltd 6s	101⅞	101⅞
Cen of Ga con 5s '45	106½	106½
Can of Ga rfg 5½s '59	107⅛	107¼
Cen of Ga 6s '29	102½	102½
Cen Leather 1st 6s '45	105	105
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	95⅞	95⅞
Cen Pacific 5s	104⅝	104⅝
Ches & O cv 4½s '30	100⅝	100½
Ches & O Corp 5s '47 rcts	100	99¾
Ches & O cv 4½s '30	100⅝	100⅝
Chi B & Q 4s Ill div '49	98⅞	98⅝
Chi Gt West 4s '59	73	72⅝
Chi Ind & L gen 5s '66	104⅝	104⅝
Chi M&Pug Sd 4s '49	70¼	70¼
Chi M&Pug Sd 4s '49 ct	70¼	70
Chi M&StP deb 4s '34 ct	70⅛	70
Chi M&StP gold 4s '25 ct	70⅜	70¾
Chi M&StP gen 4½s '89	102⅞	102⅞
Chi MtS&P cv 4½s '32	71	71
Chi M&StP cv 4½s '32 ct	70⅞	70½
Chi M&StP rfg 4½s '14	72	72
Chi M&StP rfg 4½s '14 ct	72	71
Chi M&StP cv 5s '14	70	69¾
Chi M&StP cv 5s '14 ct	70⅝	70
Chi Railway 5s '27	86¼	85¼
Chi RI&P rfg 4s '34	96	95⅞
Chi RI&P 4½s rcts	97½	97¼
Chi StPM&O con 6s '30	103⅛	103⅛
Chi Ter Ha & SE in 5s '60	96½	96½
Chi Un Sta 5s B '63	106	106
Chi Un Sta 6½s C '63	118¼	118¼
Chi & Alton rfg 3s '49 ct	73	73
Chi & East Ill 5s '51	93⅜	93⅝
Chi & Nw 3½s	85	85
Chi & Nw gen 4s '87	97½	97½
Chi & Nw gen 6s	102⅝	102⅝
Chi & Nw rfg 5s 2037	112	112
Chi & Nw 7s '30	105⅝	105¾
Chi & Nw 4¾s 2037	104½	104½
Chi & W Indiana 4s '52	92⅝	92⅝
Chi & W Indiana 5½s '62	105⅜	105¼
Chile Copper 5s '47	95⅞	95½
Clev CC&StL rfg 6s A '29	102⅝	102⅝
Clev CC&StL rfg 5s D '63	105	104¾
Clev Un Term 5s '73	105⅞	105⅝
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	109⅛	109¼
Colum Gas & Elec 5s '27	99⅞	99⅞
Columbus Gas 5s	98	98
Com Az Antilla 7½s '39	95¼	95¼
Commercial Credit 6s '34	98⅞	98¾
Com Credit 5½s	94	94
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	83⅞	83½
Con Gas 5½s '45	107	106⅞
Cuba Cane Sug deb 8s '30	96	95⅞
Cont P & B Mills 6½s '44	87⅞	87
Cuba Cane Sug deb 7s '30	93⅞	93⅞
Cuba Cane Sug deb 8s '30	96	95⅞
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s	96⅞	96⅞
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	97½	97½
Cuba RR rfg 7½s '36	108⅛	108⅛
Cuban-Am Sug col 8s '31	107⅞	107⅞
Cuban Dom 7½s '44	100¼	100
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	103	103
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	96¼	96¼
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	106	106
Den Gas & Elec 5s sta	101⅞	101⅞
Den Gas & El 5s '51	101½	101½
Den & Rio G im 5s '28	100	100
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	92⅞	92⅞
Den & Rio G 4½s '36	96	96
Den & R G Wn 5s '55	86¼	86
Dery Dry Goods 7s '42	48⅛	48⅛
Des M & Ft Dodge 4s ct	27	27
Detroit Ed 5s '55	105⅝	105⅝
Detroit Ed rfg 6s '40	108¼	108
Detroit Tun 4½s '61	102⅛	102⅛
Detroit Un Ry 4½s '32	97	97
Dom I & Steel 5s ct	77⅞	77⅞
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	87½	87
Dold Packing 6s '42	81¼	81¼
Dom Iron & Steel 5s '39	79⅞	79⅞
Donner Steel rfg 7s 542	95	95
Duke Power rfg 6s '66	105⅝	105⅝
Duquesne Lt 4½s	101	100⅞
East Ry Minn 4s	93⅝	93⅝
E Tenn con	110⅞	110¼
Erie 1st con 4s '96	88⅞	88⅞
Erie 5s '67 rcts	98⅞	98⅞
Erie cv 4s A '53	88	88
Erie cv 4s B '53	88	88
Erie gen 4s '96	83⅞	83½
Fed Lt & Trac 1st 6s '42	104½	104½
Fed Lt & Trac 5s '42	98⅞	98⅞
Fla East Coast 5s '74	91⅝	91
Gen Asphalt 6s '39	109	109
Gen Mot Acc 6s '37	103	102⅞
Genesee River 1st 6s '57	114½	114½
Gen Pet 5s '40	102	102
Goodyear Tire 5s '57 rcts	95	94⅝
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	116	116
Great North 4½s '77 E	100⅝	100⅝
Great Northern 4½s '76 D	101⅛	101
Great Northern 5½s '52	114	114
Great Northern 7s '36	115⅝	115⅛
Great Northern 5s rcts	100⅝	100⅝
Gulf Mobile & No 5½s '50	108	108
Gulf States Steel 5½s	97	97
Havana Elev deb 5½s '51	84	84
Hershey Choc 5½s '40	103	103
Houston Belt & Ter 5s '37	101	101
Hudson Coal 5s '62	96⅛	96
Hud & Han adj in 5s '57	93¼	93
Hud & Man adj in 5s '57	93¼	92⅞
Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	101⅞	101⅞
Humble Oil 5s '37	100¼	100
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	105⅞	105¾
Ill Cen 4s '52	94½	94½
Ill Cen 4s '53	93½	93½
Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	97⅞	97⅞
Ill Cen 4¾s '66	102¼	102⅛
Ill Cen C St L&NO 4½s	100½	100½
Ind Nat Gas 5s	99⅛	99⅞
Ind Steel 5s '52	105	105
Ind Un Ry gen 5s A '65	102⅝	102⅝
Inland Steel 5½s '45	103½	103⅝
Int Paper 6s '55	104⅝	104
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	78⅛	78
Inter Rap Trans 5s sta '66	78⅛	77⅞
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	98⅞	98⅝
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	106⅛	106½
Int Paper 6s '55	104⅝	104⅛
Int Rys C Am 5s '72	84	84
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	96½	96⅝
Int & Gt Nor adj 6s '52	97⅞	97⅝
Int & Grt Nor 5s	102½	102½
Iowa Central 1st 5s '38	41½	41½
Iowa Central 5s '38 ct	42	42
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	78½	78¼
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	102½	102½
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	93⅝	93⅝
Kan Gas & Elec 6s '52	105⅞	105⅞
Kayser & Co 5½s '47	107	106⅝
Keith 6s '46	100	100
Ky Ind T 4½s	90	90
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	105	104¾
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	103	103
Laclede Gas 5½s '53	105½	105⅛
Lake Shore & MS deb 4s '28	99⅞	99⅞
Lake Shore & MS deb 4s '31	99½	99½
Lehigh Val con 4s 2003	93	93
Lehigh & NY 4s '45	93⅛	93⅛
Lehigh C N 4½s	101	101
Liquid Carbon 6s '41	108	107⅝
Loew's Inc 6s '41	106⅝	106
Loew's Inc 6s '41 ex-war	99⅛	99
Long Island rfg 4s '49	94	94
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	104	103⅞
L&N uni 4s '40	98¾	98¾
Manati Sug 1st 7½s '42	103¾	103¾
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	70½	70½
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	99¾	99½
McCrory 5½s '4	100⅝	100⅝
Met Edison rfg 6s '52	110	110
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	100⅝	100⅝
Mil El Ry & Lt 4½s '31	100⅛	100⅛
Mil El Ry & Lt rfg 5s '61	103	102⅝
Min St P & SSM 5s '38 gtd	99⅞	99½
Min St P & SSM 4s '38	92⅛	92⅛
Min St P & SSM 5½ '49	95	95

	High	Low
Min St P & SSM 6½s '31	102½	102½
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	92⅝	92⅝
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	108⅛	108⅛
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	104⅝	104⅜
Mo K & T pl 6s C '32	103	102⅞
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	82¼	82
Mo Pac 5s '77	102½	102½
Mobile & O Mont 4½s '77	99⅞	99⅞
Montana Power 5s A '43	103⅜	103⅜
Montreal Tram 5s A '55	99⅞	99⅝
Mortgage Bond 5s '32	98⅝	98⅝
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	86	85⅞
Morris & Essex 3½s 2000	86	86
Namm 6s	105½	105½
Nash Chat & StL 5s '28	100¼	100¼
Nassau Elec con 4s '51	54⅝	54⅝
Nat Dairy Prod 6s '40	103⅞	103⅞
Nat Rad 6½s '47	100	100
Nat RR of Mex 1st 4s '51 A	10½	10½
N O Pub Ser 5s B	99½	99½
N O T & M inc 5s '35	102⅝	102⅝
N O T & M 5s B '54	102⅛	102⅛
Newpt Con Bge	99⅞	99⅞
Newark Gas 5s '48	106	106
N E T & T 4½s B '61	101⅝	101⅝
N E T & T 5s '52	107⅞	107
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	87	87
NYC&HR con 4s '98	97⅛	97½
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	99⅞	99⅞
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	104⅛	104⅛
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	110⅝	110¼
N Y Chi & St L 5½s '74	107	107
N Y City 4½s '67	109⅛	109⅛
N Y City 4s '59	100⅞	100⅞
NYC L Sh cou 3½s '98	85⅛	85⅛
N Y Edison 5s '44	105½	105⅝
NY GELH&P pur m 4s '49	97	97
NY NH&H clt 6s '40	105⅝	105½
NY Ont & W gen 4s '55	79	79
NY Ry inc 6s '65	13½	13¼
NY Tel deb 6s '49	111⅛	111
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	108⅜	108⅜
NY Trap Rock 6s '46	102¼	102¼
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	89½	89½
NY & Rich Gas 6s '52	108½	108½
Niag Lock & OP 5s '55	103⅜	103⅛
Nor Am Cement 6½s '40	82	82
Nor Am Ed 5s '57	101½	101½
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	102⅛	102⅛
Nor Pac gen 3s 2047	73¾	73½
Nor Pac pr ln 4s '97	97⅝	97⅝
Nor Pac 6s B 2047	115⅞	115⅞
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	106	105⅝
Ogden & L Cham 4s '48	87	87
Ohio Pub Ser 7s B '47	115¼	115¼
Ohio Riv Ed 6s '48	107	107
Old Ben Coal 6s '41	93	93
Ore Short Line rfg 4s '29	99⅜	99⅜
Ore Wash RR&N 4s '61	93¼	93¼
Otis Steel 6s '41	95⅞	95½
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	103¼	103¼
Pac P&Lt 1st rfg 5s '30	101⅝	101⅝
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	104¼	104¼
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	106¼	106⅛
Pathe Ex 7s '37	84	84
Pan-Am Pet&T 6s '34	103⅛	103⅛
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	101	100⅝
Penn Ohio Pet 4½s '77	101⅝	101⅝
Penn Dixie C-C 6s '41	98⅝	98¼
Penn RR gen 4½s '65	104⅝	104½
Penn RR 5s '64	105½	105
Penn RR gold 6½s '36	116⅛	113
Penn RR col 7s '30	105⅝	105⅝
Peo Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '47	104⅞	104⅞
Peoria & East 1st 4s '40	91⅞	91⅞
Phil Elec 4½s rcts	100⅜	100⅜
Phil Co cv 5½s '38	103⅞	103⅞
Phil Co rfg 6s '44	104	104
Pierce Arrow deb 8s '43	98½	98½
Pitts CC&StL 5s A '70	113⅞	113⅛
Pitts CC&StL 4½s A	102⅝	102
Pitts CC&StL 4½s B	102⅛	102⅛
Port Elec Pw 6s '47	104⅜	103⅝
Port Ry Lt&P 5s '42	97⅛	97⅛
Port Ry Lt&P 7½s '46	107⅝	107⅝
Pressed Steel Car 5s '33	98¼	98¼
Pub Svc G&E 5s '65	105¼	105¼
Pub Svc NJ 6s '44	107⅛	107
Pub Svc NJ 5½s '56	105	104⅝
Punta Alegre Sug 7s '37	105½	105½
Pure Oil 5½s '37	100⅝	100½
Rem Rand 5½s war '47	95⅜	95⅜
Read rfg 4½s '97	103⅛	103⅛
Read Cen RR NJ col 4s '51	97¼	97¼
Reming Arms sf 6s '37	97	97
Rep I&S sf 5s '40	103	102⅝
Rock I Ar & Lou 4½s '34	98	98
St Jos Ry L H & P 5s '37	98	98
St Joseph & G I 4s '47	88½	88½
St L I M S rfg 4s '29	99½	99½
St L I M & S gen 5s '31	101½	101½
St L R M & Pac 5s '55	81⅛	81⅛
St L & S F 4s A '50	92⅝	92⅝
StL&SF 5s B '50	104⅛	104
StL&SF 5½s D '42	103⅛	103⅛
StL&SF adj 6s '55	101⅛	101
St L & S F inc 6s '60	99½	99¼
St L S W 1st 4s '89	92½	92½
StLSW con 4s '32	97⅝	97½
StLSW 1st 5s '52	102	102
San Ant Ar P 1st 4s '43	93⅞	93⅝
Schulco s f 6½s A '46	103¼	103¼
Schulco s f 6½s B '46	103¼	103
Seabd A L rfg 4s '59	71⅞	71⅝
Seabd A L adj 5s '49	82	81⅝
Seabd A L con 6s '45	96⅞	96⅝
Shell Union 5s '47	93⅞	93⅛
Sh Ry con 5s '94	113⅛	113
Silesian Am 7s '41	98⅝	98⅝
Silesia Elec Corp 6½s '46	94⅝	94⅝
Simms Pet 6s '29	104	103⅞
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	99	98⅝
Sinclair Cru O 6s '28	100⅛	100⅛
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	94¼	94¼
Sinclair Pipe L s f 5s '42	93⅝	93½
Skelly Oil 5½s '39	95	94⅞
Smith A O 6½s '33	102	101⅞
So P Rico Sug 7s '41	110⅛	110⅛
So Colo Pow 6s '47	104⅝	104½
So Pacific col 4s '49	94½	94½
So Pacific cv 4s '29	99⅞	99⅞
So Pacific rfg 4s '55	98⅝	98
So Pac S F Ter 4s '50	94½	94½
So Pac 4½s '77	104	104
So Ry gen 4s '56	92⅝	92⅝
So Ry 4s StL div '51	95	94⅝
So Ry gen 6s '56	120	120
So Ry gen 6½s '56	126⅝	126⅝
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	104⅛	103⅞
Stand Oil NY 4½s rcts '51	97⅝	97½
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	100½	100⅛
Tenn Copper 6s '25	100⅝	100⅝
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	107⅛	107
Texarkana 1st 5½s '50	106⅝	106⅝
Tex & Pac 5s La div '31	101	101
Tex & Pac 5s B '77	103½	103½
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	67⅞	67⅞
Third Ave 5s '37	99½	99½
Third Ave adj 5s '60	58	57⅞
Tol Trac Lt & P 5½s '25	100⅛	100⅛
Trumbull Steel 6s '40	100⅞	100⅞
Union El L & P 5½s '54	104⅛	103⅞
Union Oil Cal 6s '42	109½	109½
Union Pac 1st 4s '47	98⅞	98½
Union Pac 1st 4s '47 reg	96½	96½
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	98	97½
Union Pacific 6s '28	101⅛	101⅛
U Ry St Louis 4s '34	83⅞	83⅝
U S Rubber 5s '47	94⅛	94
US Rubber 7½s '30	104⅝	104½
U S Steel s f 5s '63	109⅛	108⅞
Universal Pipe 6s '36	90	90
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	98½	98½
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	101⅝	101½
Utica Gas & Elec 5s '57	106⅝	106⅝
Vertientes Sugar 7s '42	100	100
Va Ry 5s '62	109⅝	109¼
Va Ry Power 5s '34	102	101⅞
Wabash 5s B '76	104	104
Wabash 1st 5s 39	104	104
Wabash 5½s '75	104½	104½
Walworth 6s '45	106⅛	106⅛
Walworth 6½s '35	98	95⅝
Warner Sug 1st 7s '41	94	94
West Ky Coal 7s '44	105⅝	105⅝
West Va C & C 6s '50	50⅛	50
West Pa Pow 5s G '56	104⅝	104½
West Shore 4s 2361	92⅝	92½
West Va C & C 6s '50	50	50
Western Electric 5s '44	104⅝	104⅝
Western Maryland 4s '52	88	87
Western Maryland 5½s '77	102½	102½
Western Pac 5s A '46	100⅝	100¼
Western Un 5s '51	105⅛	105⅛
Western Un 6½s '36	113⅛	112⅝
Westinghouse Elec 5s '46	104⅛	104
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	102⅛	102
Wheel & L E 4½s '66	96⅞	96⅝
White Sew Mch 6s '36 x-war	100⅞	100⅞
Willys-Ov'd 1st 6½s '33	102⅛	102⅛
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	101⅛	100⅞
Winch R Arms 7½s '41	106	106
Wis Cen gen 4s '49	88⅛	88⅛
Youngstown S & T 6s '43	105	105

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Antioquia 7s rcts '57	94¼	94
Antioquia 7s A '45	94⅞	94⅜
Antioquia 7s B '45	94⅞	94⅞
Antioquia 7s C '45	94⅞	94⅝
Anton Jurgens 6s '47	106	106
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	99⅞	99⅞
Argentine Gov 6s '61 May	99⅞	99¾
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	100⅛	100
Argentine Gov s6 Oct '60	99⅞	99⅞
Argentine Gov 6s '61 Feb	99⅞	99⅝
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	99⅞	99⅞
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	100	99⅞
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	99⅞	99⅞
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	101⅛	101⅛
Argentine 6s '58 B	100	99⅞
Australia 5s '57	97⅞	97⅞
Australia 5s '55	98⅝	98⅛
Ausria (Gov) 7s '43	103½	103½
Austria (Lower) 7½s '50	98	98
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	96⅝	96⅛
Belgium (King) 6s '55	99	98⅞
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	103⅝	103⅜
Belgium 7s '55	106⅛	106
Belgium 7s '56	104⅝	104⅜
Belgium (King) 7½s '45	114⅝	114⅛
Belgium (King) 8s '41	109⅛	109⅛
Berlin 6½s '50	96⅝	96⅛
Berlin Elec 6½s '56	94⅝	94⅝
Berlin Elev 6½s '51	94½	94½
Bogota (City) 8s '45	105⅛	105⅛
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	95	94⅞
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	104	103⅞
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	99⅛	99
Brazil 6½s '57	93½	93⅝
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	97	96⅝
Berlin Elev 6½s '51	94½	94⅛
Brazil (US) 8s '41	107	107
Bremen 7s '35	101⅞	100⅝
Buenos Aires 7s '57	96⅞	96⅝
Buenos Aires 7s '58	96⅝	96⅛
Buenos Aires 6½s '55	101½	101½
Budapest 6s '62	85⅝	85⅜
Valdas (Rep) 7½s '46	97⅛	97⅛
Can (Dom) 4½s '36	101⅞	101⅞
Can (Dom) 5s '31	102⅝	102⅝
Can (Dom) 5s '52	109⅛	109⅛
Can (Dom) 5½s '29	102⅛	101⅞
Chile (Bank) ct 6½s '57	95⅝	95⅜
Chile (Bank) ct 6¾s '61	96⅝	96½

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Chartered Accountant
Bank of Nova Scotia Building
Saskatoon, Sask.

NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

A dividend of two dollars ($2.00) per share will be paid on Saturday, December 31, 1927, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Saturday, December 10, 1927.

JOHN BALCH, Treasurer.

	High	Low
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	91⅝	91½
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	91⅝	91½
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	102¼	102¼
Chile (Rep) 8s '41	110	109⅞
Chile (Rep) 8s '46	109⅛	109⅛
Chin (Gv) Hu-K Ry 5s '51	25½	25½
Costa Rica 7s '51	95½	95
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	96⅝	96½
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61	91⅞	91⅞
Coph'n (City) 5½s '44	100⅛	100⅛
Coph'n (City) 5s ct '52	95⅝	95⅝
Coph'n Tel 6s '50	100⅝	100⅝
Cordoba (Prov) 7s '42	99	99
Cordoba (City) 7s '57	96	96
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	104	103⅞
Cundinamarca (Rep) 7s '46	92⅞	92⅞
Czechoslov (Rep) 8s '51	108	108
Czech (Rep) 7½s rcts '45	105⅛	105
Danish Mun 8s A '46	111⅛	111⅜
Danish Mun 8s B '46	111	111
Deutsche Bk 6s ct '32	97½	97⅜
Dutch E I 5½s (Mar) '54	103⅞	103⅜
Dutch E Indies 6s '47	105⅛	105
Est R R Co 7s '64	100⅝	100⅝
Fiat 7s '46 war	100⅛	100⅛
Fiat 7s '46 war	100⅜	100¼
Finland (Rep) 6s '45	94⅝	94⅜
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	100⅛	100
Finnish A 6½s '54	98	98
Finnish B 6½s '54	97½	97½
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	104⅛	104⅛
French Nat SS 7s '49	100⅜	100⅜
French (Rep) 7s '49	106⅝	105⅞
French (Rpe) 7½s '41	115⅛	115⅛
French (Rep) 8s '45	110⅞	110⅝
German 7s '49	106	105⅝
German Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	99½	99½
German Cen Bk 6s ct Oct '60	92½	92½
German Cen Bk 6s July '60	92⅛	92⅛
German El Pow 6½s '50	95⅝	95⅝
Germ G E 6½s '40 ex-war	99⅞	99⅝
Good Hope I&SW 7s '45	100⅞	100½
Graz 8s '54	101⅛	101⅛
Greek 7s '64	96	96
Haiti (Rep) 6s '52	100⅛	100
Holland Am Line 6s '47	100	100
Hungary Mun 7s rcts '46	93⅞	93⅝
Hungary (King) 7½s '44	101⅛	101
Hungary Mun 7½s 145	98	98
Hungary Mun 7½s rtc '45	98	97⅞
Hungary Mtg 7½s '61	98⅛	98⅛
Ilseder Steel 7s '46	99⅞	99⅞
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	94⅝	93⅞
Italian Con 7s ct B '47	94⅛	94
Italian Con 7s ct A '37	95½	95
Italy (King) 7s '51	98	96⅝
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	98	97⅝
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44	98½	98⅛
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	101⅜	101⅛
Jap (Im Gov) 2d 4s '31	92	92
Leipzig (City) 7s rcts '47	98⅝	98½
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	99⅛	99⅛
Miag Mill 7s war '56	96	96
Mex 4s large A '10	27⅝	27⅝
Milan (City) 6½s '52	90⅝	90
Montecatini 7s war '37	98⅝	98½
Netherl'ds (King) 6s '54	102⅜	102⅛
New So Wales 5s '57	95	94⅝
Nord Rys 6½s '50	100	99⅞
Norway 5½s '65	100⅞	100½
Norway (King) 6s '44	102⅜	102¼
Norway (King) 6s '43	102⅜	102⅛
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	96	96
Oslo (City) 5½s '46	100	100
Panama (Rep) 5½s '61	102⅛	102⅛
Paris-Lyons Med 6s '58	94⅝	94⅜
Paris-Orleans 7s '54	100⅛	100⅛
Pernambuco 7s	94⅛	94⅛
Peru s f 7½s '50	107	106⅛
Peru s f 8s '26	109⅛	109⅛
Peru 7s '59	103⅛	103⅛
Poland 6s '40	81	80⅞
Poland 8s '50	98⅝	98⅜
Poland 7s rcts '47	92	92
Porto Ale (City) 8s '61	105⅛	105⅛
Rhine Main 7s ct '50	100⅞	100⅞
Rhine Westphalia 6s ct '52	94	93⅞
Rhine Westphalia 7s '50	100⅞	100⅞
Rhinelbe 7s '46 war	109⅛	108⅞
Rhinelbe 7s '46 ex-war	99⅛	99
Rio de Jan (City) 8s '46	105⅛	105⅛
Rio de Jan (City) 8s '47	105⅛	105
Rio & do Sul (State) 8s '46	105⅛	105
Rome (City) 6½s '52	90⅞	90⅞
Salvador (Rep) 8s '48	108½	108½
Sante Fe (Prov) 7s '42	95⅝	95⅝
Sao Paulo (Bz) 7s '56	101¼	101¼
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '36	106⅝	106⅜
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '50	107⅝	107⅝
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	96	95⅞
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	100	99⅞
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	97½	97½
Siemens 6½s Lpd ct '51	103½	102½
Siemens 7s '35	102	102
Seine (Dept) 7s '42	103⅛	102⅞
Sweden (King) ct 5½s '54	104⅝	104⅜
Sweden (King) 6s '39	103⅜	103⅜
Swiss Confed 8s '40	112⅛	112⅛
Swiss Gov 5½s '46	103⅛	103⅛
Toho El Pow 6s rcts '29	98⅛	98⅛
Toho El Pow 7s '55	98⅛	98⅛
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	88⅛	88⅛
Tokyo (City) 5s '52	76	76
Tokyo El Lt 6s '28	99⅛	99⅛
Trondhjem 5½s '57	97⅞	97⅞
Tyrol 7½s '55	99	98⅞
Ujigawa El Pow 1st 7s '45	99⅝	99⅝
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	106	105⅞
Uni Steel W Bur 7s '51	103	103
Uni Steel W 6½s A war	94½	93⅝
Uni Steel W 6½s A x-war	93	93
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60	96⅝	96½
Uruguay (Rep) 8s '46	109⅝	109⅜
Westphalia El 6½s '50	97⅛	97⅛
Yokohama (City) 6s '61	94½	94½

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last Dec. 5	Last Dec. 3
3½s '47	102.6	102.6	102.6	102.6	102.8
3½s reg	102.1	102.1	102.1	102.1	
1st 4¼s '47	103.12	103.15	103.12	103.12	103.14
3d 4¼s '28	100.25	100.27	100.25	100.27	100.26
3d 4¼s reg	100.20	100.21	100.20	100.21	100.22
4th 4¼s '32	14.1	104.1	104	104	104.1
4th 4¼ reg	104.1	104.1	103.30	104	104
US 3¾ '47	103.31	103.31	103.24	103.24	103.27
US 3⅜s '56	108	108	107.22	107.22	108
US 4s '54	110.30	110.30	110.20	110.20	110.22
US 4¼s '52	116	116	115.21	115.21	16.

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

BANK OF GERMANY STATEMENT

BERLIN, Dec. 5—Reichsbank's condensed statement (in reichsmarks, 000 omitted) follows:

	This wk.	Last wk.
Silver and coin	54,600	68,100
Gold reserves	1,856,900	1,855,900
Of which in forgn bnks	73,000	71,900
Bills of exchg & checks	2,482,800	1,116,100
Other assets	512,200	604,100
Reichsbank circulation	4,181,200	3,583,200
Bank rate	7%	7%

EASTERN STEAMSHIP

Eastern Steamship Lines, Inc., reports a surplus after all charges for October of $56,897, compared with surplus of $3053 in October, 1926. In the first 10 months of 1927 surplus after all charges was $1,699,686, compared with surplus after all charges of $809,130 in the first 10 months of 1926.

PACIFIC MILLS EXPORT TRADE

A development of significant interest to the textile export trade of the United States is the announcement that Pacific Mills, the world's largest producer of textile fabrics in yardage and variety, will, after Jan. 1, 1928, handle its own export business and sell direct.

MIXED TREND CONTINUES IN STEEL PRICES

Advances About Balance Declines—Tin Plate Cut —Leaders Optimistic

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW YORK, Dec. 5 — With the passing of November, the history of the steel industry for 1927 has virtually been written. Production for the year will be less than for 1926, but greater than in 1925.

The average of prices has been, roughly, $3 a ton lower than last year. The steadiness of production has, perhaps, been the chief characteristic, the peaks and valleys having lacked sharpness. Summer rates were not much lower than those of spring and fall.

The extreme hand-to-mouth buying has been a feature also. This was emphasized by a recent industrial survey at Chicago which revealed that the jobbers in steel turned over their stocks 33 times a year, or once every 11 days.

See Increased Business

With one more month of the year left, the steel leaders turn to predictions for the first quarter of 1928. Most of them are confident of an increase in the volume of business, and with it an increase in prices.

Some large projects are already in sight. A new building, warehouse and store for Marshall Field & Co. will take about 50,000 tons. Two new sections of the New York subway will be let early next year, requiring 15,000 tons. Tin plate will be sold actively to the big can companies.

The present buying movement in rails and track accessories will not be completely over in the first quarter. Automobile makers should be buying the most heavily of the year during the first three months. Many of the freight cars now in state of inquiry or under contemplation will not be placed under contract until 1928.

The present price situation is a muddled one. Advances of recent days about balance declines. The rise in bars, plates and shapes has been offset by declines in sheets; the decline in the price of tin plate was balanced by the marking up of wire nails. Reductions in prices of some raw materials were counteracted by the advance in ferromanganese.

Tin Plate Prices Cut

The two most important price changes of the past week were the reduction of 25c a box in tin plate and the rise of $10 a ton in ferromanganese. The new tin plate price is $5.25 a box, the first change in four years, and it was based on a much lower price for big tin. The reduction was in line with expectations. The new price in ferromanganese is $100 a ton, seaboard, duty paid, or domestic furnace.

Ferromanganese is indispensable in steel making. American deposits of manganese are not profitable enough to be worked on a large scale. There is a duty of 1⅞c a pound of metallic manganese content on the ore and a duty of $33.60 a tone on ferromanganese, one of the most highly taxed commodities entering this country.

Domestic makers have to pay the duty on ore and the importers on the finished product. All claimed, therefore, that $90 a ton gave too little profit. There are four principal producing and selling companies. Contracts for this commodity are unique in that buyers are guaranteed against price declines. Last year the price started out at $100, was reduced to $95 in March and to $90 in June, all previous contracts having been revised accordingly.

Ford to Be Big Factor

A development in which all the steel makers were interested was the display of the new Ford auto models. It is felt that the new cars will meet with wide popular approval and that thousands of tons of steel will be used in their manufacture. So far, the Ford Motor Company has bought only 5000 tons of steel openly, but by January the company should be purchasing large quantities of sheets, bars and accessories involving steel. In fact, it has been predicted that over the first half of next year the Ford Company will be consuming 7 per cent of the total United States steel production.

The iron and steel indicators for November will probably show a remarkably small change over October. The first inkling of this comes from pig iron statistics, where the change was the smallest in several years. Furnaces in blast at the end of November numbered 172, which is the same number operating on Nov. 1. During October there had been a net decline of seven active furnaces.

Rail purchases last fall have aggregated 1,400,000 tons and it seems likely that by the end of the year total contracts will range from 1,750,000 to 2,000,000 tons. The first predictions had mentioned a possible 2,500,000 tons.

New Low for Coke Prices

Iron ore shipments for this year are estimated at 52,607,000 tons, a decline of 13 per cent from 1926.

A new low price of the year has been made in coke, which has sold at $2.50 a ton, Connellsville. Some of the ferroalloys were reduced $1.50 to $2 a ton. Pig iron continues weak, though inquiry has improved.

The activity in the non-ferrous metals during November has been described as phenomenal by some authorities. Sales of copper for export were the largest for a month in the history of the copper export association.

Lead shared with copper in the extreme activity. Lead advanced $5 a ton over the week at New York and $7 a ton at East St. Louis. Zinc stood still and there was no net change in the price of tin.

The advance in copper during the week was ¾c a pound in the domestic market and 1-5c a pound in the export price. The levels at the close were 14c, domestic, and 14.25c c. i. f. European ports. At last the goal of the copper producers has been reached, 14-cent copper. The price is 1½c a pound above the low level of the year.

F. & W. GRAND SPLIT-UP

NEW YORK, Dec. 5 (AP)—A two for one split-up of common stock of the F. & W. Grand 5-10-25 Cent Stores, Inc., will be acted upon by stockholders at a meeting late in December. It is proposed to increase the authorized common stock from 130,000 no-par shares to 400,000 shares, from which 200,000 shares will be used to give stockholders two shares for one. The new common stock will be placed on an annual dividend basis of $1 a share. Another 60,000 shares will be used for the conversion of the preferred stock, which has been called for redemption and to cancel contracts with the old management. It is proposed to issue $2,500,000 of new cumulative 6½ per cent convertible preferred, the proceeds to be used for expansion.

ATLAS PLYWOOD CORPORATION

NEW YORK, Dec. 5—Atlas Plywood Corporation has acquired the entire capital stock of Otis Allen & Sons Company of Lowell and Lawrence, Mass., makers of packing cases. Plants of this new subsidiary are running at capacity, with unfilled orders sufficient to maintain operations at that rate for the balance of the year.

STOCK MARKET PRICE RANGE OF LEADING CITIES

For the Week Ended December 3, 1927

CHICAGO

STOCKS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Chg
413	Adams Roy	22½	21¾	21¾	—1
150	All Am Radio	7	6⅞	6⅞	+2
60	Am F M pf	100	99¼	100	
200	Am Nat Gas	19	18¾	19	
170	A P Ut pa pf	89	89	89	
95	do p pf	96¼	95½	95½	
855	Am Shipbldg	123	116½	116½	—6½
10	Am Pub Svc	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	+⅝
2450	Am States A	5	4⅞	4⅞	—⅛
3475	do B	5⅜	5	5	
950	do war	⅝	½	½	—¼
2015	Armour Co A	12¾	11⅝	12⅛	+¾
500	do B	7½	7½	7½	+1
3120	Arm & Co pf	75½	69	70	—4¼
340	Arm—Del pf	90	88	88	—2
187	Asso Inv	36¼	35	36¼	+⅝
14760	Auburn Auto	117¾	110½	116⅝	+4½
100	Bal & K pf	101	101	101	
275	Bast Bless Co	24	23	23	—1
657	Beav Bd pf	38	38	38	
3295	Bendic Corp	52½	48½	52½	+3¾
4620	Borg & B	72½	71¾	72½	
190	Brach & Sons	18⅝	17⅝	17⅝	—1⅞
100	Bunte Bros	15	14½	15	
4000	Butler Bros	22¾	22½	22½	
4710	Camp W&C F	35	29	31⅞	
150	Celotex	67⅝	65	67⅝	+2⅝
130	do pf	87	87	87	
362	CenIllPbSerp	95⅝	95	95	—1
130	CentIndPowpf	95¼	94⅝	94¾	—¼
55	do ctfs	94	92⅝	92⅞	—2½
157	CentPbSerDel	17	17	17	
100	CentPubSerA	21	21	21	
995	CentSWUtil	70¼	70	70	—¼
1034	do ppf	103	101½	103	+1½
475	do pf	98	97⅝	97⅞	—⅛
1990	ChiC&ConRys	2	1⅞	2	+¼
28370	ChiC&CRyspf	20	16¼	20	+3¼
925	do pf cts	17½	13¼	17½	+4
250	Chi Elec Mfg	15¼	15	15	
30	Chicago Fuse	31	31	31	
27	ChiNS&MRR	27½	26½	27½	—2
270	do pf	70	69	69	+2
105	do ppf	101	99¾	101	—1½
150	Chi Rail Ser 2	3½	3¼	3½	+½
10	Chi City Ry	85	85	85	+1½
6125	Club Blum	41	38⅜	39¼	—1½
1000	Cmwlth Edis	173	169½	171	+1½
540	Consumrs Co	8	7½	7¾	+⅛
175	Consumers pf	85	84	85	
151	*Crane Co	47	46½	46½	—½
300	*do pf	120½	119	120½	+1
140	Eddy Paper	34	33½	34	—½
1435	Elec Hsehld	13	13	13	
184	Elyria Steel	50	50	50	
270	EmpG&F 7 pf	100	99¼	99⅞	
730	do 8% pf	108	107½	107½	—⅜
2275	Evans A L A	47	45	45¼	—1¼
3285	do B	46½	45¼	45⅜	—1
1015	Fair Store	34½	32¾	34⅞	+1¼
555	do pf	107½	106	107½	—1½
150	Fitzsimons&C	47	45	45	—3
5963	Foote Bros	18¾	17½	18½	+½
75	Gill Mfg	2¼	2⅛	2¼	—⅝
105	Gen Box pf	36	36	36	
2315	Gt Lakes Dr	270	248	260	—2
500	Greif Bros	45¼	45	45¼	+⅜
450	Gossard	43	42	42½	—2
270	Ham'mill P	37	37	37	
310	Hibbard, S B	66½	65	65	—1¼
1100	Hupp Motor	32¼	28¾	32	+1½
764	Illinois Brick	42	41	41½	—½
10	Ill Nor Util pf	98¾	98¾	98¾	
436	Inland W&C	27½	27¼	27	—½
2250	Kellogg Sw	14½	13½	13¾	—⅜
220	do pf	95	95	95	—1
55	Ken H El pf	104	103	103	—1
135	Ken Util Jr pf	53¼	52½	53¼	+1⅛
81	KeystoneS&W	89	89	89	+1
120	do pf	100½	100¼	100½	+½
335	Kraft Cheese	55	54	54⅞	+⅝
50	Kuppenheimer	45	45	45	+2
325	La Salle Ext	4½	4	4½	+¼
962	Libby-McNeill	10	9⅝	9⅞	—¼
5000	†Marvel Carb	51⅝	50¼	50⅝	—½
30	McC R&Mf A	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
2875	Minn HR Co	33¼	32¼	32⅝	—¼
170	do pf	100½	100	100	
5370	McQuay Norr	24½	21¼	24	+3
90	M&MP pr pf	93½	93	93½	
14715	Mid Wst Util	121¼	118	121¼	+4¼
760	do 6% pf	95	94⅛	94½	
1450	Mid W Util pf	118½	117	118	+1
981	Mid W Ut ppf	126½	125	125	—1½
3470	†Midl Stl Pr	102	92	97	+2½
242	Midl Ut ppf	105½	105	105½	+½
90	do 6% ppf	95½	95	95½	
236	do pf A	101	100¼	101	+½
40	do 6% pf A	91⅝	91	91⅝	+⅛
50950	Montg Ward	111	95	108½	+12½
425	Montg W ClA	121	120	120	
4190	Monsanto Ch	38	37¼	37⅞	+⅝
2025	Morgan Litho	67¾	66½	67	—½
20	Miss V U pf	96	96	96	
10	Mosser Lea	23	23	23	
325	Nat El Po A	27	26½	26½	—½
10	do pf	101½	101½	101½	
475	National Lea	3½	3¼	3½	
600	Nat Radiator	39½	38¾	38¾	—⅝
1635	Nat Standard	35	34¼	34¾	—⅜
225	No Am Car	33½	33	33	—3
270	Norwest Ut pf	103½	102	103½	+1¼
600	do pf	99	98	98	—1
8035	Novadel Proc	10	8⅞	9⅝	+⅝
690	do pf	29	28	28	
1070	Omnibus	15	14	14¾	—¼
50	do pf	90¼	90¼	90¼	+¼
200	Oil-o-Matic	9¼	8½	8½	
100	Orpheum	26	26	26	
165	*Penn G&E	20½	20	20	
45	Pk Ba Pa pf	21	20	21	
5875	Pines W'front	55	48	54½	—5½
70	Public Serv	161	159	159	+2½
25	do 6% pf	111½	111½	111½	
675	PubS no par	161½	159	159	+2
2375	*ORS Music	40¾	40½	40¾	+1
23	QuakerOats	240	240	240	—5
1090	*QuakOats pf	113	110½	110½	—1
100	Reliance-Rl	100	100	100	
7225	*Reo Motor	26⅜	25½	25½	—1
1715	Ryan Car	14	9	14	+3
50	Sangamo El	30½	30½	30½	—1
50	SoColPwA	25¼	25	25	—2
143	SoWLt&Ppf	90	89¾	90	
55	SWG&E pf	103	100	107	
59925	Sears Roe	87½	79¾	85⅞	+4¾
74600	Stewart W	87¼	78¼	84⅝	+6¼
495	Studebaker M	9¼	9	9	—¼
1465	Swift&Co	127⅞	127	127	—1
3800	Swift Int	26½	25⅝	26	—¼
50	SoCityUtilA	33	33	33	
2504	ThompsonJR	60	58⅞	59⅛	—⅝
165	TennProduct	11¼	8½	11¼	+⅜
200	UnCar&C	152½	149	152½	+2½
710	UniBiscuitA	66	62½	65	+1
80	UniPaperBrd	20½	20½	20½	
100	UniLt&PA	14	14	14	+¼
225	do pf A	94	93½	93¾	—¼
14165	US Gypsum	90½	82¼	90½	+5½
20	do pf	123	123	123	
150	UnivTheater	4⅛	4	4⅛	+⅛
190	Wahl	12	11	12	+1½
2150	WarnerGear	30¼	29¼	29⅝	—⅞
240	Wolff Mfg	2	1½	2	+¼
100	WolvCement	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	—⅞
1470	Wrigley	67¼	66¼	66⅝	—1¼
1250	Yates Mch	18	17¼	17½	—⅜
2685	YellowTaxi	43½	43	43	

BONDS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Chg
$140000	CC&CR5'27	70	65	70	+5
1000	Cairo B6½'47	99	99	99	
6000	CCRy1st 5s'27	86	84¾	84	
12000	CCRy ct '27	85½	84	84	
1000	CRKB6½'47	100½	100½	100½	
8000	CRy 1st5s'27	85	84¼	85	
2000	CRy ct '27	83½	83½	83½	+1
22000	CRSerB 5s'27	46½	43	46½	+4⅝
100	CEd 1st5s'43	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	
1999	C E 4½s'56	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	
2000	FTr 5½s '37	100	100	100	
11000	GLU 5½s'42	95¾	95¾	95¾	
28000	H Gf6½s'31	107½	106⅜	106⅜	—⅜
9000	MEIR ex'45'39	78¾	77⅛	78¾	+1⅜
1000	S-F 5½s'47	99½	99½	99½	
2000	Swlst5s'44	102½	102½	102½	+⅛
15000	UGsU 6½s'37	97¾	97⅝	97¾	—⅛
30000	UPS 6s'29	99⅝	99	99¾	+¼
28000	UPU 6s'47	99⅝	99¼	99¾	+½

*Ex-dividend.

SAN FRANCISCO

STOCKS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Chg
607	Am Trust	480	455	480	+19⅞
720	Anglo&LBk	240	220	235	+10
65335	BancitalyC	138¾	125	138	+13
20	Bk of Calif	270	265	270	+2
19539	Bk of Italy	242½	221⅞	240	+18¼
95	Calamba Sg	90	88½	90	+3
70	CalambaS pf	88	87½	87½	—2½
10	Calif Copper	2.50	2.50	2.50	
220	Calif Cotton	52½	52½	52½	+2½
25	CalOPw pf	110	110	110	
2951	Calif Pck	68¾	66	68	—¾
2177	Calif Pet	22⅞	22	22¼	—½
21329	Cat Tractor	54⅛	51⅞	53	+⅛
5	CnNBOakld	425	425	425	—5
40	CoastGE pf	99	99	99	—1
5	Cro'erFNBk	370	370	370	+5
185	EBayWtrApf	96½	96	96¼	+¼
3320	Emporium	33⅝	32⅝	33⅝	+1⅜
570	FageolMt pf	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	
3845	FedBrandeis	23½	22¼	23	
6910	FiremansFI	114½	105½	113	+6⅝
3095	Fos&Kleiser	15	14	14⅝	+⅜
235	GrWnPw pf	105¼	104	105⅛	+⅛
165	GrWP6%pf	100	99½	100	+⅛
703	Hale Bros	33	30½	32½	+⅝
135	HawCom&Sg	51⅛	50	51½	+1½
1730	Haw Pine	46	44	45¼	+1½
1000	Magnin	21	20	21	
40	Hawa'an Sg	42	42	42	
3570	HomeFMI	41	38¾	39½	+¼
150	HuntBrPA	22¼	22⅛	22¼	—⅞
60	HutchSgPltn	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	—¼
1945	IllPacGlA	38½	37	38½	+¼
145	Key Sis Tr pf	12	11½	12	+½
160	Lngndrf Bk	12¼	12	12	
7565	Magnavox	.55	.50	.50	—.05
1000	Magnin	21	20	21	
25	NoAmIn pf	96⅝	96¼	96½	+½
4895	No Am Oil	39¼	36¾	37¼	—1⅜
15	Oahu Sg	33½	33½	33½	
70	Olaa Sg	10	10	10	
662	PacCoastBpf	49¼	48½	49	+1
7412	Pac El 1 pf	26½	26⅛	26¼	—⅜
9255	PacG&ECom	46⅝	45½	46⅜	—⅛
7865	Pac Lt Com	74½	71⅞	73⅛	—⅝
435	PacLt6%pf	101	100½	100⅝	—¼
175	PacT&TCm	150	149½	149½	—3
40	PacT&Tpf	114¼	114	114½	
11385	Paraffine	81	75¼	79½	+3½
100	PigglyWW1A	23	23	23	—1
330	PigWhistle pf	16½	16	16	
5	Pioneer Mill	31	31	31	
30855	RichfieldOil	25	23⅝	24⅛	+⅜
40	SJL&Pppf	113½	110½	110½	—2½
30	SJLP'L'7pf	105¾	105¾	105¾	—¼
1550	SchlesingerA	23½	22½	22½	+¼
385	Schles'ger pf	94	93½	94	+1
2845	SchllUnOil	26⅜	26	26	—¼
15	SchermnC7pf	93	93	93	—1½
60	ScierraPEpf	93	91½	91½	—2¼
3362	Sperry Fl	65½	57	64	5
30	Sperry El pf	99¼	99¼	99¼	
170	SprgValWtr	110	106	110	+3
8189	StOilCalif	55⅞	54¾	55	—⅝
75	Tele Inv	30	30	30	
200	TexasConOil	63	63	63	—.02
110	TraungLaba	20	20	20	
6202	UnOilCalif	44	43¼	43¼	—1¼
4799	Un Oil Asso	42¾	41⅞	41⅞	—⅝
50	Un Sg	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+⅛
200	US Pet	135	135	135	
90	WaialuaAgrl	45½	45½	45½	+½
12	WellsFargo	290	290	290	—10
175	WAmFin pf	6¼	6¼	6¼	
450	Yel&ChecCb	8¾	8½	8½	
25705	ZellerbackC	44	39	43	+3⅞
165	Zellerbk6pf	110	106½	110	+4

BONDS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Chg
$2000	Asso Oil 6s	103	102⅞	103	+⅝
1000	Col&HSg7s	103½	103½	103½	
25000	ColumStl5½s	98	97⅝	98	
2000	Key 1 Mtg6s	77½	77	77	—3
4000	Key Ref 5s	38	38	38	
4000	Miller Lux6s	99	98½	99	+⅜
5000	MillerLux7s	98	97⅝	98	+¼
13000	Natomas 6s	38	38	38	—½
1500	PacG&E6s	113	113	113	
5000	PacT&T5'37	104	104	104	
9000	Richfield6s	97⅝	97	97⅝	
4000	SprgVal5s	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	—⅛
1000	WPacRR5s	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	

CLEVELAND

STOCKS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Chg
360	Akron Rub R	22	21	22	+2⅞
477	Allen Indus	15	14¾	15	+⅛
50	do pf	32½	32½	32½	—½
670	Am Multigra	26⅝	26⅛	26⅛	—¼
240	Bessemer L	39½	38⅜	38⅝	—½
700	Bond Strs B	¼	⅛	⅛	—⅝
20	Bulkley B pf	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝	
97	Cent A Stl pf	109½	109	109½	+¾
1686	City Ice&Fuel	35⅜	35	35	
1317	Clev Bld Sup	30½	30	30½	+⅛
5	Cleve El Ill	350	350	350	+4
125	do 6% pf	113	112½	112⅝	—¾
754	Clev Railway	106	105⅝	106	+¾
625	Clev Sec pf	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
15	Clev Trust	350	350	350	—3
63	Cleve W Mills	25	25	25	
1379	Faultless Rub	40	39½	39¾	+¾
105	Fed Knit M	30	30	30	
705	Firestone T	188½	175	188¼	+14¼
34	do 7% pf	107	106¾	106⅞	—⅛
188	Foote-Burt pf	95	95	95	+3
37	General Tire	185	175	185	+10½
63	Gdyr Tire pf	120	120	120	—1
56	Grasselli Ch	134	134	134	+2
164	do pf	109¼	108⅞	109	—¾
24	Gt Lakes ST	87½	87½	87½	+1
15	do pf	107	107	107	+1
20	Halle Brs pf	104	104	104	+⅛
60	Harris-Sey	28	28	28	—½
45	Higbee 1 pf	104¾	104½	104½	
181	India Tire	15	15	15	—1½
570	Indust Ray	19¼	18½	19	—¼
97	Interlake SS	121	120	121	+2
357	Jaeger Mach	30	29¾	30	+¾
40	Jordan Mot pf	52	52	52	
10	Kaynee	32½	32½	32½	
20	Kelley Is L	200	200	200	+2
162	do n no par	52½	51	52½	
25	Kerach, S	15	15	15	+6½
80	Lake Erie	17	17	17	—⅜
844	Metro Brick	33¼	32¼	33	+⅜
200	Miller T & R	24¼	24¼	24¼	+¾
252	do pf	94	90	94	+4
144	Mohawk T&R	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	+4⅞
24	do pf	50	50	50	—10
500	Natl Acme	6⅜	6¼	6¼	—½
607	Natl Ref'g	35½	34	34	—1
241	do pf	132	132	132	+1½
150	Natl Pump	41	40	40	—1
275	Natl Tile	34	33	33	—1
30	N'teen Wash	28	28	28	
25	NOP&L 6% pf	92	90	92	+5
100	Ohio Bell pf	112⅝	112	112½	—½
1125	Ohio Brss B	101	98	100⅜	—3⅜
15	Ohio Brass pf	107	107	107	
20	Ohio Conf A	27½	27½	27½	
477	Ohio Seam T	45	40	45	+6½
150	Otis Steel	10¼	10¼	10¼	—¼
13	Packard Elec	45¼	45¼	45¼	+¼
62	Packer Corp	38	37½	37½	
228	Paragon Rf'g	9¼	9	9¼	+½
100	do pf	102	102	102	—1⅜
50	Peerless Mot	28	28	28	+3
502	Richman Br	287½	275	285	+10
200	R R Ser Lab	51	50	51	+½
1020	Seiberl T&R	39	36⅝	39	+1½
206	do pf	102½	102½	102½	+1
925	Sher Wms	63	61⅞	63	+2
397	do pf	108	107⅝	108	+½
120	Smallwd Stn	30½	30⅜	30⅜	—¼
385	Sparks With	34	33	34	+3½
50	Stand Tex A	62	62	62	+2
170	Stearns Mtr	5	4⅞	4⅞	+⅝
306	Steel & T	50	50	50	
565	Thompson	26½	26	26	—½
52	do pf	101⅜	101½	101⅜	—1
18	Trumb Cl pf	105	105	105	+¾
1473	Trumb Stl	12	10½	10⅝	—1⅛
2765	do pf	99¼	92½	93	—7
115	Union Metal	48	47	48	+1
580	Union Mtge	12	6⅜	7½	—3⅜
265	do 1 pf	35	30	30	—10
92	do 2pf	33	20	20	—10
91	Union Trust	264	260	260	—5
60	W S Morg pf	89	88	89	+½
21	White Sec pf	106½	106½	106⅛	+⅞
250	Yngstn S pf	109⅝	109½	109⅝	+¾

BONDS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Chg
1000	Clev-Ak B8'36	95	95	95	+1
1000	Clev Ry5s'31	100¼	100¼	100¼	
6000	Firest Cal5'42	96½	96½	96½	+¼
1900	C S R&LB5'54	24	24	24	

CINCINNATI

STOCKS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Chg
2723	Am Laund	110⅞	108¾	110⅞	+1⅞
695	Am Prod	24½	24	24½	
4050	Am Roll M	96⅜	89	98¼	+9⅝
164	Am Ro M pf	115⅝	114⅝	115	—½
195	Am Tner pf	44	44	44	+1
2	Baldwin nw	47	47	47	
213	Baldwin	240	230	230¾	+⅜
36	Baldwin pf	110	109	109	
1003	Buckeye Inc	50	48¾	49	—½
81	Cen Trust	262	258	259½	
250	Cen-War-H	2	2	2	+1
128	ChampCoPa	112	111½	111½	—1¼
20	Ch Co Pa pf	111	111	111	+2
260	Carey	251	240	250	+81
1	Carey pf	124	124	124	
436	Churngold	45⅜	43⅜	44½	—2
3751	Cin Car Co	30⅝	27½	30⅝	+3¼
377	Cin Gas El	101	100⅝	100⅝	
30	Cin Gas Tr	132½	132½	132½	
15	CN&C Trac	99	98½	98½	—1½
24	CN&C Tr pf	76¼	75⅜	76¼	+1
1	Solo Ry B	104	104	104	—⅜
200	Cin P T pf	92½	92½	92½	+⅝
2239	Cin St Ry	50¼	48	50	+2½
68	Cin Sb B Tl	112½	111¼	112¼	+1¼
25	CinUnStkYd	148	147	148	+3
687	City Ice&F	36	35¼	35¼	+½
95	Coca-Cola	32½	32	32½	+2¼
10	Cooper nw pf	98⅝	98¼	98⅛	—½
5481	Eagl P Ld	24⅛	23¼	24⅛	+⅛
2	Fifth-Third	357	351	357	+7
4	First Nath	365	365	365	+1½
25	Formica	25	25	25	—1
10	French Ba pf	90	90	90	
100	Globe Wer C	99½	99	99	+⅝
865	Gibson Art	42⅝	41⅞	42⅝	+½
907	Gruen Watch	58½	58½	58½	+⅝
10	Gruen W pf	115	115	115	+¾
3268	Hatfld Reli	20	18¼	20	+1
5	Hat Rel pf	101½	101½	101½	—¼
909	Hobart Mfg	45	44½	45	+1⅝
100	Jager Mach	30	30	30	
12	John Pt pf	100½	100¼	100½	+½
3436	Kodel Rad A	72¾	64	65	—11¼
131	Kodel R pf	67½	67	67	—12½
9090	Kroger	144⅜	142	143⅞	+2⅞
60	Lunken	28¾	27⅞	28⅞	
781	Mead	63	61⅜	63	+1
33	Md P&P pf	106	104⅝	106	+1½
57	McLar C A	16	15⅜	16	+1⅛
83	Nash Co	113⅛	112½	112½	—⅝
21	Ohio BT pf	113	112⅝	112⅝	—⅜
1674	Paragon	9⅜	9	9⅜	+⅝
122	Paragon pf	103	103	103	—1
584	Proct&Gamb	236	233	234	+2½
5	P&G 8% pf	201	201	201	+16
289	Pure O 6%pf	99⅜	99⅛	99⅜	+¼
5	PureO8%pf	113½	113½	113½	+¼
710	Nat Pmp	40	39	39½	—½
640	Rapid El	39½	35½	35⅝	+2⅝
40	Rollman pf	98	89	98	—⅜
115	US Can	45	44	45	+½
246	US Play Cd	120	119⅝	120	+1½
5	US Pr&Lith	71	70	71	+2
1	US P&L pf	98	98	98	—1
66	US Shoe	7	6½	6½	—½
50	US Shoe pf	56½	56½	56½	+½
1225	Vulcan Last	48	46½	46½	+1½
15	Vulcan L pf	106	105	106	+3
106	Whitaker Pa	61¾	61½	61¾	
24	Whit Pa pf	103	102	102	+1

MONTREAL

STOCKS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Chg
8577	Abitibi	142½	137½	140	+1¼
3209	Asbestos	36½	35½	36	
700	do pf	96	94½	96	+2
697	Bell Tele	152	150½	152	+1
185	Atl Sugar	23¼	23	23	
60004	Brazilian	230	216½	229¾	+10⅜
2685	B. E. Steel	8	¾	2	+1
916	do 1st pf	35½	24	30⅝	+8⅞
11231	do 2d pf	6½	2⅝	5	+2¼
2885	Brompton	58	55⅞	56	—1
6390	Can Car	51	41½	50	+8
1122	do pf	92	90	92	+1½
1484	Can ships pf	95½	93⅝	94	—1½
742	Can Wooll	19	15	18½	+8½
18863	Cons Smelt	274	259	271	+8
52792	Dom Bridge	72¼	67⅜	71	+4
90	Dom Glass	136	134	134	—3
2038	Dom Textile	131	129	131	+2
27572	Int Nickel	71	66	71	+4
1710	Lake of Wds	185	180	185	+5
2158	Laurentide	112	109	109½	—⅜
15216	Nas'yH'ris	38½	36¼	37⅝	+⅜
3046	Mont Power	93	90	93	
362	Ogilvie Flour	430	420	420	—2½
345	Penmans	94	91	94	+1
7280	Power Corp	79	74	76	
3385	Paine Bros	75	69	73⅝	+5⅜
460	do pf	105	104½	104⅜	+1
21594	Quebec Pow	84	76	82¼	+3¼
9249	Shawinigan	88	85	86½	+½
645	St. Law Fl'r	45	41	42	+3
10135	St Maur Val	82	68	76	+7
245	do pf	104	102⅛	104	+2½
7876	Span River	142	136⅝	139¾	+2½
855	do pf	151¼	149	151	
2060	Stl of Can	185	180	185	+2
1020	Twin City	58	55	55	+½
345	Wabasso Cot	125	124	125	
4040	Wayagamack	120	111	111½	+2½
4752	Win Elec	104	100½	100	—3½

BANKS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Chg
237	Commerce	276	276	276	+8
281	Montreal	336	327	336	+9
50	Nova Scotia	363	363	363	—1½
449	Royal	330	313	330	+15

BONDS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Chg
$25770	C W L 1931	102.50	102.20	102.50	+.30
2000	do 1937	106.60	106.60	106.60	
28200	Vic Lns 1933	106.25	106.06	106.10	+.05
6150	do 1935	105	104.95	105.03	+.10
4100	Renew 1932	103.95	103.45	103.95	+.05
17200	Refund 1928	100.55	100.35	100.55	+.15
4800	do 1940	101.90	101.90	101.90	+.75
24000	do 1943	105.30	105.05	105.30	+.35
4500	Queb Rail	101½	101½	101½	

DETROIT

STOCKS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Chg
120	Arc Dry	27½	27	27½	+½
9807	Bohn Al	32⅝	29¾	30¾	+2½
13860	C G Sprg	13⅛	11⅞	12⅝	+¾
3150	Davega	48	46⅝	47½	—1
260	D & C Navi	13	13	13	—½
378	Det Crmy	43	41½	43	+1⅜
172	Det Edison	167½	165	166	—½
80	Evans B	45½	45⅜	45⅜	
1105	Fed Truck	22	19⅝	21½	+2½
2067	Ford Mot Can	730	590	670	+78
10	Gemmer Mfg	32	32	32	
1400	Gen Necess	1⅜	1¼	1½	—¼
12567	Hall Lamp	9⅞	9	9⅝	—⅝
25	Kawneer	29	29	29	
40	Mich Sugar	1¼	1¼	1¼	
1295	Mot Wheel	27½	26⅝	26⅝	—⅞
2755	Packard Mot	54	52½	53	
8779	Paige Det	14⅜	13⅜	13¾	—½
20484	Reo Motor	26½	26	26¼	
950	Timken Axle	12½	12	12⅛	+⅛
200	do pf	102½	102½	102½	
1998	Truscon Stl	34½	33	34	+½
60	Union Mtge	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
885	US Radiator	39	38½	39	+½
1360	Wilcox Prod	24½	23⅝	24½	+½
1015	do B	20	19	20	+½

ST. LOUIS

STOCKS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Chg
181	Am Trust	174	170	174	+2
20	Baer,St&Cohn	22	22	22	+1
50	B-Clymer Co	25	25	25	—1
10	Brown Shoe	45	45	45	
204	BruceLumber	45	45	45	+3
27	do pf	97¼	97¼	97¼	
66	Burkhart Mfg	20	18	20	
179	do pf	24	23½	24	
10	Chi Ry Eq pf	20	20	20	+1
5	CocaCola Bot	21½	21½	21½	+½
586	Con Ld&Zinc	12	12	12	
30	Eisenstadt pf	100	100	100	+1
20	E&WalkDG2pf	91	91	91	
10	F Medart Mfg	29	29	29	
60	1st Nat Bk	325	320	325	+5
250	Fulton I Wks	11	11	11	
5	Globe-DPubpf	116	116	116	+1
400	Gr Bi-M Min	.30	.30	.30	
95	H-BrownShoe	31	30⅞	30⅞	—⅛
15	HutSsh&Door	22½	22½	22½	
1066	Intl Shoe	57	56	57	+1
40	JohansenBrSh	34¼	34	34½	
20	J-Steph&S Sh	54	54	54	—2
520	McQuay-Nor	24	23	23½	+3¼
40	Maloney El pf	100	99¾	99¾	+¼
769	Merc Trust	582	557½	582	+24½
15	Miss Val Tr	335	335	335	
575	Mo-Ill Stores	18	17⅞	17⅞	+⅞
20	MoPortCemnt	38	37	38	
77	N Bk of Com	170	166	169	+3½
704	Natl Candy	22⅛	22	22⅛	+1
7	do 2pf	103	103	103	—½
865	Ped-WeberSh	42⅛	40½	42⅛	+1½
558	PolarWI&F A	32⅛	32	32	—¼
475	Rice-Stix DG	21¾	21⅜	21½	—¼
65	do 2pf	102	102	102	
245	StL Ind Pack	18	17	18	+1
274	do pf	105½	104½	105	—1
32	StL Pub Ser	28	28	28	—½
33	StL Union Tr	450	450	450	
100	Scrgs-Van-B	17	17	17	—2
40	do 1pf	82½	80	82½	+8½
40	do 2pf	75	75	75	
615	Scullin S pt pf	31	30	30⅛	+⅛
182	Shef Steel	30½	27½	30½	+½
5	SkourasElncA	36	36	36	+1
110	So Acid&Sul	45	45	45	
195	SW Bell T pf	119	118	119	+⅜
10	State Natl Bk	190	190	190	+20
65	Stix,Baer&Ful	28½	28½	28½	
176	Wagner Elec	31	30	30	
11	do pf	88½	88	88½	+½
1043	WWaltke&Co	70½	70¼	70½	—¼

BONDS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Chg
$1000	City 4s	99¾	99¾	99¾	
5000	Hous Oil 6½s	104	104	104	+¼
1000	Kinloch 5s	100½	100½	100½	
13000	Nat B Met 6s	100	99⅞	100	
3000	StL Car 6s	100½	100½	100½	+¼
500	Scruggs 7s	99½	99½	99½	—¾
6000	Scullin Stl 6s	99	99	99	
39000	United Rys 4s	84	83¾	83¾	+½
6000	do 4s c d	83¾	83¾	83¾	+¼

LOS ANGELES

STOCKS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Chg
32	Bwy Dpt St	100	100	100	
23	Cal Bank	495	485	485	+5
50	Cal Pack	67½	67½	67½	
68	Gilmore Oil	3½	3½	3½	—¼
130	Globe G&M	81	81	81	
1	Goodyr Tex	99	99	99	
272	Goodyr T&R pf	100	100	100	
165	H Roach 8pf	23	23	23	—½
13000	Holly Dev	1.40	1.35	1.40	
2	Home Service	67	67	67	
12454	L A Fst Nat	107	102	107	+5
1688	L A G&E pf	103⅝	102½	103½	+⅜
5366	L A Inv	285	270	270	—15
1200	Mascot Oil	1.15	1.15	1.15	
200	Pac Clay Prd	28½	28½	28½	
96	Mer Nat Bk	520	501	520	+10
101	P M Life In	850	850	850	+25
13815	Rich Oil	25	23¾	25	—⅝
2032	Rio Grande O	23½	20	20	—3¼
23	Sec T & Sav	490	490	490	—2
7045	So Calif Ed	42	40	41⅝	+1½
155	do Orig pf	46½	43¾	46¼	+6½
162	do 5½% pf	24	24	24	
3930	do 6% pf	25¼	25⅛	25¼	
2946	do 7% pf	28½	28¼	28½	+¾
220	S Cal G 6%pf	25⅝	25¼	25¼	
35	S Co G 7%pf	107½	107½	107½	
2200	Union B & T	235	230	235	+10

BONDS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Chg
36000	Fea R 6'29-63	102	101½	102	+½
11000	G'rT&R5½'31	100½	100⅝	100½	—⅛
4000	LA G&E 6'42	109½	109½	109½	+¼
118000	do 5s '61	101⅞	101½	101⅞	+⅝
4000	L A Ry 5s '38	94½	94½	94½	
3000	Mt W P 6'39	109½	109½	109½	+½
46000	Mill & L 6'45	99¼	98⅝	99¼	+½
16000	do 7s '35	98⅞	97⅝	98¼	+⅜
45000	Nev C E 5'56	95	95	95	+½
174000	Rich Oil 5'41	97½	96⅜	97¼	—¼
11000	S Cal Ed 5'51	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	+½
307000	S Cal G 5'57	100⅝	100¼	100⅝	+¼
7000	SCoG 5½'36	102¼	102¼	102¼	
5000	WSt G&E'47	107⅝	107½	107⅝	+¼

PHILADELPHIA

STOCKS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Chg
4096	Alli Ins	77	70	74⅝	+6⅝
275	Al Stores	16	15½	15⅝	
2702	Amer Stores	66	64¼	64½	—1½
2935	El Stor Bat	80⅞	71¼	76¼	+5⅛
7171	Fire Asso	74	65⅝	74	+8
5753	In Co N A	87¾	81	87	+1½
2438	Le Nav	107½	105¾	107½	+1½
5550	Leh Pwr Sec	20⅝	20¼	20⅜	
575	Lit Bros	25¼	25	25½	
390	Louis Mar Sh	23⅞	22¾	23⅝	+1
13900	Penn RR	65½	64⅞	65⅝	+⅛
8539	Penn Salt	105½	100¼	102	—½
26400	Phil El	54⅜	53¼	54	—¾
5800	do ctfs	54⅜	53¼	54	—¾
1286	Phil El P rcts	20¼	20	20¼	+⅛
303	Phil Rap Tr	53⅞	53½	53½	
551	do pf	50⅛	50	50⅛	
481	Phil Trac	56⅝	56½	56½	—⅛
200	Pub S Cor NJ	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	—½
11366	Satnley Co	57⅞	55⅞	56	—1½
3715	Ton Bel	1⅛	1	1	—⅛
3525	Ton Min	2⅛	2	2⅛	+⅛
10808	Un Gas Imp	111⅝	109	109⅝	+1⅝
1472	Un Trac	39⅛	38⅞	39	+½
7950	Vic T M new	52½	50⅝	52½	+6
1100	do 6% pf	107⅝	102¼	107⅝	

BONDS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Chg
$26700	A G&E 5s '07	104⅝	104	104⅝	+1⅛
2400	C T NJ 5s '33	89⅝	88	89⅝	+2½
26400	E&P ctf 4s '45	58½	57½	57½	+⅜
7000	PCo con 5s'51	102¼	102¼	102¼	
26500	PEP 5½s '72	106¼	106¼	106⅛	+¼
38600	PE 1st 5s '66	108½	108	108⅜	+¼
57500	do 4½s '67	100⅝	99⅝	100½	+1
7000	do 5½s '47	107½	107½	107¼	+¼
3500	do 1st 4s '66	93½	93½	93½	
2000	do 5½s '53	107¼	107¼	107¼	
30500	S CoG&E 4½s	99½	98½	98½	+¼
500	URy 4str ctfs	63	63	63	
17300	York Rys 5s	100	99	99¾	+¾

BALTIMORE

STOCKS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Chg
1920	Arundel	49½	48½	49	
106	At Cst Conn	204	202½	202½	—1½
212	Cent Fire	38	36½	38	+1
58	Balt Trust	174¾	171	171	—3
290	Cit Nat Bk	53¼	53	53	—½
202	Com Credit	20	19½	19¾	—¼
1050	Con Pow	69	68	69	
584	Cons Coal	30¼	30	30	—¼
2216	E Rol Mill	26⅜	23	25½	+2
1408	F & Deposit	273⅞	260	273⅞	+13⅞
510	Fin Serv A	16¼	16¼	16¼	
4426	Md Casualty	195	180	195	+15
390	M & M Trans	47	45⅝	45⅝	—1¼
1115	Merch Nt Bk	34½	32¼	32¾	+1⅝
445	Mt Vernon	24	23¼	23½	+½
2836	New Am Cas	76⅞	73⅞	75½	+1⅛
625	Old Town Bk	5⅛	4½	4½	—⅝
80	Un Trust	310	309	310	+1
264	USF&G	373	365	372⅝	+6⅝
895	Un Rys	18	17¼	18	+⅜
150	WB&A	14½	14	14½	+2½

BONDS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Chg
$3100	Un Rys 4s '49	73⅝	72½	72⅝	—1
11000	do inc 4s '49	52⅝	51⅝	52⅝	+1
9000	do 6s '49	97⅝	97	97	—¾
4000	ConPow6s'49	107½	107¼	107½	—¼
2000	Md El 5s '31	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	
161000	WB&A 5s '41	93⅝	91⅝	92⅝	+¾

PITTSBURGH

STOCKS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
30	A M Byres p	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞	—⅛
15	Am V P pf	88½	88½	88½	
615	A W G M c	20	18½	19⅞	+3⅞
210	A W G M pf	42	40	42	+2
14575	Ark N Gas	9⅝	8⅞	9¼	+⅛
21326	Blaw-K c	111¾	98⅞	107⅞	+9⅞
810	Car Metals	12	12	12	
152	Con Ice p	20	20	20	
220	Dev Oil	8	7½	7½	—½
200	D G&Util c	10¼	10	10	—¼
35	D L 7% p	117	117	117	—½
665	H G Gas c	12	11	12	+1
20	J & L Stl p	121	121	121	
18904	Lone S G C	59	53½	53½	—4⅝
175	May D S	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	+⅜
135	Natl F P c	8	7½	7½	—½
860	Natl F P pf	27⅞	21¼	21¼	—3⅜
135	Penn-F c	7⅜	7½	7⅜	—⅛
250	Pgh B pf	9½	9⅛	9⅛	—⅜
476	Pg Pl Glass	232	212½	232	+20
650	Pgh Sc B	51½	51	51½	+1
1750	S Cr Cons O	6½	6½	6½	—½
50	St P Gl pr p	26	26	26	—1
2968	Stan Sani	114	106½	111	+4½
25	U S Glass	15	15	15	—1
434	W Air Br	48½	46	47	—⅜
770	W E & Mfg	94	88½	94	+1½
15	Cons & pf	23½	23½	23½	+1½
50	Dix G & S p	85	85	85	
30	Fd S & L T	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+¾
24	Penn-Fed pf	99	99	99	
200	Worth Bll A	24	24	24	
1525	Worth Bill B	7¼	6⅞	7¼	
2000	San Ty Min	.04	.04	.04	—.02

DENVER

STOCKS

	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
Amal Sug	1½	1½	1½	
do pf	72	72	72	+2
Grt West Sug	37⅜	36¾	37	—⅜
do pf	120	119	120	+2
Holly Sug	35	34	35	
do pf	83	82	83	
Ideal Cement	95	95	93	
do pf	110	110	110	
Mt Sts T&T	151	149	151	+2
Nev Cal	32	32	32	
do pf	101	101	101	
Holly Oil	5	5	5	—½
Humph Corp	5	4	4	—1
Mt Prod	26½	24⅞	26½	+1½
New Brad	5⅛	4⅞	5	+⅜
Salt Creek Cons	6½	6½	6½	+⅛
Salt Creek Prod	32⅞	30	32⅝	+2⅛

BONDS

	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
Colo Hgwys 5s	105	105	105	
Den Sch 5s	105	105	105	
DenWat 4½sopt'28	100	100	100	
Den Tr Corp 5s '50	65	62	62	—3
DG&E 1st & GM 5s	101	101	101	+1
do 1st & RSF 5s	100	100	100	
NevCalElCorp5s'56	94½	94½	94½	
do 6s deb	99	99	99	

HARTFORD

STOCKS

	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
Fire Companies				
Aetna	705	685	706	+15
Automobile	345	335	345	+10
Hartford	785	760	780	
National	950	880	950	+70
Phoenix	775	765	775	+15
Life Companies				
Aetna	820	795	815	+20
Aetna Casualty	1270	1220	1270	+55
Ffd Steam Boiler	850	825	850	+10
Travelers	1620	1510	1610	+100
Public Utilities				
Conn Lt&P 8% pf	122	119	122	
Conn Lt&P 7% pf	120	117	120	+1
Conn Power	383	397	383	+3
Hfd. City Gas pf	58	58	58	
Hfd. City Gas	92	90	92	+1
Hfd Elec Lt	390	382	390	
Industrials				
Amer Hardware	80	77	78	—2
Am Silver	28	25	28	
Bigelow Hfd Crpt	95¼	94	95	
Colts	30½	30	30½	
Eagle Lock	80	80	80	—5
Landers Fr & Cl	84	82	84	
Niles-Bem-Pond	21	17	18	—2
Peck, Stow & Wil	20	18½	20	
Scovil	57	54	56	
Stanley Wks	63	61	63	—1
Torrington	95	85	94	+7

SALT LAKE CITY

STOCKS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Chg
1255	Sil K Cl	10.12½	10	10	
300	Mammoth	1.90	1.90	1.90	
590	Park U	7.30	7.20	7.20	—.05
3500	Walker	.60	.55	.56	+.05
2100	Cardiff	.70	.65	.69	+.18
1225	Tintic S	12.75	12.50	12.62½	+12½
1100	Keystone	.20½	.20	.20	—.01½

COTTON STOCKS

(Quoted by G. M. Haffards & Co., Fall River, Mass.)

	Bid	Asked
American Linen Co	..	12
Arkwright Mills	10	..
Barnard Mfg. Co	30	..
Border City Mfg Co	..	30
Bourne Mills	68	..
Chace Mills	1½	5
Charlton Mills	95	..
Cornell Mills	..	67
Davis Mills	..	60
Davol Mills	15	..
Flint Mills	..	88
Granite Mills	2	..
King Philip Mills	150	..
Laurel Lake Mills, Com	..	20
Lincoln Mfg. Co.	..	52
Luther Mfg. Co.	..	112
Merchants Mfg Co.	30	..
Narragansett Mills	..	35
Parker Mills (Com)	5	..
Pilgrim Mills	132	..
Richard Borden Mfg. Co.	15	..
Sagamore Mfg. Co.	..	115
Shove Mills	12	18
Stafford Mills	5	..
Stevens Mfg. Co.	90	..
Troy Woolen and Cotton Co.	100	..
Union Cotton Mfg. Co.	..	66
Wampanoag Mills	..	20
Weetamoe Mills	..	10

BANK OF MONTREAL ASSETS

Report of Bank of Montreal for the year ended Oct. 31, last, shows assets at new high record of $831,458,967, an increase of $50,000,000 during the year. The rest account was increased by $1,000,000 bringing it up to $30,916,000, compared with paid-up capital of $29,916,700. Interest-bearing deposits total $539,166,910, compared with $515,925,640 a year ago, while non-interest bearing deposits amount to $161,060,302, compared with $132,084,727.

INDEPENDENT OIL & GAS

SAN ANTONIO, Dec. 5—Independent Oil & Gas started work on 23-mile eight-inch pipe line from its wells in Hendricks pool, Winkler County, Texas, to loading rack at Monahan on Texas & Pacific Railroad. New pipe line will enable company to ship 30,000 barrels of crude oil a day from Hendricks field.

BUFFALO, ROCH. & PITTSBURGH

Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh reports for the quarter ended Sept. 30 net loss of $162,457, contrasted with net income of $417,692 in the third quarter, 1926. Nine months' net loss after charges was $152,149, compared with net income of $938,203 in the 1926 period.

NORTH AMERICAN LIGHT INCOME

North American Light & Power Company and subsidiaries report for 12 months ended Oct. 31, 1927, net income of $2,180,251 after depreciation, interest, amortization, taxes and other charges, compared with $1,597,915 in the previous 12 months. Gross operating revenues were $37,156,514, compared with $33,231,215. October net income was $144,015, compared with $191,612 in October, 1926.

WOOL SALES BRISK

LONDON, Dec. 5 (AP)—At the wool sales today 10,122 bales were offered, about 9000 of which were sold. There was a full attendance, and demand did not slacken, prices favoring sellers. The top price realized for greasy merino was 30d. Scoured merinos were frequently bought in.

LONDON RUBBER STOCKS

LONDON, Dec. 5—Rubber stocks here totaled 65,869 tons Dec. 3, a decline of 1449 in the last week.

NEW YORK CURB

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

INDUSTRIALS

(Sales in hundreds)		High	Low	1:00
†10	Ala Gt So Ry pf	157	157	157
1	Allison Drug B	16	16	16
1	Aluminum Co Am	138	138	138
36	do pf	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
2	Am Arch	57½	55	57½
10	Am Coast Oilfields	.86	.85	.85
25	Am Cyan B	36	34⅝	36
1	do pf	92½	92½	92½
1	Am Exploration	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
6	Am Gas&El	117¼	116½	116½
1	Am Haw SS	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
1	Am Maracaibo	3	3	3
†80	Am P&L pf	108½	108½	108½
1	Am Rayon	13½	13½	13½
32	Am Rolling Mills	99⅞	99	99⅞
2	Amsterdam Trad	43	43	43
5	AmSolv&Ch ptc pf	27⅞	27¾	27⅞
1	Am Superpow A	41¼	41¼	41¼
5	do B	41⅜	41¼	41⅜
1	Anglo-AmOil n-vot	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
2	Anglo C C Nitra	29½	29½	29½
16	Ark Nat Gas	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
15	Asso Gas & El	49⅞	49⅜	49⅜
12	do rts	2	1⅝	1⅞
5	Atl Fruit & Sug	.90	.90	.90
15	Atlas Plywood	62⅝	62¼	62½
8	Auburn Auto	120	118	120
90	Bancitaly	140½	138⅞	139⅛
1	Bliss	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
4	Blumenthal (S)	24	24	24
3	Blyn Shoe	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
15	Borden	153⅜	152½	153
4	Brit-Amer Oil coup	39	39	39
5	Bklyn City RR	3⅝	3¼	3½
2	Bucyrus C O D	75½	75	75½
2	Buff Niag & E Pw	32	32	32
6	do rts	2⅝	2½	2⅝
3	Bunk Hill&Sull	135	135	135
2	Bush Term rts wi	5⅛	5	5⅛
6	C G Spring &B n	12½	12½	12½
140	Can Marc Wire	2⅛	2⅛	2⅜
10	Cardinal Pet	.09	.09	.09
2	Carib Syn nw	19	19	19
1	Celanese 1st pf	164⅜	164⅜	164⅜
1	Celanese C Am n	96½	96½	96½
1	Celotex	65½	65½	65½
37	Centrifugal Pipe	14¼	12¾	13½
3	Chi Mil & St P nw	25	24⅜	24⅜
30	Cities Serv new	51⅞	51⅝	51⅞
1	Cities Serv pf	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜
2	Cities Serv P6pf	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛
1	Club Alum Uten	39⅜	39⅜	39⅜
13	Colomb Syndic	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
†25	Columbia Graph	30	30	30
1	Cons Cop Min	4½	4½	4½
6	Cons Dairy	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
1	Cons Dairy new	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝
1	Cons G&El Balt	68	68	68
3	Cons Laundry Crp	16	16	16
21	Continental Oil vtc	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞
4	Courtauld	37	36½	37
31	Creole Syndic	10	9⅞	9⅞
4	Cresson Gold	2	2	2
3	Crowley Miler	36⅝	36¼	36¼
1	De Forest vtc	2½	2½	2½
†10	Dixon Crucible	170	170	170
1	Dominion Stores	104½	104½	104½
1	Dubilier Condenser	2¼	2¼	2¼
2	Durant Mot	9¼	9	9
1	Duz Inc A	5	5	5
2	Duz vtc	5½	5½	5½
†150	Eastern Dairies	43¼	42½	43¼
12	El Bnd&Share	76⅜	76¼	76¼
2	El Bnd & Sh pf	109⅝	109½	109⅝
8	Electric Invest	42⅞	42⅛	42⅛
6	EngGoldMines	2⅛	2	2⅛
2	Fageol Mot	2	2	2
1	Federal Wat A	34¼	34¼	34¼
2	Firemen's Fund	112½	112½	112½
†150	Firestone T & R	189½	188	189½
†50	FlaP&W7%pf	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
1	Foote Bros	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜
2	FordMotCanada	682	660	661
1	Forhan	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛
50	FoxTheaterA	21½	21	21½
5	Freed-Eisemann	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜
2	FreshmanChas	13	13	13
9	FultonSylphon	48	47⅞	48
†10	GalenaSig pf old	34	34	34
6	Gen Bak A	78½	78½	78½
22	Gen Bak B	8⅜	8½	8½
6	Gen Bronze	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝
1	Gen Ice Cream	64	64	64
1	Gen Pub Ser	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
25	Gibson Oil	2	1⅞	1⅞
8	Gold Seal Elec Co	17¼	17	17
8	Golden Center Min	2½	2½	2½
4	Grand Stores	96	95	95⅞
2	Gulf Corp Pa	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
18	Happi Cndy Inc	7⅛	7	7⅛
2	Hecla Min	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
4	Holland Furn	40⅛	40	40
4	Houston Gulf Gas	12	11⅝	11⅝
8	Hum Oil & Ref	65½	65¼	65¼
4	Huyler S Del	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
12	Hygrade Food	24	23⅝	24
8	Imp Oil Canada	60½	60¼	60⅝
4	Indust Rayon A	17½	17⅜	17⅜
4	Ins Co No Am	87½	86⅜	87
28	Intercon Petrol	2	1⅞	2
141	Internat Pet	35⅝	35¼	35⅞
5	Inter Util A	51¼	49	50½
91	Inter Util B	11⅝	10⅞	11¼
†50	Inter Util pf	97	97	97
21	John Manville n	125⅞	125	125
6	Kemsley Milbourn	16⅝	16⅜	16⅜
1	Kirby Pet	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1	Kroger Grocery	144	144	144
18	Lehigh Pw Sec n	20⅞	20¼	20⅞
10	LehighVal Coal ctf	37½	37¼	37¼
†450	Leh Val C Sales	79	72	72
4	Le Mur Co	12¾	12½	12¾
†50	Lib Ow Sh Glass	135½	134	134
30	Magdalena Syndic	1⅞	1½	1⅞
1	Magnin&Co	20½	20½	20½
6	Mavis Bottling Co	15	14⅜	14⅜
1	McCall Corp rts	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
6	Mead J & Co new	62⅜	61⅜	61⅜
23	Mesabi Iron	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞
6	Mexico Ohio	8	7⅞	8
4	Middle West Util	122	120	122
1	Midland Steel	99	99	99
15	Mining Co Can	4½	4⅜	4⅜
4	Mohawk & Hud P	28½	28½	28½
15	Mountain Prod	26½	26⅜	26½
1	Murphy Co Penn	64⅝	64⅝	64⅝
22	Nat Baking	8	8	8
8	Nat Food Pr B	3¼	4	4
1	Nat Pub Serv A	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞
5	Nat Pub Serv P	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛
4	Nat Trans	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝
1	New Amst Cas	76	76	76
†75	New Bed G&E	100	100	100
6	New Cornelia Cop	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝
18	Newmont Min	123⅝	123	123
4	Nichols & Sh new	30	30	30
1	N Am Ut S 1st pf	90¼	90¼	90¼
1	No Butte Min	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
†75	No Ind Rib S 6%	99⅜	99½	99⅜
3	Nor Ohio Pow	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
5	Nor States Pow A	131⅜	130½	130½
5	Northeast Pow	21	21	21
1	Ohio Oil	65	65	65
1	Pac Coast Bisc	48⅜	48⅜	48⅜
2	Pac G & E 1st pf	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝
1	Palmolive Peet Co	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
38	Pandem Oil	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
48	Pantepec Oil Ven	10⅛	9⅜	9⅜
1	Pender	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛
1	Penn O Ed new	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞
7	Penn Ohio Secur	13⅛	12⅝	13⅛
1	Penn Wat & Pow	68	68	68
5	Pick Barth Co pf	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝
3	Pigg Wigg Corp	27½	27½	27½
2	Potrero Sug	14	14	14
13	Prairie Oil & Gas	49	48⅛	48⅛
1	Prairie Pipe Line	183	182½	182½
2	Premier Gold	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
†20	Prudence Co pf	103½	103½	103½
1	Red Banks Oil	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
8	Reiter Foster	6	5⅞	6
25	Reo Motor	25⅞	25⅝	25⅞
2	Richfield Oil	25⅛	25	25⅛
†50	Ruberoid Co	82	82	82
†60	Safeway Stores	325	322	325
1	St Regis Paper	58½	58½	58½
36	Salt-Crk Prod	33	32⅜	32⅜
1	Seiberling Rubber	38½	38½	38½
3	Servel Inc vtc	3⅝	3½	3½
50	Servel Del	.24	.20	.24
47	Shattuck Denn	12⅜	12	12
1	Silver (I.) Bros	39	39	39
15	So'east Pw & Lt	43⅝	43¼	43⅝
8	So'east P&L war	13½	12	12
2	South Penn Oil	38⅜	38½	38½
58	Sparks Withing	39½	35⅛	39
17	Stand Gas&El rts	1⅛	1	1
28	Stand Oil Ind	79⅛	78⅞	79
1	do Kan	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
2	do Ohio	78	77½	78
1	Stromberg Carl	35	35	35
2	Stutz Mot Car Am	17⅞	17⅜	17⅞
6	Teck Hugh Gold	11	10⅞	10⅞
1	Tenn Prod	13½	13½	13½
3	Todd Shipyards	52	51	52
3	Transcont'l pf	87	86	87
2	Trans Lux D P	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
24	Trico Prod	31⅜	30½	30½
†50	Trumbull Steel pf	95	95	95
.9	Tubize Art Silk	475	465½	470
2	Tung Sol Lamp A	21½	21½	21½
6	Union Nat Gas Un	29⅜	29	29
1	United Biscuit A	66	66	66
5	do new	35½	35¼	35¼
4	do pf new	113	111⅜	111⅞
12	Un Elec Coal ctf	34½	34	34
5	Un Lt & Pow A	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
2	U S Freight new	70	70	70
†25	U S Gypsum	91¼	91¼	91¼
6	USL Battery	69½	69⅝	69⅝
1	USL Battery "B"	10	10	10
87	United Verde Ext	34⅜	31⅞	32
4	Utah Apex Min	5½	5½	5½
‡4	UtilPow&LtBctf	22½	21	21⅞
10	Vacuum Oil	142¼	141½	141½
5	Venezuelan Pet	5	5	5
2	Warner Bros Pic	12⅝	12½	12½
5	Warren Bros rts	19	18	18¼
1	Watson(J W) Co	23	23	23
2	Wenden Cop Min	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
3	Wes Oil&Snow ctf	69	69	69
1	WhiSew M deb rts	12	12	12
2	Yel Tax Cab NY	16½	16	16
2	Yuk Alas tr ctf	26⅜	26⅜	26⅞
9	Yukon Gold	.60	.60	.60

DOMESTIC BONDS (Sales in $1000)

Sales		High	Low	1:00
30	Ala Pow 4½s	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
6	All Pack 8s '39	40	40	40
1	do 6s '39	42	42	42
7	AmG&E 6sB2014	108½	108¼	108½
15	Am P&L 6s 2016	108	107⅞	107⅞
12	Am Seat 6s '36	103	102¾	103
9	Appalac Pow 5s'56	99⅝	99¼	99⅝
1	Ark P&L 5s '56	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
128	Assd G&El 5½s	103⅜	103	103⅜
2	AssdSimHdw6½'33	83	83	83
75	Assoc Elec 5½s	103⅜	103⅛	103⅜
4	Beaver Bd 8s'33	96	96	96
4	BellTelCan5sA'55	103⅜	103¾	103⅜
4	BellTelCan5sB	104	103⅞	103⅞
13	CanNRyEqup7s'35	114	113½	114
21	CarolinaP&L5s'56	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
54	ChicMill&StP5s'75	95⅞	95⅝	95⅝
95	ChiM&StPadj5s200	64¼	64	64
1	CinStCar5½s'52A	100¼	100¼	100¼
8	Cities Ser 6s'66	102⅝	102⅜	102⅜
2	CitiesSerGas5½s'42	95	94⅞	95
54	CitiesSerPw5½s'57	98	97⅝	98
1	ColumbusRy4½s'57	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜
1	ComLarabee6s'41	94½	94½	94½
5	ComEdis4½sD'57	101⅛	101	101⅛
1	Con Gas Balt 5s'65	105	105	105
7	Con Gas Balt 6s'49	108	108	108
11	Con Textile 8s'41	96	95½	96
10	Cubana Comp 6s'29	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
4	Cudahy P 5½s'37	97⅝	97⅝	97½
5	DetInterBrg7s'52	100	100	100
49	DetInBrdg6½'52	100¼	104	100
30	EmpireO&R5½'42	94⅛	94	94⅛
3	Fairbanks M 5s'42	96½	96½	96½
11	FirestoneTire5s'42	96½	96¼	96½
16	FlaPow&Lt5s'54	97⅝	97⅛	97⅛
5	GairRobt5½s'42	97	97	97
1	GalSigOil7s'30	93	93	93
2	GatineauPw5s'56	99½	99½	99½
18	GeorgiaPw5s'67	99⅜	99⅛	99⅛
4	GrndTrunk6½s'36	111½	111½	111½
2	GoodyrT&R5s'28	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
26	HygradeFood6s	136⅜	135⅜	136⅜
1	Gulf Oil 5s'37	101¾	101¾	101¾
10	Indep Oil 6s'39	95	95	95
5	IndnapisP&L5s'57	100	100	100
10	IntSecCorp5s'47	95½	95¼	95¼
16	Int Match 5s	98½	98½	98½
3	Interstate Pw 6s	98¼	98¼	98¼
15	Inters Pw 5s'57	96½	96¼	96¼
8	Ia-Neb L&P 5s '57	97½	97½	97½
2	Koppers G&C 5s'47	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
5	Leh PS 6s A 2026	105¼	105	105
1	LibMcN & L 5s '42	96¼	96¼	96¼
1	Man Ltd 5½s '51	103½	103½	103½
14	Mont Pow 5s '62	100	100	100
10	Mo K&T 4½s	100¼	100¼	100¼
1	Mor & Co 7½s '30	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
3	Narragan 5s '57	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
5	N Pow&Lt 6s 2026	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
9	Nat Pub S 6½s	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
73	NE Gas & E 5s '47	99⅛	98⅞	99
34	Nich & Shep 6s '37	116	113⅞	116
1	N Stat P 6½s '33	104	104	104
2	Ohio P 7s '51	106½	106½	106½
41	Pac G & E 4½s '57	98½	98½	98½
2	Para F L 6s	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
1	Penn O E6s'50ww	103	103	103
5	Penn P&L 5sB'52	103	103	103
5	Penn P&L 5sD'53	103	103	103
11	Phila El 5½s'72	105⅝	105⅜	105⅜
1	Phil S G&E4½s'57	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
5	Phil Pet 5¼s'39	95	95	95
2	Queens B G5½s'52	104	104	104
1	Schulte RE 6s'35	100½	100½	100½
2	Schulte R E 6s'35w	88	88	88
6	Shawin W&P4½'67	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜
3	Shubert Th 6s '42	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜
10	Solvay Am5s'42	99	99	99
34	SEP&L 6s '25	106⅝	106⅛	106⅛
1	So Cal Ed 5s'51	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
2	So Cal Ed 5s'52	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
14	Staley Mfg 6s '42	98½	98⅛	98⅛
1	Stand O NY6½s33	104	104	104
2	Stand P&Lt6s'37	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
1	Sun M Raisin 6½s	97	97	97
4	Tex P&Lt 5s '56	99½	99⅜	99⅜
17	Transctl O 7s '30	114⅞	114½	114½
1	Union Gas U 6½s	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
15	Uni Bis 6s	100¼	100	100
28	Un Lgt&Ry 5½s52	99½	99½	99½
4	U S Smelt 5½s'35	103⅝	103½	103½
1	Util P&L5½s '47	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝
40	Warner Q 6s '42	100⅝	100¼	100¼
4	West P 5½s '57	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
4	W'vaco C 5½s '37	101⅞	101¾	101⅞

FOREIGN BONDS

Sales		High	Low	1:00
7	Baden C M 7s '51	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
47	Batavia P 4½s'42	94⅜	94½	94½
1	Bogota Mtg B 7s	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜
37	Brazil 6½s '57	93½	93½	93½
4	B Aires Pr 7½s'47	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
1	B Aires P 7s '36	99½	99½	99½
4	B Aires P 7s '52	99¼	99¼	99¼
2	Cent Bk G 6s '52	92½	92½	92½
12	Cent B G 6s'51 B	93	93	93
4	Chile Mtg B 6s'31	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜
23	Cty of Vienna 6s	90½	90½	90½
1	Danish C 5½s '55	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
7	Dan M Bk 6s '70	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
2	Danz Po 6½s'52	86½	86⅛	86⅛
4	Dnmk Kgdm 5½s	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
3	Finn Ind Bk 7s'44	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
5	Ger Cm Mun 7s'47	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜
6	Isarco H El 7s'52	91	91	91
20	Jugo Sl M B 7s'57	84⅜	84⅜	84⅜
6	Medellin Col 7s'51	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜
4	Montevideo 6s '59	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜
2	No Ger Lloyd 6s	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛
1	Nuremburg 6s '52	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞
12	Prus FS 6½s '51	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜
10	do 6s '52	92½	92⅜	92½
5	Rio Grande 7s '67	96½	96½	96½
17	Rus 6½s ctfsNC'19	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
37	Rus 5½s 1921	16⅛	16⅛	16½
11	Rus 5½s ctfs 1921	16½	16½	16½
5	SantaFeArg 7s '45	93	93	93
3	SaudaFallsLtd5'55	101½	101⅜	101½
2	Sax St Mtg 7s '45	99⅜	99	99⅜
43	SerbCroat&Slo7'62	85⅝	85⅜	85⅝
12	Stinnes 7s '36 wa	90⅞	90½	90½
6	do 7s '46 wa	89½	89½	89½
2	SwissConf5½s'29	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
2	Tietz Leonh7½s'46	121	121	121
7	TyrolHydElec 7s'52	94⅝	94	94
5	UnStlWks6½s'47A	91¼	91¼	91¼

†Actual sales. ‡Ex-div.

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MARKET FOR LEATHER IS HOLDING FIRM

Sales of Sole Increasing—Offal Is Strong—Upper Tannages Are Active

Oak sole leather tanners report their sales are continuing to average better than usual. Quotations are firm, a tannery run of steer backs selling at 58 to 54c.

Prime oak bends, for finders' trade, are now listed at 84c down to 60c. Boston and Philadelphia markets have had an active demand for finders' bends throughout November.

Oak offal is active, strong and in short supply. Rough double shoulders are now quoted at 48c, with an upward trend. Oak bellies are particularly well sold up, late bookings averaging 33c, with further advances regarded as a certainty. Oak heads sell readily at 22c, the choicer selections bringing 24 to 23c.

Union sole leather is having a demand that keeps the supply down to a minimum. Advanced prices are well maintained. Packer steer backs, tannery run, are selling at 56c. Cow backs are quoted at 56@54c. Country hide backs are firm at 52c. Union bends are active, offerings range from 68 to 60c.

Trading in union offal is brisk. Quotations are firm, the better selections being well sold up. Single shoulders are selling at 43 to 40c. Bellies seem to be steady at 29c, with choice lots bringing 30c. Heads are steady at 20c.

Upper Leather Firm

Upper leather tanners are booking liberal contracts. Buyers are less bearish in their attitude while tanners are firm in their offerings. Choice tannages of chrome sides are quoted at 36c. Prime mediums are 24@32c. with a third grade moving at 31c.

Top graded kips are now listed at 37c. A good second sells at 36c, with a prime lot of thirds selling at 35@33c. There is obtainable a large spread of ordinary tannage, limited quantity, at 30c. Calfskin tanners have noted an underlying improvement in the demand during the latter part of November. Prime tannages of chrome, full grain, calf are now offered at 50 to 48c and medium grades at 46c. Choice selections of brown and black skins are listed at 55c. A second grade is moving at 52c with the lower grades quoted at 50 to 48c.

Split Leather Firm

The split leather market is firm. Raw splits, in process, are quoted at 15c, if made from packer hides, and 12 to 10c if from country hides. The better grades of colored side splits are offered at 15c. A medium selection sells at 13c, with the lower sort selling at 12c.

Heavy flexible splits are firm at 25 to 22c. Shoe lining hplits are in fair demand, the top grade being quoted at 16 to 15c. Seconds are 14c, with the under grades obtainable at 12c.

Patent leather dealers are firm in their listed rates, but a few large transactions are reported. Top grades of chrome black sides are quoted at 45 to 44c, seconds at 43c, with cheaper stock offered at 40c.

Glazed kid demand is light. The established rates are held firmly, especially on stock at 25c and under. Selections from 30c up to 80c are abundant in the standard shades. The outlook is considered good.

CORPORATION BONDS CALLED FOR PAYMENT

Corporation bonds and notes called for payment in advance of maturity during 12 months of the current year were roughly $685,000,000 more than, or nearly double, the totals for 1926 and 1925, which ran neck and neck, and more than $1,000,000,000 above the 1924 total.

Total of corporation bonds called for payment in December, 1927, $160,311,900, is the fourth highest on record and compares with $96,927,950 in November and $50,694,300 in December, 1926. The high month was $203,580,900 in July, followed by $192,286,970 in April and $191,480,120 in September, all in this year.

Of the current total, issues aggregating $152,280,100 have been called in entirety, while $8,031,800 was of issues called in part, generally for sinking fund operations. This year a record figure of $1,501,861,700 in corporation bonds and notes has been called, against the previous record of $816,886,600 in the 12 months of 1926 and $812,540,220 in 1925.

DIVIDENDS

Warren Bros. declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1 on the common stock and an extra dividend of $1. Warren Bros. also declared the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents a share on the first preferred and 87½ cents a share on the second preferred. All dividends are payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 17.

Albany & Susquehanna Railroad declared regular semi-annual dividend of $4.50, payable Jan. 1 to stock of record Dec. 15.

Wabash declared the regular annual dividend of 5 per cent on the class B preferred, payable Feb. 6 to stock of record Dec. 31.

Iron Products Corporation declared a dividend of $1 on the common, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 15. On Jan. 31 this year a dividend of $2.75 was paid on the common.

National Tea Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1 on the common, payable Jan. 1 to stock of record Dec. 14.

Duluth Superior Traction declared the regular quarterly preferred dividend of $1, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 12.

Southeastern Power & Light declared the regular quarterly dividends of 25 cents on common, $1.75 on $7 preferred, $1.50 on $6 preferred and $1 on participation preferred. Common is payable Jan. 20 to stock of record Dec. 31 and preferred dividends Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 15.

State Theater Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $2, payable Jan. 1 to stock of record Dec. 17.

Scovill Manufacturing Co. declared a quarterly dividend of 60 cents, payable Jan. 3 to stock of record Dec. 22. The previous three dividends were 75 cents each.

Simmons Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents on the common, payable Jan. 4 to stock of record Dec. 15.

Endicott Johnson declared the regular quarterly dividends of $1.25 on the common and $1.75 on the preferred, both payable Jan. 1 to stock of record Dec. 17.

Tidewater Oil Company declared the regular quarterly common dividend of 20 cents, payable Dec. 31 to stock of record Dec. 16.

Eastern Steamship Lines declared the regular quarterly dividends of $1.75 a share on the first preferred and 87½ cents a share on the no-par preferred. The first preferred dividend is payable Jan. 3 to stock of record Dec. 22 and the preferred is payable Jan. 16 to stock of record Jan. 6.

DE BEERS MINES REPORT

De Beers Consolidated Mines, Ltd. reports for the year ended June 30 net income of £2,716,423 after interest, sinking fund and income taxes but before appropriation of £250,000 for general fund. This is equal after preferred dividends, to 70.29 per cent on £2,726,285 (par £2½) of deferred stock, compared with net income of £2,751,075 or 71.55 per cent in the year ended June 30, 1926.

CANADIAN CAR & FOUNDRY CO.

Canadian Car & Foundry Company, Ltd., reports for the year ended Sept. 30 net of $618,455 after depreciation, interest and federal taxes, equal after preferred dividend requirements to $1.87 a share on 49,750 common shares, compared with $59,860 or 79 cents a share on 75,000 preference shares in the preceding year.

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON, Dec. 5—Consols for money today were 54¼. De Beers 13¾ and Rand Mines 3⅝. Discount rates—Short bills 4⅛ per cent; three months' bills 4⅛ per cent.

W. T. GRANT SALES GAIN

November and 11 months' sales of W. T. Grant Company show increases as follows:

	1927	1926	Inc.
Nov sales	$4,366,087	$3,725,516	$640,571
11 months	35,117,499	29,479,627	5,637,872

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

ALL-U. S. TEAM WINS BY 4 TO 3

Defeats Second Team in Field Hockey Final at Principia

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 5—The second annual United States women's field hockey tournament came to a close here yesterday afternoon when the final match was played on Taylor Field, the new Principia College grounds in St. Louis County. With the exception of one player the All-United States field hockey team for 1927 as selected late Saturday met and defeated the All-United States second team, known as Reserves by a 4-to-3 score. Miss Anne B. Townsend, captain of the 1926 eleven, was unable to be here for the tournament and her place at the left forward position was taken by Miss M. E. Jones of Chicago.

Although a muddy field made play somewhat slower than usual, the teams exhibited good hockey, especially toward the end of the first half when three goals were scored in rapid succession. The regulars led 3 to 2 at the end of the half and were forced to top speed by the Reserves in the second period.

Mrs. Donald Wilbur of Philadelphia, left wing, kept the winners ahead by scoring a goal from close range early in the second half. Miss Rosa Tyson, the Baltimore player who exhibited a splendid game in earlier matches, added another goal for the Reserves after Miss Elizabeth Lamson, Chicago, right forward, had made a long dribble down the field.

There were two very interesting games played Saturday afternoon. In the first game the Southeastern team won from the Midwestern team No. 1 by a 2-to-1 score. The Southeasterners kept the ball in their opponents' territory during most of the contest, but the splendid defense of the Midwestern eleven kept the score down. In the second game the Northeastern team won from the Midwestern team No. 2 by a 6 to 2 score. Faster team play was mainly responsible for the Northeastern victory.

At its annual meeting Saturday night the United States Women's Field Hockey Association elected the following officers: Miss Anne B. Townsend, Philadelphia, president; Miss Martha Brewer, Boston, first vice-president; Mrs. Emmons Blaine Jr., Chicago, second vice-president; Miss Suzanne Cross, Philadelphia, secretary, and Miss Gertrude Hooper, Boston, treasurer. Miss Townsend, treasurer last year, succeeds Miss Cynthia Wesson of Boston as president. Mrs. Blaine was re-elected, and the other two officers are now.

The site of the 1928 tournament was not decided upon at the meeting, Boston, New York and Philadelphia extending invitations for the event. The summary:

ALL-UNITED STATES — RESERVES
rs. Wilbur, lw..........rw, Cross
nes, lf..........rf, Lamson
ce, cf..........cf, Tyson
nbury, rf..........lf, Bohem
aidner, rw..........lw, Harrowel
eley, lh..........rh, Montgomery
cLean, ch..........ch, Mosscrop
Ferguson, rh..........lh, Corning
yder, lb..........rb, Meyer
chanan, rb..........lb, Bartol
Ferguson, g..........g, Taylor

Score—All-United States 4, Reserves 3. Goals—Miss Jones 2, Mrs. Wilbur, Miss McLean for All-United States; Miss Tyson 2, Miss Lamson for Reserves. Referees—Miss Maris and Miss Fogg.

SOUTHERN — MIDWEST'N NO. 1
rs. Wilbur, lw..........rw, Maidner
yson, lf..........rf, Lamson
oehm, cf..........cf, Rice
adbury, rf..........lf, Carpenter
oss, rw..........lw, Harrowel
Ferguson, lh..........rh, Montgomery
cLean, ch..........ch, Mosscrop
orning, rh..........lh, Pierson
eley, lb..........rb, Ramsey
chanan, rb..........lb, Meyer
Ferguson, g..........g, Taylor

Score—Southeastern 2, Midwestern 1. Goals—Miss Tyson, Mrs. Boehm for Southeastern; Miss Rice for Midwestern. Referees—Miss Maris, Miss Fogg.

NORTHWESTERN — MIDWESTERN 2
rdle, lw..........rw, G. Watson
s. Greer, lf..........rf, Jones
s. Jessup, cf..........cf, Kerthe
gham, rf..........lf, Beaman
dy, rw..........lw, Crosby
yden, lh..........rh, Rex
ay, ch..........ch, Robertson
rtol, rh..........lh, Gorgas
yder, lb..........rb, Gordon
bbey, rb..........lb, Harding
xler, g..........g, Baker

Score—Northeastern 6; Midwestern 2. Goals—Mrs. Greer 3, Mrs. Jessup 2, Miss Bigham for Northeastern; Miss Jones 2 for Midwestern. Referees—Miss Maris, Miss Mosscrop.

Cambridge Victor in Relay Carnival

BY WIRELESS VIA POSTAL TELEGRAPH FROM HALIFAX

OXFORD, Dec. 5—Cambridge University won the first intervarsity contest of a new academic year here Saturday when it defeated Oxford in their annual relay carnival by 4 events to 2.

The margin would have been 5 to 1 had not two Cambridge sprinters in the half-mile event failed to pass the baton within the prescribed limits.

Certain age restrictions have been imposed on the candidates for the Dark Blue team by the athletic authorities and only three students from the New World—H. V. Warren, University of British Columbia; C. F. Gates, Princeton University and C. A. Pollock, University of Toronto—appeared on the Oxford side. Warren and Gates appeared in the 400-yard relay in which Cambridge was the winner and established a new record of 38 4-5s., as well as in the half-mile in which the Cantabs were disqualified.

Oxford's other two successes were in the four-mile, which was won by yards in 18m. 21s. and—most unexpectedly—in the 880-yard low hurdles. Cambridge pranced away with the high hurdles in 53 4-5th. Oxford won the half-mile in 1m. 29s.—J. W. Rinkel came in first, but the Light Blues were disqualified as mentioned.

Cambridge took the two-mile with a string of new runners in 8m. 9s. It looked as if it were all over, but the big crowd of watchers was raised to tremendous enthusiasm by Oxford winning the low hurdles in the record time of 8m. 9s., and so squaring the meet with one race to run.

The last event was the mile in which Cambridge had its president (Rinkel) and three untried runners against a bevy of Oxford Blues. The Cantabs gained inches on the first relay, yards in the second and their anchor man was given a start beyond anybody's powers to overcome. So ended a grand afternoon's sport. In eight relay carnivals, Cambridge has been victorious six times to Oxford's twice. The officials were Earl Birkenhead, referee; E. Porrit, Oxford's former president, and D. G. A. Lowe, a Cambridge former president, judges.

YALE OPENS WITH VICTORY

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 5—The Yale University polo team opened its season here Saturday by defeating the Troop C horsemen from Hartford, Conn., by a score of 13 to 10.

Duluth Americans Defeat St. Paul 4-3

Big Kansas City Team Downs Winnipeg Maroons by Score of 4 to 0

AMERICAN HOCKEY ASSOCIATION STANDING

	W	T	L	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts.
Minneapolis	5	0	0	20	7	10
Duluth	2	1	1	10	8	5
Winnipeg	1	0	5	9	22	2
Kansas City	1	0	2	5	6	2
St. Paul	0	1	1	5	6	1

GAME MONDAY
Kansas City at Winnipeg.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DULUTH, Minn., Dec. 5—Scoring twice in the final period, the Duluth Americans of the American Hockey Association staged a spectacular comeback in the second game with St. Paul here Saturday night to win 4 to 3. The first game resulted in a 2-to-2 tie Thursday. The loss of Goheen by major penalty in the third period handicapped St. Paul and Duluth's two final scores were partially a result of this.

DULUTH — ST. PAUL
Goodman, Burns, lw
rw, A. Conroy, Ingram
Lewis, J. Mitchell, c
c, Mitchell, Desjardines, Garrett
Morrison, Lindsey, rw
lw, G. Conroy, Romness
Jamieson, ld..........rd, Nichols
Loucks, rd..........ld, Goheen, Garrett
Turner, g..........g, McCusker

Score—Duluth 4; St. Paul 3. Goals—Jamieson, Johnson, Mitchell, Lewis for Duluth; Wilson, Romness, Ingram for St. Paul. Referee—Harold Mitchell, Toronto. Time—Three 20-m. periods.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WINNIPEG, Dec. 5—Kansas City, a big, fast, powerful team, defeated the Winnipeg Maroons, 4 to 0, in an American Hockey Association game here Saturday night. The visitors outclassed the Maroons in every department and would have won by a far wider margin had it not been for the brilliance of Timmins in the Winnipeg goal. Kansas City scored three goals in the first period and one in the final session.

KANSAS CITY — WINNIPEG
Mitchell, Dutkowski, Ranger, lw
rw, Couture, O'Meara
Dunfield, McCormick, rw
lw, Kelly, Sanderson, Runge
Scott, Campbell, Lessard, c
c, Somers, Gottselig
McLeod, Munro, ld rd, Borland, Townsend
Seaborn, rd..........ld, Redpath
Byrne, g..........g, Timmins

Score—Kansas City 4, Winnipeg 0. Goals—Campbell, Scott, Mitchell, Munro for Kansas City. Referee—Alexander Irvin, Winnipeg. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Kieckhefer in Tie With Hoppe for Lead

AMERICAN THREE-CUSHION BILLIARD LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
W. F. Hoppe	5	2	.714
A. H. Kieckhefer	5	2	.714
Allen Hall	5	3	.625
Clarence Jackson	3	2	.600
Otto Reiselt	3	3	.500
John Layton	2	4	.333
Alfred De Oro	2	6	.250
Henry Wakefield	1	4	.200

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, Dec. 5—The second week of the American Three-Cushion Billiard League brought two new candidates to the front, when both August H. Kieckhefer, representing the Dwyer Academy, and William F. Hoppe of the Strand Academy, passed Allen Hall, the unbeaten leader, a week ago, and tied for first place, with 5 victories and 2 defeats, while Hall lost three matches, and won none, giving him a score of 5—3.

The greatly increased interest in the three-cushion game this season has brought such crowds to the matches that practically every academy has had to install new seats during the last week. Another proof of the expansion has been the need for a general referee, or arbiter of the disputes between the players that the close matches have brought about. Grantland Rice, the well-known all-around sports writer, has been selected by the managers of the academies and the players, and has consented to officiate, after the fashion of Judge K. M. Landis in baseball, and W. E. Hays in motion pictures.

The week also found the tailenders, John Layton and the veteran Alfred De Oro, who had not scored a victory a week ago, advancing rapidly. Each won twice, passing Henry Wakefield, who was defeated in both of his matches. Layton was particularly brilliant, scoring over De Oro in 38 innings, and then disposing of Otto Reiselt, the champion, 50 to 28 in 30. This weeks schedule is as follows:

Monday—Kieckhefer-Layton, at Hoppe Academy; Hoppe-Jackson, at Thum's Academy; Hall-Wakefield, at Fourteenth Street Academy.

Tuesday—Hoppe-Layton, at Hoppe Academy; Reiselt-Wakefield, at Philadelphia (2 games).

Wednesday — Reiselt-Kieckhefer, at Dwyer's Academy; Jackson-De Oro, at Wilbur Recreation Academy, Jamaica.

Thursday—Reiselt-Hall, at Doyle's Broadway Academy; Wakefield-De Oro, at Wilbur Academy.

Friday—Layton-Hall, at Doyle's Academy; Jackson-Kieckhefer, at Dwyer's Academy.

The results of last week's games follow:

August H. Kieckhefer, Dwyer's Academy, defeated Jackson, 50—34; Wakefield, 50—42; Hall, 50—49.

William F. Hoppe, Strand Academy, defeated Reiselt, 50—34; Layton, 50—41.

John Layton, Hoppe Academy, defeated De Oro, 50—27; Reiselt, 50—28.

Alfredo De Oro, Wilbur Recreation Academy, defeated Wakefield, 50—48; Hall, 50—40.

Otto Reiselt, Allinger Academy, Philadelphia, defeated Hoppe, 50—25; Kieckhefer, 50—31.

Clarence Jackson, Thum's Academy, defeated Hall, 50—39.

PITTSBURGH LETS TWO GO

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Dec. 5 (AP)—M. L. Cvengros, left-handed pitcher, and Danning, a recruit catcher, have been transferred by the Pittsburgh National League Baseball Club to the Wichita Falls club of the Texas League as part payment for Fred Fussell, another left-handed pitcher, who was acquired from Witchita two months ago. Cvengos came to the Pirates from New Orleans at the end of the 1926 flag race, where he was that club's leading pitcher. Danning, a Los Angeles boy, came east with the Pittsburgh club after its spring training season on the Pacific coast this year and was sent to the New Haven club of the Eastern League and then recalled last month, apparently for the purpose of completing the Fussell deal.

HENIGAN WINS 10-MILE RUN

QUINCY, Mass., Dec. 5 (Special)—J. P. Henigan, Dorchester Club veteran distance runner, won the annual 10-mile road race held under the auspices of the New England Association of the A. A. U., here Saturday in 52m. 37s., only 20 seconds slower than the record for the event. George Dodge, also of the Dorchester Club, was second and Robert Hickey, also of the same club, third.

ATKINSON ACCEPTS INVITATION

WASHINGTON, Pa., Dec. 5 (AP)—William M. Atkinson '29, end, of the Lafayette College eleven, has accepted an invitation to join the eastern squad that will meet a picked team of western collegiate football players at San Francisco on Dec. 26. Coach Andrew Kerr of Washington and Jefferson College now has received 15 acceptances to the invitation. He expects to take a squad of 20 players to the west coast city.

FORM TELLS IN SQUASH TENNIS

Favorites Come Through the First Round of Columbia U. C. Tourney

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, Dec. 5—Form told all the way through in the week-end squash tennis play at the Columbia University Club, where the first invitation tournament of the season is in progress. Headed by Rowland B. Haines, United States champion, all the logical favorites, including the seeded players, won their first-round matches easily. The only absentee from the seeded ranks is Frank M. Loughman of the New York A. C., who was compelled to default, and whose place was filled by R. H. Reutter of the home club. Other minor absentees included Lambert Prettyman, Yale Club; D. C. Carter of the home club; C. J. Mason Jr., Harvard Club, and W. E. Chambers, also of the Mercury Foot organization.

Haines was especially effective against H. P. Cole, a member of the Fraternity Club's undefeated team, who is yet to lose a match this season. The champion was at top speed all the way through and galloped to victory in short order, 15—1, 15—3.

The best match of the two days brought victory to Harry K. Cross, National Class C champion, who defeated Stuart M. Sperry, Princeton Club, after a brilliant three-game struggle, 8—15, 15—6, 15—11. Sperry fought the big football star on even terms all the way through and right to the very end the result was in doubt, but the powerful stroking of the Yale player finally gave him the needed points, and the victory.

Nelson N. Alexander, of the home team, staged unexpected resistance to Otis L. Guernsey, the ranking Yale Club player in the tourney, and after taking the second game, led the way into double figures in the third, but Guernsey settled down to his finest performance at that point, and ran out the game and match, 15—8, 16—18, 15—10.

The remaining 31 players include 19 Class A players, 11 Class B, and two unranked players, both of whom profited by byes or defaults. The latter includes C. N. Edge of the Apawamis Club, who is responsible for the present professional exhibitions at the Shelton Club, which have proved so successful. He has a bye at the foot of the draw. The summary:

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY CLUB INVITATION SQUASH TENNIS
First Round

E. H. Heminway, Harvard Club, won from J. R. Montgomery, Short Hills Club, by default.

F. A. Sieverman Jr., Fraternity Club, won from C. J. Mason Jr., Harvard Club, by default.

W. M. Lee, Columbia U. C., defeated L. H. Sonneborn, Yale Club, 15—9, 16—17, 15—7.

Arthur Goldburg, Yale Club, won from Arnold Wood Jr., Princeton Club, by default.

D. W. Haines, Columbia U. C., defeated H. G. Larson, Columbia U. C., 15—11, 15—11.

H. E. Wilson, Fraternity Club, defeated D. M. Ogilvie, Crescent A. C., 15—9, 15—5.

R. H. Reutter, Columbia U. C., defeated W. D. Hervey, Fraternity Club, 18—14, 15—10.

R. J. Larner, Yale Club, defeated Jerome Lang, Columbia U. C., 15—5, 15—6.

J. N. Cole, Columbia U. C., defeated E. G. McLoughlin, Columbia, U. C., 18—16, 15—10.

R. B. Haines, Columbia U. C., defeated H. P. Cole, Fraternity Club, 15—1, 15—3.

A. W. Riley, Princeton Club, won from D. C. Carter, Columbia U. C., by default.

H. K. Cross, Yale Club, defeated S. M. Sperry, Princeton Club, 8—15, 15—6, 15—11.

N. C. Willett, Columbia U. C., won from W. E. Chambers, New York A. C., by default.

O. L. Guernsey, Yale Club, defeated N. N. Alexander, Columbia U. C., 15—8, 16—18, 15—10.

Barnwell Elliott, New York A. C., defeated E. G. Scarritt, Columbia U. C., 15—5, 15—3.

S. R. Green, New York A. C., defeated C. W. Fyfe, Crescent A. C., 7—15, 15—6, 15—5.

J. C. Rochester, New York A. C., defeated Gardner Hirons, Columbia U. C., 15—9, 4—15, 15—7.

Hewitt Morgan, Harvard Club, won from E. L. Maxwell, Princeton Club, by default.

H. S. Thorne, Yale Club, won from B. W. Richert, New York A. C., by default.

J. C. Tredwell, Crescent A. C., defeated Warren Jennings, Columbia U. C., 15—7, 15—0.

J. S. Davidson, Yale Club, defeated H. V. Miller, Columbia U. C., 15—5, 15—6.

Morris Phinney, Harvard Club, won from Edwin Muller, Princeton Club, by default.

Peter Grimm, Columbia U. C., defeated W. J. Wilson, Columbia U. C., 15—9, 15—6.

N. F. Torrance, Crescent A. C., won from Fritz Culman, Columbia U. C., by default.

HIGH HONORS WON BY PAUL WANER

Baseball Outfielder Wins Best Player Award

Paul G. Waner, outfielder of the Pittsburgh National League Baseball Club who only last year appeared in the major league for the first time, has won the highest honors to be accorded a National Leaguer during a season by winning the most valuable player award for 1927. The election was close, as Frank F. Frisch of the Cardinals and Rogers Hornsby of the Giants were well in the running. But Wane received 72 out of a possible 80 voted, while Frisch won second place, six points behind and Hornsby finished third.

The annual valuable player choice is made by members of the Baseball Writers' Association of America, and this year the committee was composed of President Burton Whitman, James C. O'Leary of Boston, James R. Harrison of New York, Frank Grayson of Cincinnati, S. McLinn of Philadelphia, James Crusinberry of Chicago, Ralph S. Davis of Pittsburgh, Thomas Holmes of Brooklyn and Sidney C. Keener of St. Louis. The prize winner receives an award of $1000 and a specially designed bronze medal from the National League.

The prize award this year was unusual for it is not often that a player rises to such great heights in only two seasons of major-league play. Waner started off his career in the majors in 1926 by finishing sixth in batting averages with a mark of .336. In the season just closed he finished first with an average of .379, defeating such stars as Hornsby and Frisch. He led his league in the number of hits and three-base hits and scored 118 runs.

Paul Waner is one of two brothers now in the Pittsburgh outfield. His brother, Lloyd, bids fair to give his brother a run for honors next year for his start this season in major-league competition has zeen even more outstanding than was that of Paul. Paul started in baseball with his high school team as a pitcher. He went from Oklahoma State Normal School to San Francisco where he played with the Seals for a few years. When his arm failed him he was put in the outfield in 1924 and batted .356. In 1925 he averaged .401 and won his trial with Pittsburgh. The awarding of points in the contest for valuable players follows:

Player and team.	Points
Paul G. Waner, Pittsburgh, rf	72
Frank F. Frisch, St. Louis, 2b	66
Rogers Hornsby, New York, 2b	54
Charles H. Root, Chicago, p	46
Travis C. Jackson, New York, ss	42
Lloyd Waner, Pittsburgh, cf	25
Harold J. Traynor, Pittsburgh, 3b	18
Jesse J. Haines, St. Louis, p	14
Ray Kremer, Pittsburgh, p	12
Charles L. Hartnett, Chicago, c	12
Charles F. Lucas, Cincinnati, p	10
Lewis R. Wilson, Chicago, cf	9
William H. Terry, New York, lb	6
James L. Bottomley, St. Louis	6
Eugene F. Hargrave, Cincinnati, c	6
Frank S. May, Cincinnati, p	6
Fred C. Williams, Philadelphia, cf	6

NEW SWIM RECORDS ARE MADE BY GIRLS

PITTSFIELD, Dec. 5 — Eleanor Holm, aged 13 years, of New York, broke the United States record for the 300-yards medley swim at the Community House pool in Dalton, Saturday. She covered the distance in 4m. 25s. The previous record of 4m. 47 2-5s. was made by Carin Millson of New York, Jan. 23, 1925.

Miss Martha Norelius of New York broke the record for the 500-yard free-style swim, making the distance in 6m. 47 4-5s. The previous record of 6m. 54 1-5s. was made Sept. 7, 1925, by Ethel McGarry.

FRENCH TENNIS STARS RANKED

PARIS, Dec. 5 (AP)—J. R. Lacoste, Henri Cochet, Jean Borotra and Jacques Brugnon, France's tennis stars, who captured the Davis Cup this year, are ranked as the first four in French men's tennis. Pierre Landry is ranked number five in the rating made public by the tennis federation. Another Suzanne tops the list of women players, this time not Suzanne Lenglen, but Suzanne Deve, who has held a high place in French women's tennis for some time. Helen Contoslavlos is second, with less noted players following.

COCHRAN DEFEATS HOPPE

NEW YORK, Dec. 5—Welker Cochran, world's 18.2 balkline billiards champion, defeated W. F. Hoppe in a special eight-block 18.1 balkline match here Saturday by winning the final block by 385 to 268 for a fine total of 2400 points to 2368. This was the first time that Cochran ever vanquished Hoppe in such a style of play. Cochran had a high run of 99, while Hoppe had one of 63. Both won four blocks apiece.

GERMANS TIE ENGLISH

FOLKESTONE, Eng., Dec. 5 (AP)—The first Anglo-German hockey game since the war was played here Saturday, and resulted in a 2-to-2 draw.

"BIG TEN" ELEVENS TO MEET FIVE CONFERENCE RIVALS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO, Dec. 5—With the announcement of four important intersectional football games for 1928 and the adoption of further restrictions designed to curb professionalism, the annual two-day meeting of coaches, directors, officials and faculty representatives of the Intercollegiate Conference came to an end here.

University of Chicago revealed the longest intersectional list with three games, the leader being University of Pennsylvania, Nov. 3; University of South Carolina, Sept. 29, and University of Wyoming Oct. 6. These games are all scheduled for Stagg Field here. The Maroons will meet five "Big Ten" rivals in addition to the three outsiders.

Northwestern University is to entertain Dartmouth College at Dyche Stadium, Evanston, Ill., Nov. 24, closing the season. An intersectional game with University of Kentucky is to be played at the same place Oct. 20.

Princeton University is to visit Ohio State University at Columbus, O., Nov. 3, while University of Wisconsin is to receive University of Alabama at Madison, Nov. 3. Each Conference team is to meet five "Big Ten" rivals next season, according to the new two-year plan drawn up last spring. Many open dates remain on the schedules, promising more interesting engagements.

Faculty representatives voted to add a rule to the eligibility card filled out by athletes at the opening of each season, the new question inquiring if financial help is being received from anybody except his parents. Also the athlete must tell if anybody has promised him a job, pocket money, textbooks or remission of tuition. They also adopted a rule making a player permanently ineligible if he twice withdraws for a semester.

The scouting system was favored by the faculty representatives, but they recommended that only one scout be sent to any one game, except when both contestants are prospective opponents.

Prof. O. F. Long of Northwestern was elected chairman of the faculty representatives and Prof. Louis Pelzer, secretary. Prof. G. A. Goodrough, Illinois, T. E. French of Ohio State and Long were named for the eligibility committee. Maj. J. L. Griffith, Professor Long and Prof. T. F. Moran will serve as the committee on appointment of football officials.

Additional title events scheduled were the swimming championships at University of Minnesota, March 23 and 24, tennis at Purdue University on May 24, 25 and 26, and golf at Ohio State on May 24 and 25.

RED SOX LEAVE FEB. 20

The first contingent of Boston American League Baseball Clubs will leave Boston for the southern training grounds at Bradenton, Fla., Feb. 20, according to announcements made at Fenway Park following a conference between President J. A. R. Quinn and Manager William F. Carrigan. Both the manager and the president left for Dallas, Tex., immediately after the conference to attend the minor league meetings there, and undoubtedly to get in touch with a few of the minor league owners with the view of getting a few more players.

ROPER SIGNS NEW CONTRACT

PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 4 (AP)—W. W. Roper '02, head football coach of Princeton University, has signed a contract to keep his post for two more years, the Princeton Athletic Association has announced. Roper has held his position for nine consecutive years. During that time the Princeton football team has won five out of nine games with Yale University, and out of eight games with Harvard University has won five and tied three.

KITCHENER SIGNS HILLER

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

KITCHENER, Ont., Dec. 5—The Kitchener Millionaires, leaders in the Canadian professional Hockey League, have been strengthened by the signing of George Hiller, the veteran amateur star who has been with the locals senior O. H. A. Club for years. Hiller has refused many offers to turn professional but the local pro club made an offer that proved irresistible.

COLLEGE HOCKEY RESULTS

Princeton 5, St. Nicholas H. C. 1.

RANGERS HOLD LEAD OF LEAGUE

New York and Montreal Win—Boston Loses to Ottawa by 3-to-2 Score

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING

United States Division

	W	T	L	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts.
N. Y. Rangers	5	2	2	21	17	12
Boston	3	3	2	17	11	9
Detroit	3	1	3	15	11	7
Chicago	2	2	4	13	19	6
Pittsburgh	0	1	5	2	16	1

Canadian Division

	W	T	L	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts.
Montreal	4	2	2	13	14	10
Canadiens	4	1	1	20	6	9
Ottawa	4	0	4	14	12	8
Toronto	3	0	3	11	11	6
N. Y. Americans	2	0	4	8	17	4

GAMES TUESDAY
Canadiens at Boston.
Rangers at Pittsburgh.
Toronto at Ottawa.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 5—Detroit Cougars lost to the New York Rangers in a National Hockey League game at the Olympia here last night, the 3-to-1 verdict being deserved by the victors. The losers played too much individual hockey, while the Rangers used system. The battle in mid-ice was especially interesting, the Cook brothers of New York more than holding their own against Hay and Cooper, the Detroit wings.

Detroit took a temporary lead after 4 minutes play when Hay, Cougar left wing, hooked a loose puck in front of Chabot and scored easily.

The Rangers tied 14 minutes later on Boucher's drive after a pass from W. Cook. The rivals battled hard on even terms in the second period until Boucher beat Goalie Holmes during a scrimmage one minute after the bell rang. Boucher made victory certain for New York when he scored late in the final period after a brilliant lone rush. Detroit attacked desperately but failed to score again. The summary:

N. Y. RANGERS — DETROIT
F. Cook, Thompson, lw rw, Cooper, Aurie
Boucher, Gray, Scott, c..........c, Walker
W. Cook, Boyd, Murdock, rw
lw, Hay, J. Sheppard
Johnson, ld..........rd, Noble, Brown
Bourgeault, rd..........ld, Traub, Loughlin
Chabot, g..........g, Holmes

Score—New York Rangers 3, Detroit 1. Goals—Boucher 3 for New York; Hay for Detroit. Referee—L. E. Marsh of Toronto. Time—Three 20m. periods.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA, Ont., Dec. 5—Meeting for the first time since they clashed in the series for the Stanley Cup and the world championship last spring, the Ottawa Senators defeated the Boston Bruins in a National Hockey League game here, Saturday night, 3 to 2, the winners twice coming from behind to tie the score and obtaining the winning goal with less than five minutes to play. The winners were the more aggressive, but Winkler, in the Boston goal, was in brilliant form and kept the locals from scoring until after half the game had elapsed. Ottawa relied mainly on individual attacks while Boston showed a smart close-passing combination and both their goals came from combined attacks, Gordon making the pass to Herberts in the first period and Hitchman to Gainor in the second.

Nighbor evened the score in the second period when he hooked the rubber into the net while lying on the ice and the next two came in the final period of long shots by Clancy and Boucher. In the final period Boston made the mistake of lifting the puck to the other end of the rink to kill time. The summary:

OTTAWA — BOSTON
Kilrea, Denneny, lw
rw, Galbraith, Gordon, Connor
Nighbor, Halliday, c
c, Fredrickson, Herberts
Broadbent, Grosvenor, rw
lw, Oliver, Gainor
Boucher, ld..........rd, Hitchman, Cleghorn
Clancy, Smith, rd..........ld, Shore, Clapper
Connell, g..........g, Winkler

Score—Ottawa 3, Boston 2. Goals—Nighbor, Clancy, and Boucher, for Ottawa; Herberts and Gainor, for Boston. Referees—William Bell and George Mallinson, Montreal. Time—Three 20m. periods.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO, Ont., Dec. 5—Although they were weakened by the absence of Munro and Stewart, the Montreal Maroons defeated the Maple Leafs 2 to 1 in a National Hockey League game Saturday night before the largest crowd that has witnessed a professional game in Toronto in some years. All the scoring was done in the first period, Duncan putting the locals in front after three minutes' play, but Phillips evened the score on a pass from Siebert and then the latter scored the winning goal on an individual rush. Siebert was the star of the game. He replaced Munro on the defense and as well as holding out most of the Leaf's attacks he was always formidable on his many rushes. After securing a lead the Maroons played a perfect defensive game and forced the locals to do all the aggressive work. The losers gave Benedict many busy moments and failed to score several times when close in to the goal mouth. The summary:

MONTREAL — TORONTO
Oatman, Tuohey, lw
rw, Bailey, Patterson, McCaffrey
Phillips, Touhey, c
c, W. Carson, McCaffrey
F. Carson, Ward, rw..........lw, Keeling, Cox
Siebert, ld..........rd, Day, Ramsay
Dutton, rd..........ld, Duncan, Gorman
Benedict, g..........g, Roach

Score—Montreal 2, Toronto 1. Goals—Phillips and Siebert for Montreal; Duncan for Toronto. Referees—Fred Ion, Montreal, and William O'Hara, Ottawa. Time—Three 20m. periods.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MONTREAL, Que., Dec. 5—Canadiens kept close on the heels of the local rivals, the Maroons, for the leadership of the international group of the National Hockey League by defeating the New York Americans 4 to 0 here Saturday night. Morenz scored the only goal of the first period, less than three minutes from the start, and after Joliat had scored soon after the start of the second, Morenz added two more. The Canadiens' defense was generally able to keep the Americans' attackers well out from Hainsworth, who had a comparatively easy time in goal. Miller in the losers' goal was kept on the move by the local's combination and individual attacks. The summary:

CANADIENS — AMERICANS
Joliat, Hart, lw
rw, McKinnon, W. Boucher
Morenz, Lepine, c..........c, Himes, Burch
Gagne, LaRochelle, rw lw, Green, Barry
Gardiner, ld..........rd, Simpson, Reise
Mantha, Leduc, rd
ld, Conacher, C. Boucher
Hainsworth, g..........g, Miller

Score—Canadiens 4, Americans 0. Goals—Morenz 3, Joliat for Canadiens. Referees—R. W. Hewitson and Alexander Romeril. Time—Three 20m. periods.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—The first victory in four home starts was scored by the Chicago Blackhawks here Saturday when they defeated the New York Rangers 4 to 2, in a National Hockey League game at the Coliseum. The Hawks flashed

Heisman Ends Long Career as a Coach

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Houston, Tex., Dec 5

WITH the close of the 1927 gridiron campaign rounding out a coaching career of 36 years, John W. Heisman, athletic director and head football coach at Rice Institute here, has announced his retirement. With the exception of Alonzo A. Stagg of the University of Chicago no man has piloted football teams longer than Heisman.

The resignation has been accepted. The retiring mentor did not outline his plans. Claude Rothget, former University of Illinois star athlete, who was line coach this season at Rice, is regarded as the logical man for Heisman's post.

a brilliant passing attack and outclassed their rivals, who are leading the United States division of the league.

Captain Irving of the Hawks scored first in the opening period after 17 minutes of play. In the second period, with the locals concentrating on attack and letting the defense take care of itself, Murdock, center of the Rangers, got in for a goal, then the Hawks shot three in a row. Denneny, new Chicago wing, bounced a shot off the New York goalie's pads, then pushed the puck in as the goalie sprawled on the ice.

Denneny scored again in less than five minutes on a pass from Frazer, veteran defense. Frazer got the fourth goal in half a minute on a pass from McKay, center. Midway in the final period Murdock scored again for the visitors. Gardiner made 28 stops at Chicago's goal. Chabot 25 at New York's. The summary:

CHICAGO — NEW YORK
Irvin, Rodden, lw rw, W. Cook, Thompson
McKay, McVeigh, c
c, Boucher, Murdock, Scott
Browne, Denneny, rw
lw, F. Cook, W. Boyd
Wentworth, Taylor, ld..........rd, Johnson
Trapp, Graham, rd..........ld, Bourgeault
Gardiner, g..........g, Chabot

Score—Chicago 4, New York 2. Goals—Denneny 2, Irvin and Frazer for Chicago; Murdock 2 for New York. Referees—David Ritchie and Louis Berlinquette. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Boston Loses and Wins Over Week-End

CANADIAN-AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING

	W.	T.	L.	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Boston	6	0	1	19	12	12
Springfield	2	1	2	16	16	5
New Haven	2	1	3	14	19	5
Philadelphia	2	0	2	11	8	4
Providence	1	0	5	14	19	2
Quebec	0	0	0	0	0	0

GAME TUESDAY
Boston at Quebec.
Philadelphia at Providence.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 5—Boston's league-leading sextet defeated the New Haven Eagles, 4 to 2, here last night in a Canadian-American Hockey League match, coming with a rush in the final period to capture a roughly played game.

Taylor of Boston gave his team an early lead when he scored a rebound, 2m. and 30s. after the opening of the game. After this beginning, however, the Eagles put a stop to the rush of the visitors and scored twice before the end of the session to lead at 2 to 1. Coutu put New Haven on even terms with Boston less than a minute after Taylor's initial goal, while Meeking, on a pass from Andrews, caged the Eagle's second goal of the period soon after.

Schutz scored for Boston in the second period, the only goal of the session, and the two teams went into the final period all even. Boston had a slight advantage most of the way and after 4m. 40s. Oatman scored what proved to be the winning goal unassisted, while Frost made sure of the game two minutes before the end with the final score of the night.

BOSTON — NEW HAVEN
Redding, Frost, lw rw, Andrews, Lapointe
Oatman, Schutz, c..........c, Meeking, Boileau
Taylor, Manning, Fields, rw
lw, Harrington, Kinghorn
Mackey, Burke, ld..........rd, Clark
E. Contant, J. Contant, rd
ld, Coutu, Morrissey
Rheaume, g..........g, Roberts

Score—Boston 4, New Haven 2. Goals—Taylor, Schutz, Oatman, Frost for Boston; Meeking, Coutu for New Haven. Referee—Gerald Wiggett. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Showing a decided reversal of form at the New Boston Arena Saturday night the Boston Tigers, leaders in the standing of the Canadian-American Hockey League, received their first defeat of the season; Springfield scoring a 3-to-0 victory.

The Indians outskated and outplayed the Tigers at all times, with the locals seemingly unable to do anything right while on the ice. Only the major-league goal tending of Captain Rheaume kept the visitors' score down to three.

Desmarais, allowed to break through the defense, scored his own rebound as Springfield's first goal in the opening session. No scoring took place in the second period; but with the Tigers short handed and up the ice on the attack, Vail scored Springfield's second goal unassisted and Maracle, the Indian from whom the team secured its name of Indians, scored his own rebound which took an unusual twist from the back boards to Maracle, giving Rheaume no chance. The summary:

SPRINGFIELD — BOSTON
Maracle, Waite, lw
rw, Taylor, Manning, Schutz
Cawkell, Chapman, c
c, J. Contant, Burke, Fields
Goldsworthy, Whyte, rw
lw, Redding, Frost, E. Contant
Vail, Foster, ld..........rd, Oatman
Desmarais, Foster, rd..........ld, Mackey
Cox, g..........g, Rheaume

Score—Springfield 3, Boston 0. Goals—Vail, Desmarais, Maracle for Springfield. Referee—Gerald Wiggett. Time—Three 20m. periods.

WILLIAMS RE-ELECTS MOORE

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Dec. 5 (AP)—Terris Moore '29 of Haddonfield, N. J., was re-elected captain of the Williams' College cross-country team Saturday. He has been a letterman in that sport for two years and was the outstanding member of the team this fall. Six members of the cross-country team were awarded insignias for the first time. None of the team will be lost by graduation.

SAN DIEGO N. T. S. WINS

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Dec. 5 (AP)—Gaining consistently through the line, the San Diego Naval Training Station's football team defeated the Great Lakes Naval Training Station eleven, 36 to 0, here yesterday in an intersectional service game for the naval championship of the country.

RYAN RECEIVES NOTICE

WATERVILLE, Me., Dec. 5—H. M. J. Ryan, track coach at Colby College for eight years, has received notification from the Amateur Athletic Union that he has been nominated for a position on the coaching staff of the 1928 Olympic track team of the United States.

OLD CONFERENCE IS DISBANDED

Withdrawing Colleges Will Probably Be Known as the "Big Six"

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 5—Representatives of the old Missouri Valley Conference of 10 colleges closed their annual session here Saturday completing the schedules for the next semester, and then disbanding to form two new conferences. The colleges withdrawing formed what will probably be known as the "Big Six" Conference, while the four remaining members decided to continue the name of Missouri Valley Conference.

The new Missouri Valley Conference consisting of Washington University, Drake University, Grinnell College and the Oklahoma State Agricultural College met and formed a permanent organization. Dean W. E. McCourt of Washington University was elected president with Dr. L. S. Ross, faculty representative of Drake University, as secretary-treasurer.

Among the subjects considered by the Missouri Valley Conference delegates was a proposal to increase the membership to seven or eight colleges. This plan apparently met with favor as another meeting has been called for sometime later in the month to decide on what colleges shall be invited to join.

Representatives of Butler University, Creighton University and Marquette University were to talk with the Missouri Valley Conference officials as to the possibility of joining. If these three colleges are added to the total population of the cities in which all seven colleges are located it would be 2,368,000, whereas the "Big Six" Conference members have only a combined population of 165,000 in their respective communities.

The "Big Six" delegates had much discussion as to junior college students and freshmen teams playing regular games. For a number of years the Missouri Valley Conference would not permit contests among freshmen. No definite action was taken on the freshmen rule of junior college players. A majority of the delegates favored allowing junior college students full playing time at the Conference colleges.

BRITISH FOOTBALL RESULTS SATURDAY

LONDON, Dec. 5 (AP) — League Soccer football matches played in Great Britain Saturday resulted as follows:

ENGLISH LEAGUE
First Division

Birmingham 0, Leicester City 2; Blackburn Rovers 0, Sunderland 0; Cardiff City 2, Aston Villa 1; Everton 0, Sheffield United 0; Huddersfield Town 2, Arsenal 1; Manchester United 0, Bury 1; Middlesbrough 5, Portsmouth 1; Newcastle United 1, Liverpool 1; the Wednesday 2, West Ham United 0; Tottenham Hotspur 5, Burnley 0.

Second Division

Blackpool 1, Port Vale 6; Bristol City 2, Manchester City 0; Chelsea 6, South Shields 0; Clapton Orient 2, Leeds United 1; Grimsby Town 3, Barnsley 1; Notts County 2, Swansea Town 0; Oldham Athletic 4, Fulham 2; Reading 2, Wolverhampton Wanderers 1; Southampton 0, Preston North End 0; Stoke City 3, Hull City 1; West Bromwich Albion 2, Nottingham Forest 3.

Third Division—(Northern Section)

Barrow 2, Darlington 0; Bradford 3, Accrington Stanley 3; Chesterfield 1, Hartlepools United 3; Durham City 2, New Brighton 1; Nelson 1, Ashington 5; Rochdale 4, Crewe Alexandra 0; Rotherham United 0, Halifax Town 0; South Port 5, Bradford City 1; Stockport County 2, Doncaster Rovers 1; Tranmere Rovers 5, Wiganboro 2; Wrexham 1, Lincoln City 0.

Third Division—(Southern Section)

Plymouth Argyle 2, Brentford 0; Bournemouth and Boscombe 4, Bristol Rovers 3; Brighton and Hove 2, Charlton Athletic 2; Crystal Palace 2, Gillingham 2; Coventy City 1, Exeter City 0; Luton Town 5, Merthyr Town 1; Millwall 7, Wallsall 1; Northampton 1, Queens Park Rangers 0; Swindon Town 3, Norwich City 1; Southend United 3, Watford 0; Torquay United 1, Newport County 1.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE
First Division

Aberdeen 0, Airdrieonians 0; Celtic 1, Motherwell 2; Cowdenbeath 4, St. Johnstone 2; Dundee 4, Clyde 3; Falkrik 5, Dunfermline Athletic 1; Hamilton Acads 1, Rangers 1; Hearts 5, Bo'ness 0; Kilmarnock 2, Hibernians 1; Queens Park 8, Raith Rovers 1; Partick Thistle 6, St. Mirren 2.

Second Division

Albion Rovers 3, Queen of South 1; Arbroath 3, Dundee United 2; Armadale 2, Dumbarton 0; Bathgate 1, St. Bernard 1; Clydebank 5, Forfar Athletic 1; East Fife 2, Third Lanark 2; East Stirling 2; Ayr United 3; Kings Park 5; Arthurlie 1; Leith Athletic 1, Stenhousemuir 2; Morton 2, Wloa 1.

Third Division

Brentford 0, Plymouth Argyle 2; Bournemouth and Boscombe 4, Bristol Rovers 3; Brighton and Hove 2, Charlton Athletic 2; Crystal Palace 2, Gillingham 2; Exeter City 0, Coventy City 1; Luton Town 5, Merthyr Town 1; Millwall 7, Wallsall 1; Northampton 1, Queens Park Rangers 0; Norwich City 1, Swindon Town 3; Southend United 3, Watford 0; Torquay United 1, Newport County 1.

IRISH LEAGUE

Linfield 5, Glentoran 1; Portadown 2, Barn 1; Cliftonville 2, Coleraine 0; Glenavon 0, Newry Iona 0; Belfast Celtic 7, Larne 0; Queen's Island 3, Distillery 2; Bangor 4, Ards 3.

AMERICAN SOCCER LEAGUE

(Results Saturday)
New York Giants 3, J. & P. Coats 0.
Providence 2, New York Nationals 0.
Bethlehem 4, Fall River 2.
New Bedford 6, Newark 1.
Boston 1, Brooklyn 0.

(Results Sunday)
Boston 3, Brooklyn 3.
New York Giants 1, J. & P. Coats 1.
New Bedford 1, Providence 0.
Fall River 5, New York Nationals 1.

COLLEGE FOOTBALL RESULTS

Georgia Tech. 12, Georgia 0.
Florida 7, Maryland 6.
Vanderbilt 14, Alabama 7.
Ozarks 14, Little Rock 6.
No. Carolina State 19, Michigan State 0.
So. California 33, Washington 13.
Quantico 6, Loyola (N. O.) 0.
Kelly Field Flyers 30, Fort Russell 0.
Tulsa 29, Haskell Indians 13.
Baptist 0, Oklahoma City 0.
Moorehouse 14, Fisk 13.
Oglethorpe 13, Miami 0.

UNION ELECTS TWO CAPTAINS

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Dec. 5—Preston R. Clark '29, of New Hartford, was elected captain of the Union College 1928 football team at a recent meeting of this year's letter men, and Leland J. Heath '29, of Schenectady, was chosen cross-country captain. Both men were elected by unanimous vote.

DESTROYER FORCE WINS

CURTISS BAY, Md., Dec. 5 (AP)—The destroyer force of New London, Conn., won the football championship of the Atlantic Coast Guard yesterday when it defeated the Coast Guard Depot Unit here by a score of 25 to 0. Widener, Green, Robbins and Lowery scored touchdowns for the New London team.

GUEST ELECTED AT LAFAYETTE

EASTON, Pa., Dec. 5—Richard P. Guest '29, of Riverside, Ill., was elected captain of the Lafayette College 1928 football team at a banquet tendered members of the last season squad. He has, for the last two seasons, been one of the mainstays of the Maroon backfield.

ISSUES TAKEN UP BY MINOR LEAGUES

Decisions Awaited in Two Important Matters

DALLAS, Tex., Dec. 4 (AP)—Major-league ownership of minor-league baseball clubs, expected to be one of the outstanding questions to confront minor leagues in meetings here this week, first appeared in the limelight yesterday when the American Association tied in a vote on a resolution barring major-league ownership of clubs in that circuit.

William Neal, vice-president of the Louisville Club, of the American Association, at the first session of the league yesterday introduced a resolution to exclude clubs from that circuit which are owned by major-league clubs. Indianapolis, Kansas City, Milwaukee and Louisville voted for it and Minneapolis, St. Paul, Columbus and Toledo opposed it. A second vote was expected to taken at a later session at which revision of schedules adopted for 1928 also was planned. It is understood that only one club of the American Association is owned by a major-league club, Columbus.

The American Association decided to open its playing season in 1928 on the eastern end of the circuit, Toledo, Columbus, Louisville and Indianapolis.

At the night session, representatives of clubs in the association were re-drafting the circuit constitution for the first time in seven years.

The right of the minor-league club to withdraw and enter another league as presented in the action of the Tulsa and Oklahoma City clubs in leaving the Western league to join the Texas, occupied baseball's national board of arbitration in a late session Saturday.

No decision was reached after several hours of discussion. Owners of the two clubs appearing before the board declared it was essential their withdrawal be permitted because of decreased receipts in recent seasons. Other western league representatives fought the transfer.

Many magnates reached Dallas Saturday for the meeting Tuesday of the National Association of Professional Baseball Leagues.

INTERCLUB PLAY IN SQUASH RACQUETS

MASSACHUSETTS SQUASH RACQUETS ASSOCIATION INTER-CLUB STANDING

CLASS A

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Boston A. A.	5	0	1.000
Harvard University	4	1	.800
Newton Center S. T. C.	3	2	.600
Cambridge S. R. C.	2	3	.400
Union Boat Club	1	4	.200
Harvard Club	0	5	.000

Interclub competition in Massachusetts squash racquets got under way the week-end with Boston Athletic Association, Harvard University and Newton Center Squash Tennis Club winning in Class A. Boston A. A., looked upon by followers as the strongest team in the league this season, held the Harvard Club of Boston team scoreless on the Harvard Club courts, while Harvard University scored a 4-to-1 victory over the Union Boat Club players at the Boat Club courts. Cambridge Squash Racquets Club, which is made up of former Harvard University students, lost to Newton Centre S. T. C. at Newton Centre, 3 to 2. Harvard University, champions for the past four seasons, finished the 1926-27 campaign with the loss of only four individual matches.

Harvard Club and Union Boat Club lead the Class B race with clean records. Harvard Club defeated Tennis & Racquet Club at Tennis & Racquet, 5 to 0, while Union B. C. won from Milton Club by default. Other results in this division were: Lincoln's Inn Society 4, Weston Golf Club 1; University Club 4, Cambridge Squash Racquets Club 1; Harvard University 4, Boston Athletic Association 1.

In the third, or Class C, division there were four undefeated teams as the result of play Saturday. These four teams were Newton Club, Harvard Club, Harvard Medical School and Harvard University. The scores of the matches follow: Harvard Medical School 5, Weston Golf Club 0; Newton Club 5, Massachusetts Institute of Technology 0; Union Boat Club 3, Lincoln's Inn Society 2; Harvard University 5, University Club 0; Harvard Club 5, Boston Athletic Association 0; Walkover Club of Brockton 4, Harvard '31 1. Harvard Medical School, M. I. T. and Harvard University are new teams in this league. Newton Centre S. T. C. drew a bye. The summary of the Class A competition:

CLASS A
At Harvard Club

M. P. Baker, Boston Athletic Association, defeated F. S. Hill, Harvard Club, 12—15, 15—11, 13—15, 15—9, 15—8.

R. A. Powers, Boston Athletic Association, defeated Robert Proctor, Harvard Club, 10—15, 15—5, 15—8, 10—15, 15—7.

W. C. Bowditch, Boston Athletic Association, defeated P. B. Watson Jr., Harvard Club, 15—10, 15—10, 15—17, 15—3.

M. B. Jackson, Boston Athletic Association, defeated R. W. Read, Harvard Club, 15—4, 15—10, 15—6.

P. C. Sanforn, Boston Athletic Association, defeated E. W. Sowey, Harvard Club, 15—7, 13—15, 5—15, 15—8, 15—4.

AT UNION BOAT CLUB

J. L. Pool, Harvard University, defeated W. F. Howe Jr., Union B. C., 13—15, 11—15, 15—11, 15—7, 15—10.

S. M. Dupertuis, Harvard University, defeated Walter I. Badger Jr., Union B. C., 15—11, 15—9, 15—12.

Seabury Oliver, Harvard University, defeated R. C. Cochran, Union B. C., 15—6, 15—9, 15—6.

P. E. Callanan, Union B. C., defeated A. G. Thacher Jr., Harvard University, 18—17 15—13, 11—15, 15—9.

B. H. Whitbeck, Harvard University, defeated E. R. Hastings, Union B. C., 15—12, 11—15, 15—3, 15—9.

At Newton Center S. T. C.

T. E. Jansen Jr., Cambridge S. R. C., defeated R. E. Stuart, Newton Centre S. T. C., 15—7, 15—11, 15—13.

G. H. Perkins, Cambrdge S. R. C., defeated A. R. Holt, Newton Centre S. T. C., 15—10, 18—15, 17—18, 15—11.

W. H. Rice Jr., Newton Centre S. T. C., defeated E. M. Upjohn, Cambridge S. R. C., 15—10, 9—15, 15—10, 6—15, 15—11.

R. C. Cooke, Newton Centre S. T. C., defeated A. L. Smith, Cambridge S. R. C., 10—15, 15—12, 15—6, 5—15, 15—13.

R. C. Bray, Newton Centre S. T. C., defeated Mackay Smith, Cambridge S. R. C., 18—17, 17—18, 18—17, 14—17, 18—16.

JUNIOR CANADIAN RUGBY

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO, Ont., Dec. 5—The Canadian Rugby football season was concluded on Saturday when the finals in the junior and interscholastic series were played. In this city the Argonaut Rowing Club's "Youngsters" defeated St. Thomas, last year's champions, by 17 to 10, while in Sarnia, the Delta Collegiate of Hamilton, winners in 1926, defeated the home collegiate team by 22 to 8.

COLLEGE BASKETBALL RESULTS

Dartmouth 38, Northeastern 18.
M. I. T. 39, N. B. Textile School 26.
Pennsylvania 28, St. Joseph's 24.
Lehigh 45, Hahneman 21.

COLLEGE SOCCER RESULTS

Annapolis 3, Penn State 1.
Swarthmore 11, F. & M. 0.

COLLEGE POLO RESULTS

Yale 13, Troop C 10.

RADIO

FOG-PIERCING NEON BEACON USES QUARTZ

General Electric Development Great Aid to Air Navigation

Fog, one of the greatest existing hazards to aviators, may lose some of its terror as the result of the development of a new type quartz neon gas-filled lamp by research engineers of the General Electric Company.

This lamp, which resembles a ball of reddish orange fire when in use, emits practically all its visible radiation in the long wavelengths, which tests have been shown to have greater fog penetrating possibilities.

A few days ago, when an especially heavy fog settled over Schenectady and buildings were not visible at a distance of 500 feet, the red glow of this new light could be vividly seen for a distance of half a mile.

Another feature of the new lamp is that it operates from a low voltage, practically the same as used in household illumination, whereas previous type neon lamps such as used in signs require a very high voltage, often as much as 15,000 volts. Such voltages are not only dangerous but necessitate special equipment to produce them.

"The low voltage, made possible by use of a hot cathode which supplies sufficient electron emission in the lamp to supply the current for the luminous discharge will also tend to lengthen the life of the lamp," C. G. Found, who developed the new lamp in the research laboratory said, "We have also found in tests that there is less tendency for the neon gas to disappear and blacken the lamp when low voltages are used. One of these hot cathode lamps has now operated for 3000 hours without attention."

Dr. Saul Dushman, who has made a special study of light production from gaseous discharges for the General Electric Company, stated that the neon lamp is the most efficient means known for generating red light.

The beacon lamp consists of a small quartz tube wound in a close spiral 1½ inches in diameter. This is done to produce a greater concentrated brilliancy so when the lamp is placed in one of the standard 24-inch airport beacons or searchlight reflectors, it will produce a narrower and more penetrating beam of light than if the light source were larger.

"We don't know yet how far this red light can be seen. However, a neon lamp of a different type with but half the candlepower, was reported seen by an aviator on a clear night at distance of 75 miles," Mr. Found explained. "We are going to place this new light and one of the standard white light airport beacons on the roof of one of our tall factory buildings here in Schenectady. When this is done, we hope to learn more definitely from tests the advantages of the neon lamp. We do feel, because of the contrast in color, the red light will be helpful to aviators in more easily picking up guiding beacons and landing fields at a distance."

Quartz was used in the lamp because of the heat generated in its operation. The temperature is about 1200 degrees Fahrenheit, which is above the fusion point of glass. Quartz can stand temperatures up to 2000 degrees before it will begin to deteriorate.

IOWA CATTLE RAISERS WIN 32 CHAMPIONSHIPS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Prize cattle, as well as most abundant corn, top Iowa's agricultural distinctions, for the Hawkeye State today stands first among cattle raisers by virtue of its winning at the International Livestock show here. Iowa won 32 championships and 89 ribbons, more than twice as many as its closest competitor. Ohio and Indiana ranked second and third.

Canada distinguished itself by capturing more than half of the sheep prizes and winning the grand championship for draft horses. Montana, which is perhaps better known for its minerals, took the grand championship in both wheat and barley.

NEW YORK MAKES HIGH TAX COLLECTION MARK

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Tax collections in New York City on Nov. 30 totaled $50,917,490.19, according to an announcement just made by Charles W. Berry, comptroller. This is the highest figure of tax payments ever attained during a single day here.

The total tax levy for 1927 was $402,023,000 of which 74 per cent had been collected at the end of the first 11 months of the year. The levy for 1926 was $361,933,301. Records for tax collection in the Borough of Manhatttan were also shattered Nov. 30, when the borough contributed total of $38,126,345.72 to the collections.

CANADIAN MINISTER SPEAKER IN BOSTON

Vincent Massey, Canadian Minister to the United States, spoke at a dinner of the Canadian Club in Boston at which Mrs. Alvan T. Fuller, wife of the Governor of Massachusetts, also was a guest. Mr. Massey said Canada has shown how two very different races, the French and the English, can live in a single state in amity, and related also with pleasure the opening of the International Peace Bridge at Buffalo, N. Y., marking the completion of 100 years of peace between two nations separated only by an imaginary boundary.

PENNEY SALES INCREASE

November sales of J. C. Penney Company rose to $17,054,055 from $13,332,981 a year ago and for 11 months this year, to $130,148,214 from $99,696,806 in the corresponding 1926 period.

Radiocasting in Soviet Russia



Natives of Russia Listening to Radio. © Herbert Photos

"PICTURESQUE" is about the only term to describe the above little community gathering held in Russia to listen to a program radiocast from the Kremlin, Moscow. It is an excellent study of rural Russia as it is today.

The Kremlin houses Soviet Russia's official radiocasting station. But few Russian families own radio sets, so the Government supplies the deficiency by installing receiving sets for small communities. This tends to make radio a community affair.

The Kremlin station programs are carefully censored by the Soviet Government and a great deal of the material sent out is of a political or social nature. Occasionally certain foreign programs are approved and these are picked up on a sensitive receiver and relayed through the Kremlin transmitter.

WHO WILL BE CHOSEN IN 1928 PRESIDENT OF UNITED STATES?

(Continued from Page 1)

Mr. Hoover's professional career and the beginning of his public service. From that time to this he has never received a penny for any of his services, except the salary given by the United States Government to one of its Cabinet officers.

Of the relief work that he performed during and after the war, of his services as United States Food Administrator, so much has been recorded that it would be futile for me to try to cover the same ground in this brief sketch of the man. Some of the aspects of that work have received comparatively little attention, and I want to record them as being a fair gauge of the man himself.

True to Trusteeship

The Belgian Relief operation involved the handling of approximately $1,000,000,000. It involved the drafting of agreements with half a dozen governments. It meant the operation of a fleet of 200 ships and the development of a fantastic accounting technique, because of the multitude of different operations, the many accounts involved, and the fact that Mr. Hoover himself had in a sense become a public trustee of government funds, as well as private charitable contributions.

Never has an item in that accounting been questioned, and never has an operation on such a scale been carried out at a total overhead of less than half of 1 per cent. Immediately after the war, the German Government turned over to Mr. Hoover about $250,000,000 in gold, with which to buy foodstuffs for the starving people. They never even asked for an accounting. Of course a full accounting was rendered, but even though Mr. Hoover was still an enemy, the German Government's faith in his integrity was absolute.

During 1919, 1100 American Army officers scattered in over 20 countries, and directed by Mr. Hoover, began the work of reconstructing war-torn Europe. They operated railways, telegraphs, and food distributing stations. They constituted an agency of peace, a bulwark against chaos, whose effectiveness can be gauged, I think, by the fact that all of central and eastern Europe, impregnated with discontent and Bolshevism, pulled through the transition period with comparatively little social upheaval.

Each man who was working for Mr. Hoover knew exactly what his mission should be. Each man had absolute confidence in the guiding genius of the directing force at headquarters, and each man has carried with him to this day a respect and admiration for "The Chief," which is a matter of constant surprise to persons who know Mr. Hoover merely as a great organizing genius, and not as a human being.

A "Different" Cabinet Officer

Since 1921 Mr. Hoover has been Secretary of Commerce, first in President Harding's Cabinet, and then in President Coolidge's. That he was asked to join the first Cabinet at all was a distinct tribute to President Harding and to some of his adviser's like Will Hays, who insisted that regardless of party considerations a man of Mr. Hoover's abilities should not be kept from public service. The Daughertys and the Falls who were very close to President Harding objected strenuously, but the President had the good sense to take into his official family a man whom he recognized to have the largest popular following in the country of any public figure.

That the choice was justified only those familiar with the internal workings of the government machinery, as well as the services of the Department of Commerce, can testify. Here again I would be foolish to try to enumerate the individual things that Mr. Hoover has accomplished. Anyone who followed the public record at all knows the many extra-departmental tasks which have been assigned to him, such as the unemployment conference, the Colorado River Commission, flood relief in the Mississippi Valley, etc. Throughout he has been the handy man called in to advise or to direct whenever a specific problem did not fall directly within the responsibilities of some other Cabinet officer, and it is amazing how he has functioned in these various tasks.

Finds Ready Co-operation

I remember how many people, when Hoover first went to Washington, questioned whether he could "play on a team," thinking the tremendous responsibilities which he had exercised during the war period had made him a sort of dictator who was impatient of the perhaps lesser intelligences of the men who worked around him. Nothing could have proved a greater fallacy. The very essence of every job he has undertaken has been voluntary co-operation. To secure that co-operation he has had to exercise not only the dominant forces of the natural leader, but the diplomacy and persuasiveness which alone can secure voluntary co-operation.

He was looked upon as a babe in the game of politics, not knowing how to handle men who were on the same footing with himself, and yet in his seven years in Washington he has had a far greater success with Congress than any other departmental head. Nearly every bill that he has sponsored has been passed. Almost every appropriation that he has asked for has been granted, and these successes were never the result of accident or chance circumstances, but of wise politics in the very best sense of the word.

In a group of men where divergent interests have to be reconciled, he has shown an extraordinarily acute perception and understanding for the purely human problems involved. He can compromise and can make other men compromise without leaving any of the feeling of soreness of defeat behind. He has the wisdom to know that the objective is the important thing and that the way in which minds are brought to focus on that objective is entirely unimportant.

Huge Capacity for Work

An amusing incident is told in connection with one of the early meetings of the Colorado River Commission. Some 14 or 15 men representing different states were meeting at a small inn outside of Santa Fe, N. M. They had come to see if some common agreement in regard to the division of the waters and the use of the waters of the Colorado River was possible. Each man had his own ideas and at the outset any sort of agreement seemed impossible.

Mr. Hoover, as chairman of the group, called the session together. Being able to work twice as long as a normal individual, he held the conference in session for 12 and 14 hour stretches, day after day.

For the first few days they were able to stand the pace and continue to disagree. After that, by degrees and quite unconsciously, each man felt himself longing for an agreement. Each was willing to make more and more concession. Each was more amenable to compromise proposals from the chairman. At the end of 15 or 16 days an agreement was signed, and every man present felt that he had accomplished a fine piece of work and brought every man to practically his own point of view.

Practical in His Idealism

By the very multiplicity of the problems that Mr. Hoover has had to tackle, he has naturally come to express himself on a great many questions of national interest. His creed has become pretty well known. Himself the product of democracy, he has a profound faith in the opportunity that democracy gives to the individual for free expression, both political and economic, of his own individuality. His outlook on international affairs is broad and liberal—idealistic almost, but he has no illusions because his practical experience in dealing with government after government, on matters not only of subtle diplomacy but of hard-headed give and take, has been of a kind to make him fully conscious of the real forces which direct nations.

In the development of our own resources, he thinks not in terms of the present or the immediate future, but of 50 or 100 years hence. He can visualize the enormous benefit to the country of a systematic development of interior waterways. The engineer in him suffers at the thought that this colossal resource has been allowed to go so long undeveloped. He has definite ideas as to where public operations should end and private initiative should begin.

Government Responsibility

He is consistent in advocating a further decentralization of government and avoidance of the cheap panacea of letting the Federal Government do it. At the same time he knows, as in the case of the Colorado River development, that the initial impetus must be given by the Federal Government, because immediate rewards are not sufficient to attract private capital at this time and because the problem involves certain human rights in which the Federal Government always has a definite responsibility.

In the matter of prohibition he has never taken part in any of the controversies that have entered the ranks of both political parties. As far as I know his only public reference to this subject came in one of his annual reports in which he listed prohibition as among the factors which had contributed to the great prosperity of the Nation during the last few years. On this question, as on any other, his approach would be entirely realistic. He would not have any preconceived theories which he would try to find the means and facts to justify. He can always study statistics objectively and is entirely willing to admit a mistaken view if the balance of the evidence is against him. He has in full measure that kind of wisdom best described in his own definition: "Wisdom consists in knowing what to do next rather than in debate upon perfection."

Companionable Story Teller

It is difficult in just touching the high lights of Mr. Hoover's career and accomplishments, to avoid giving the impression that he is an almost superhuman being. He is nothing of the sort. Anyone who has known him in his family with his charming wife, his two sons and now his two grandchildren; or has seen him damming up streams outside of Washington, knee deep in mud and water; or watched him fishing with the humor and quiet patience of a true philosopher, is conscious of a modesty and charm which have gone even farther in endearing him to his associates than his extraordinary ability.

When his reading skips from detective stories to religious philosophy, from Mayan architecture to farm co-operative organizations, and then back to detective stories or statesmen's memoirs, he can hardly be said to lack human interests. But best of all, if one would know the man himself, not the authority on foreign trade or on simplification, not the great relief organizer or the champion of American individuality, one has but to listen to some of his reminiscences of his own personal experiences. Free from the shyness which makes him an indifferent public speaker, he has gifts as a story teller, a delightful sense of humor, and at the same time an interest in all the trifling details of other people's lives which change the austere man of heavy responsibilities into a very charming boy.

SOUTH POLE FLIGHT PLANS ARE OUTLINED

If Commander Richard E. Byrd succeeds in reaching the South Pole by airplane, his party will plant there not only the Stars and Stripes of the United States but also the flags of other nations whose citizens have made outstanding attempts to reach that goal of exploration. This Commander Byrd told to an audience in his home city, Boston.

The flier said he has already heard from thousands of volunteers who want to go with him on the intended Antarctic flight. He said he would take at least six Eskimos, from the Arctic zone, with the party, since they are both better adapted to cold climates and better skilled in sewing clothing for the frigid zones than any other people.

COMMERCIAL FAILURES RISE

Commercial failures in the United States this week are placed at 459 by R. G. Dun & Co., compared with 381 the week before and 463 a year ago.

Radio Program Notes

THROUGH the medium of radio, western listeners are to be given a radio drama over KGO, the General Electric station, at Oakland, Calif., Friday, Dec. 9, at 8 o'clock, a revised version of Herbert Bashford's three-act play, "The Song of Youth." Wilda Wilson Church, director of the KGO players, will handle the adaptation of this play and guide the actors through their parts before the microphone. Mrs. Herbert Bashford, wife of the author, will take the leading rôle in this story.

Mary Pickford found her place in the radio drama when she recently talked to the boys and girls of radioland over KGO.

Miss Pickford was interviewed before the microphone by Wilda Wilson Church, director of the KGO Players, who asked the children if they would like to hear Mary in a radio play.

Mrs. Church tested Mary's voice and found that she could be the same little girl in a radio play that she is on the screen. But with Ruth Renick, former leading lady for Douglas Fairbanks, it was a different story. Miss Renick was cast for a big girl part by Mrs. Church, to Mary's surprise who said: "Why? She's no bigger than I am."

Mrs. Church explained that radio actors are not cast by size or appearance, but by the impression the voice gives. Mary added, laughingly, "Oh, I see what you mean now, I have a small girl's voice while Miss Renick has a tall voice."

The petite star promised the children to do a "speakie" over the General Electric station some time and give a radio version of perhaps "Pollyanna" or the play most requested by the boys and girls.

Sinding's "Marche Grotesque" and Glazounoff's "Hungarian Slav March," will be the two march numbers on the Dodge Brothers' Hour over the Columbia Broadcasting System at 9 o'clock, eastern standard time, Friday, Dec. 9. The hour will, as usual, include a variety of music with several numbers by the well-known male quartet, the Fast Four, and modern rhythms played by the Dodge Brothers' Juniors. Among these will be Heywood's "Smile" and Haide's "Blue Baby." The concert band will play several current popular tunes.

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The William Wrigley Jr. Company, have engaged the facilities of both the Red and the Pacific Networks of the National Broadcasting Company for a series of weekly presentations to be radiocast Friday evenings, at 9 o'clock, eastern standard time, and the same time, 9 o'clock, Pacific standard time. The hour's program will bring before the microphone a large and varied group of vocal and instrumental soloists and groups, assembled by the N. B. C., with a male quartet supported by an orchestra as one of the features. The Blue Network stations slated to carry this program are WJZ, New York; WHAS, Louisville; WSB, Atlanta; WSM, Nashville; WMC, Memphis; KFVE, St Louis; WBT, Charlotte, N. C.; WJAX, Jacksonville; WRVA, Richmond; WBZ, Springfield; WBZA, Boston; WBAL, Baltimcre; WHAM, Rochester; WLW, Cincinnati; WJR, Detroit, and KYW, Chicago.

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Another departure in radiocast entertainment is announced by Charles S. Pearce, president of the Palmolive-Peet Company, soap manufacturers, in a new series of programs to be known as the "Palmolive Hour," which will be radiocast weekly on Friday evenings at 10 o'clock, eastern standard time, for a year, through the largest chain of stations yet joined together by the National Broadcasting Company for a regular weekly concert series.

"Radio has now so firmly established itself in the homes of the country," says Mr. Pearce, "that we have felt the American soap industry should be represented alongside other great American industries in the service of music, entertainment and education now rendered to the public through radio broadcasting. Our primary consideration will be real service."

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"In line with this policy, we have organized the Palmolive Stock Company, which includes the leading radio favorites of the country. We are negotiating with famous composers to write special musical offerings for presentation for the first time from the limitless stage of the air; and we shall announce from time to time distinguished guest artists who will feature our weekly programs on the air.

"We believe the time has come when the stage may well borrow from radio, instead of radio appropriating for the air, the accepted features of the stage, and we have, therefore, developed the idea of a stock company, composed of recognized radio stars, aided by well-known composers and directors, to present distinctive radio programs.

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"Another new feature which we are inaugurating in our program is the employment of one of the leading radio announcers of the country to describe every event as it transpires on the studio stage during the Palmolive Hour in the same manner that a stirring football game or a national event is described over the radio. The eyes of the radio audience in this case will be Phillips Carlin, the veteran NBC announcer of many great national events."

Among the members of the cast of the Palmolive Stock Company to date are Virginia Rea, coloratura soprano, often referred to as the "Galli-Curci of Radio"; Frank Munn, the "John McCormack of the microphone," and Edith Piper, Alice Remsen, James Melton, Lewis James, Elliott Shaw, Wilfred Glenn and Frank Black, each of whom occupies a definite niche in the radio Hall of Fame. In addition, Irving Kaufman, the well-known comedian, has been engaged as a permanent member of the company.

This star aggregation will be directed by Gus Haenschen, one of the best-known stage managers of radio presentations. He will also direct a 40-piece orchestra which will be a regular feature of the hour.

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Stations through which these weekly Friday night concerts will be regularly heard, from 10 to 11 p. m., Eastern standard time, include the following: WEAF, New York; WEEI, Boston; WTIC, Hartford; WJAR, Providence; WTAG, Worcester; WCSH, Portland; WLIT, Philadelphia; WRC, Washington; WGY, Schenectady; WGR, Buffalo; WCAE, Pittsburgh; WTAM, Cleveland; WWJ, Detroit; WSAI, Cincinnati; WGN, Chicago; KSD, St. Louis; WRHM, Minneapolis-St. Paul; WTMJ, Milwaukee; WOC, Davenport; WHO, Des Moines; WOW, Omaha; WDAF, Kansas City; KVOO, Tulsa; WFAA, Dallas; WHAS, Louisville; WSM, Nashville; WMC, Memphis; WSB, Atlanta, and WBT, Charlotte, N. C.

SOUTH AFRICAN SCENIC TREASURES EXPLOITED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

STANDERTON, Transvaal — The South African Railway Administration has now brought a mountain wonder of unsurpassed beauty much closer to the touring public. By means of comfortable six-wheeler motorbuses, travelers are carried from the historic town of Ladysmith, Natal, to the famous Natal National Park, in the Drakensbergen, 60 miles away.

The world at large knows little of the unparalleled grandeaur of Montaux-Sources, South Africa's highest peak, and the National Park. The park itself consists of 20,000 acres of mountain beauty, so reminiscent of the English Lake District. Near the hostel the Tugela River tumbles 2800 feet over a cliff into the valley beneath.

MARINE OFFICER FLIES 1035 MILES IN TWO DAYS

MANAGUA, Nic. (AP)—Making a "duty flight" from Miami, Fla., to Managua, Maj. E. H. Brainard, chief of the United States Marine Corps aviation forces, has completed the 1035-mile trip in two jumps extending over a two-day period.

With 785 miles covered, Major Brainard and two companions landed at Tela, Honduras, accomplishing the first non-stop flight between the United States and Honduras. The 250 miles between Tela and Managua was done at 90 miles an hour.

TIMELY INFORMATION ON TWO IMPORTANT SUBJECTS

• 1. AMERICA'S PRESIDENTIAL POSSIBILITIES

What do you, as a citizen, know about the score of prominent Americans mentioned as possible nominees of both parties? During December, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR will publish intimate character sketches of these individuals written by outstanding newspapermen. Each article will cover:

1. Early background
2. Record in Public Service
3. Position on Important Issues INCLUDING PROHIBITION
4. Interesting Anecdotes

* * * * *

2. THE WORLD BUSINESS OUTLOOK FOR 1928

These articles will quote the world's business leaders on industrial and trade prospects for the coming year, based on the current trend.

* * * * *

Both series will run during the six weeks' period from December 5 through January 16 and the price for this period will be $1.00.

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BACK BAY STATION, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

Please send me The Christian Science Monitor from December 5 to January 16, containing the articles on Presidential Possibilities and the World Business Outlook. I inclose $1.00 to cover.

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HOME FOR SALE—Grounds 1¾ acres, fruit trees, evergreens; 5 minutes from school, station; modern 7 rooms, all improvements; 2-car garage with heating plant. P. O. Box 49, East Williston, Long Island.

MT. VERNON, N. Y.
SACRIFICE—Eight-room house; 80x110, good condition, modern, near school; owner wishes to leave town. Phone Oakwood 5743. 21 Oneida Ave.

HOUSES & APARTMENTS TO LET

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Will lease for winter or longer, sunny, modern 9-room house near Harvard Square. Phone Univ. 6973-M.

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APARTMENTS AND FURNITURE

N. Y. C., 601 West 136, Apt. 12—Sale-lease and new, beautiful furniture, 6 outside rooms, elevator apartment; home with income; four rooms rented; $1000.

WANTED—FURNISHED

4 OR 5 ROOMS, furnished, in choice neighborhood; references exchanged. MR. G. W. MILLER. Tel. from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Sunset 5144. Brooklyn, N. Y.

OFFICES TO LET

BOSTON—Practitioner's office, part time, centrally located, desirable, reasonable. Box R-286, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

NEW YORK CITY—Practitioner's office part time, well furnished, light, central; reasonable rent. Phone 2-5, Vanderbilt 9960.

STORES TO LET

PALM BEACH
Sublet half shop, floor space about 20x45 feet; other half being used for children and baby clothes; one of the best locations in Palm Beach. Communicate Box R-50, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

HELP WANTED

ELEVATOR operator, Christian Science church; $18 per week to start. Box F-27, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Mother's helper for upstairs work and the responsibility of 3 children; Christian Scientist preferred. 229 Crescent Ave.

GENERAL MAID to do cooking and work on first floor; small family; no laundry work. Address G. R. D., 1281 National Press Bldg., Washington, D. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

AS ASSISTANT to busy executive in banking or commercial line by American, Protestant, married; excellent background 15 years' experience foreign exchange, accounting, cage, correspondence, statistics, control work; knows German and French; would like connection with institution requiring loyal, conscientious and efficient worker; applicant now employed, seeks opportunity for greater activity. Box M-44, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

YOUNG MAN wishes position as butler, valet or steward; trustworthy, experienced; references; go anywhere. Box S-270, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

EXPERIENCED executive secretary-stenographer with knowledge of payroll and office detail, desires a position in Boston. Box R-297, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

YOUNG woman who has managed small institution buying supplies, also other business experience, Box S-265, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

BENNETT WILLIAMS AGENCY
HIGH GRADE COMMERCIAL BUREAU
15 East 40th St., N. Y. C. Lexington 2626

BUSINESS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
MARY F. KINGSTON
11 JOHN ST., N. Y. C. CORT. 1554

FLORENCE SPENCER—High-grade secretaries, executives, bookkeepers, stenographers, clerks. 2 West 43rd St., N. Y. C. Penn 0900.

IDA M. FOX—PERSONNEL SERVICE
Office Positions for Men and Women
256 Broadway, N.Y.C., Rm. 1308. Barclay 3657

LOUISE C. HAHN—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions. 280 B'way. New York City Telephone Worth 1315.

MRS. KEMP'S AGENCY
High grade colored maids; references.
2332 7th Ave., New York Audubon 2856

PERSONNEL COMPANY, executive banking, bookkeeping, secretarial, typing and all classes of office positions for men and women. 9 Church St., N. Y. C. Cort 2863.

VOCATIONAL BUREAU, INC., 110 W. 40th St., N. Y. C.—A placement service adhering to the principle of "Not how much, but how well." Personal interviews, 9-2.

HAIRDRESSING

RESIDENTIAL HAIRDRESSER—Competent hairdresser, manicurist, haircutting. For appointments Tel. Hancock 7687. ANNE PACE, 121 Beacon Street, Boston.

BOARD FOR ANIMALS

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., N. Y.—Personal care, heated kennels, sunny, protected runs. HEMPSTEAD KENNELS, Kernochan Ave. Hemp. Tel. 2617. C. E. Johnson.

MULTIGRAPHING

NASH LETTER BUREAU
Multigraphing, Mimeographing, Addressing, Folding, Mailing.
130 West 42nd Street, New York City
Wisconsin 1168

COINS AND STAMPS

WANTED—To buy old coins, stamps; Fall catalogue quoting prices paid, 10c. WM. HESSLEIN, Paddock Bldg., 101 Tremont St., Boston.

MOVING AND STORAGE

NOBLE R. STEVES, Mover
I shall deem it a pleasure to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their packing and storing; local and long distance piano and furniture moving. 184 Harvard St., Dorchester Center, Boston, Mass. Telephone Talbot 2400.

RIDING INSTRUCTION

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Riding lessons, classes daily; special horses for children; saddle horses for sale or hire. NORMAN CLARKE, 1411 Park Ave. N. W. Tel. Col. 10350.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

CHOICE imported kimonas, negligees, shawls, laces, ermine scarf, etc.; men's fine silk underwear, medium sizes; reasonable. Box S-271, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WANTED

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Home wanted for lovely female kitten, black and white markings. Tel. Milton 7872.

Classified advertisements for The Christian Science Monitor are received at the following advertising offices:

BOSTON
107 Falmouth St. Tel. Back Bay 4330
NEW YORK
270 Madison Ave. Tel. Caledonia 2706
LONDON
2 Adelphi Terrace Tel. Gerrard 5422
PARIS
3 Avenue de l'Opera Gutenberg 42.71
FLORENCE
11 Via Magenta Tel. 23-406
PHILADELPHIA
802 Fox Bldg. Tel. Rittenhouse 9188
CHICAGO
1458 McCormick Bldg. Tel. Wabash 7182
CLEVELAND
1658 Union Trust Bldg. Tel. Cherry 7699
DETROIT
442 Book Bldg. Tel. Cadillac 5035
KANSAS CITY
705 Commerce Bldg. Tel. Victor 3702
SAN FRANCISCO
625 Market St. Tel. Sutter 7240
LOS ANGELES
437 Van Nuys Bldg. Tel. Trinity 2004
SEATTLE
350 Skinner Bldg. Tel. Main 3904
PORTLAND, ORE.
1022 N. W. Bank Bldg. Tel. Beacon 0395

Also by Local Advertising Representatives in many cities throughout the United States and other countries.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 50 cents a line. Minimum space four lines.

REAL ESTATE

OREGON—Beautiful country home in Willamette Valley, 40 miles south of Portland; paved highway; 25 acres bearing Italian prunes, English walnuts, filberts; modern 8-room house, electric lights, running water; tractor and cultivating machinery; good community; excellent schools; price $20,000, terms. JANE A. LINVILLE, 1317 Boren Ave., Seattle.

TO LET—FURNISHED

SAN FRANCISCO, Cornelia Hotel Apartments, 641 O'Farrell St., Downtown—2, 3 and 4 rooms furnished, steam heat, hot water, elevator and office service; $35 to $85 per month or weekly rates.

MFRS' REPRESENTATIVES

MANUFACTURER'S representative covering Pacific Coast territory calling on commercial stationery, leather goods, department store trade, desires connection wih additional factories for 1928. Address E. P. GOLD, Hotel Californian, San Francisco.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 25 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.)

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 11 Norway Street, Suite 3—Room suitable for one or two people. Back Bay 1835.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 199 De Kalb Avenue—Large pleasant room; hot and cold running water; private house; convenient to car lines and subways; gentlemen only.

NEW YORK CITY, 438 West 116th, Apt. 52—One double, one single room, running water, well furnished. Telephone, Cathedral 2422.

NEW YORK CITY—Share furnished apartment, private, kitchen privileges; near Sheridan Sq. MISS LIVINGSTON, 42 Morton St.

NEW YORK CITY, 629 West 136th St., Apt. 12—Large room, $6; call mornings and evenings, near Christian Science church.

N. Y. C., 343 West 85th St.—Homelike furnished single or double rooms; kitchen privileges; near Drive; women.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., 433 South 45th St.—Attractive bed-sitting room, also large room in well appointed home. Woodland 1041.

ROOMS WANTED

BOSTON—Share of apartment or room with kitchen privilees. Box R-285, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BRONX, N. Y.—Sitting room and bedroom, sunshiny rooms, meals served in room; reasonable; Christian Scientists preferred; near Mt. Vernon trolley and Boston & Westchester. MERCER, Mill Lane. Tel. Fa. 3652.

NEW YORK CITY—Young business woman wishes room and board in quiet, refined family; Christian Scientist preferred; price very moderate. Box T-18, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

NEW YORK CITY, 68 W. 95th St.—Attractive large, small room, top floor, conveniences; reasonable; switchboard.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

HEMPSTEAD, L. I.—American colonial home; cultured atmosphere; kindergarten instruction; children 3 years up. MRS. BALLARD. Tel. Hemp. 5538.

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Connecticut

NEW HAVEN

THE H. M. BULLARD Co.
Orange Street at Elm
Furniture
Rugs—Draperies

Delaware

WILMINGTON

Telephone 217
House Furnishings
Paints and Brushes
ALFRED D. PEOPLES
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
Hardware, Cutlery, Etc.
No. 507 Market Street
Wilmington, Del.

Wilmington Hardware & Rubber Company
HARDWARE and TOOLS
Federal Tires
Toys, Household Furnishings
220 West Tenth Street

Stern & Co.
Successors to
R. L. Foord Furniture Co.
7th and Shipley Streets
Wilmington, Del.

The M. Megary & Son Company
FURNITURE
DRAPERIES
FLOOR COVERINGS
CHINA
Sixth & Tatnall Sts. Wilmington, Del.
Phone 302

Jas. T. Mullin & Sons
Incorporated
Wilmington, Delaware
A House of Service
For All People

Millard F. Davis
Jeweler Silversmith
Dependable Since 1847
831 Market Street, Wilmington, Del.

IDA L. BALDWIN
Ladies' Shoes and Hosiery
EXCLUSIVELY
830 Market St., Wilmington, Delaware

I. Elmer Perry Co.
Coal and
Fireplace Wood
Phone 2996 29th and Boulevard

T. EDWARD KINCAID
Groceries & Delicatessen
5 and 7 E. Sixth Street
Telephones 1519—2316
Wilmington, Del.

The Green Lantern Studio
GIFTS
216 W. 9th St. Wilmington, Del.

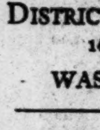
CARTLEDGE FLOWER SHOP
10th and Orange Sts. Wilmington, Del.
Phone 222

Crosby & Hill Company
DEPARTMENT STORE
605, 607, 609 Market Street, Wilmington, Del.

Gawthrop & Brother Co.
Plumbing and Heating
705 Orange Street
Wilmington, Del.

Dist. of Columbia

WASHINGTON



Watches, Clocks, Jewelry and Novelties. Articles reserved for Christmas
American and Swiss Watches and Clocks Repaired
WM. H. GROVERMANN
807 11th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

DISTRICT NATIONAL BANK
1406 G Street, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

GEO. R. GRAY
Printing and Publishing
Wyatt Bldg. Phone Main 7014

Flowers by Telegraph Anywhere
GEORGE H. COOKE
FLORIST
1707-1709 Connecticut Avenue
Phone: Potomac 24 Washington, D. C.

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

New York

ONEIDA

DAILEY'S BOOT SHOP
High grade footwear for women, children and men. Grey Bros. Bostonians & Freeman Buster Brown and Dr. Chace's Cushion Comfort for children. Gotham Gold Stripe Silk Stockings, full fashioned, thread silk, for ladies, in all the latest shades.
DAILEY'S BOOT SHOP
121 Madison St., Oneida, N. Y.

Modern Heating Good Plumbing
Oil-O-Matic Burners, Frigidaire Equipment sold and installed by
SPRINGER PLUMBING & HEATING CO., Inc.
110 MAIN ST., ONEIDA, N. Y.

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Virginia

LYNCHBURG

Crutchfield's
Cleaners and Dyers
For Quick and Efficient Service Call
Phone 505—506—664

DOYLE'S
FLORIST
"Flowers according to Doyle"
LYNCHBURG, VIRGINIA

D. Moses & Co.
THE BEST PLACE TO SHOP AFTER ALL
Dry Goods Millinery
Ready-to-Wear

ADAMS & COBBS, Inc.
Lynchburg's
Leading Retail Grocery
and Fresh Meats
618 Main St. Phones 966-967-968
LYNCHBURG, VIRGINIA

NEWPORT NEWS

ICE—COAL—WOOD
We are the sole distributors of the famous Berwind White Run of the Mine coal which is fully guaranteed by us.
PHONES 701 90
Newport News Distilled Ice Co.

Broadway Shoe Store
Walk-Over and W. B. Coon Shoes
2916 WASHINGTON AVE.

Shoe Repairing of "the Better Kind"
Eisenman's Shoe Hospital
2600 WASHINGTON AVE.

Merchandise of Undisputed QUALITY
Toilet Goods—Candies—Stationery
at
FALCONER'S
3003 WASHINGTON AVE.

NEWPORT NEWS LAUNDRY
C. F. GARNER, Manager
830 25th Street Phone 672-673

For Smart Styles
in Men's and Young Men's Clothes
GO TO
BURCHER'S
SHOP OF MERIT
Corner 30th St. and Washington Ave.

Gas—Accessories—Oil
Firestone Tires and Tubes
I. E. BANE, Manager
Oak Avenue and 25th Street

Gray's
Fancy and Green Groceries
Choice Meats a Specialty
FISH OYSTERS
Oak Avenue and 25th Street

Let Me Solve Your Heating Problems
W. T. EUBANK
Heating and Plumbing Engineer
1213 20th Street Phone 1623

BARCLAY & SONS
Jewelers
"Ye Waverly Gifte Shoppe"

NEWPORT NEWS FURNITURE CO., Inc.
Six Floors Devoted Exclusively
to Quality Home Furnishings

The Christian Science Monitor
IS FOR SALE IN
DELAWARE
Wilmington—Pennsylvania Railroad Station; Hotel Dumont.
Wilmington Magazine Agency.
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
Washington—William Fagan News Stand, Woodward Building; Kase & St. Clair, 719 14th St., N. W.; Rochelli News Stand, Union Station; Stratford Gift Shop, 3822 14th St., N. W.; Grace Dodge Shop, No Capitol & E Sts.; Frank J. Taylor, 1322 N. Y. Avenue; Washington Hotel; Hotel Powhatan News Stand, Pennsylvania Ave. and 18th St., N. W.; Marty's Store, 1135 Fourteenth St.; Joseph Schrot News Stand, Veteran's Bureau, Arlington Bldg.; S. C. Perkins, 1410 H St., Northwest; J. A. Birch, 1616 H St., Northwest; The Capital News Co., 227 B St., Northwest.
VIRGINIA
Lynchburg—The Virginian Hotel, 8th and Church Sts.; the Peoples Bank Bldg. 8th and Main Sts.
Newport News—Delmont News Stand, 2502 Washington Ave.
Richmond—Simon News Co., 8th and Broad Sts.; Unions News Co., Broad St. Sta.; Thomas J. Meade, Main Street Station.
WEST VIRGINIA
Charleston—Major's News Stand, 908 Quarrier Street.
Clarksburg—Waldo Hotel News Stand.
Fairmont — Union News Stand, Fairmont Hotel.
Morgantown—Hotel Morgan News Stand.
Parkersburg—Chancellor Hotel News Stand.
Wheeling—Fred Yahrling, Wheeler Steel Corp. Bldg.; McLure Hotel Lobby; Bethany Pike, Woodsdale.

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Virginia

NEWPORT NEWS
(Continued)

The Broadway Department Store
Exclusive Ready-to-Wear
Dry Goods, Notions
Men's Furnishings
3007-9 Washington Avenue

NACHMAN'S
Washington Ave. at 30th St.
THE SHOPPING CENTER
of the Lower Peninsula for Fashionable Clothes for Women, Misses, Boys and Girls.
See Our New Department of Children's Shoes

"Butch" Hautz
CHESAPEAKE TRANSFER and STORAGE CO.
Long Distance Hauling
Modern Vans

NORFOLK

Pritchard's
Dry Goods and
Ready-to-Wear
315 GRANBY STREET
Opposite Norva Theatre

The Malvern Shop
Hosiers and Glovers
Full line of standard makes.
Reasonable prices.
319 GRANBY STREET

You'll Find Quality and Value at
D. P. STORES
Located in Almost Every City in Virginia and North Carolina
See our advertisement under "Newport News" next Monday

HORNER'S
Cleaners and Dyers
Phone 22264 745 RALEIGH AVE.

WM. J. NEWTON
FLORIST
111 W. Freemason Street Phone 24548
Residence, 38815, 32968, 22786
NO BRANCH STORES

MAYTAG WASHERS
and
RAINBOW IRONERS
for Wash Day
Phone for Free Demonstration
PRICE'S HARDWARE CO.
Market Street and Monticello Avenue

Geo. W. Thomas & Co.
SHOES
206 GRANBY STREET

CARTER-WRAY SHOE COMPANY
ARCH PRESERVER SHOE
HOSIERY
227 GRANBY STREET

The Ragged Robin
Coffee Shop
118 W. Freemason St. Phone 23284

WRIGHT COAL and WOOD COMPANY
Phone 22661 1022 40th St.

RICHMOND

WEST END MARKET
117 N. Robinson Bv'd 513 Richmond Bv'd 7400
Fresh Country Eggs
OCEAN SPRAY CRANBERRY SAUCE

Mrs. Edith C. Brinton
Teacher of Singing
in All Its Branches
221 East Grace Street, Studio 3
Richmond, Va. Res. Phone Boul. 5645

SWOPES
Richmond's Leading Cleaners & Dyers
Send Your Clothes to a Master
Clothes Do Help You Win—
Dry Clean Them Oftener
BOUL. 8693 MAD. 1183
3112 West Cary 213 Nth. 1st St.

FLORIST
HAMMOND CO., Inc.
SECOND AND GRACE STS.
MADISON 629 MADISON 630

KIRK-PARISH CO.
616 EAST BROAD
Exclusive Agents for Rogers Peet Clothes—Nettleton Shoes
Belber Luggage
Shop Soon for Christmas

FLORIST
FRANK MOSMILLER
115 E. Main Mad. 1117, 1118
Richmond's Reliable Florist

Eclipse Laundry
1519 W. MAIN
Blv'd 3340

FLORIST
JOHN L. RATCLIFFE
209 W. Broad Ran. 1786

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Virginia

RICHMOND
(Continued)

Armstrong Stove, $8.85



Cooks 3 Things at Once!
W. H. Jenks
619-621 E. Main St. Mad. 338
EVERYTHING ELECTRICAL

O. H. Berry & Co.
ESTABLISHED 1879
"Virginia's Finest Clothing Store"
GRACE AT SIXTH
Outfitters to Men, Women and Boys.

Select a Refined
GIFT
From
SCHWARZSCHILD'S
Silverware—Jewelry Novelties
2nd at Broad St., RICHMOND, VA.
Diamond and Platinum Pieces a Specialty

HOFHEIMER'S
Reliable Shoes
PRICED MODERATELY
For the little tots and grown-ups.
Complete line of Gotham Gold Stripe Silk Stockings
417 E. Broad St. & Broad at Third Sts.
RICHMOND, VA.

F. W. Dabney & Co.
Broad at 5th
Shoes for the Entire Family

Call Boulevard 4783
BROOKS TRANSFER
8-12 S. Linden Street Richmond, Va.
LOCAL and LONG-DISTANCE MOVING

J. FRANK JONES
Interior Furnishings
4th at Grace Mad. 1243
Richmond, Va.

Boncilla Beauty Shop
(HOTEL RICHMOND)
Permanent Waving Shampooing
Marcel Waving

ROANOKE

HANCOCK-CLAY COMPANY, *Inc.*
Jefferson Street at the Patrick Henry
ROANOKE, VIRGINIA
You'll like shopping at Hancock's
—Roanoke's Most Modern Department Store

Smart Feminine Apparel
Hats, Wraps, Gowns, Shoes, Gloves, Negligees, Lingerie, Foundation Garments. Everything necessary for My Lady's Wardrobe.
SPIGEL'S
27 Campbell Avenue, ROANOKE, VA.

Harrison Jewelry Co.
23 Campbell Ave., S. W.
ROANOKE, VIRGINIA

COOK'S GROCERY
108 Grandin Road, Roanoke, Va.
"Service With a Smile"
We carry a full line of fresh meats, vegetables and fruits daily.
Phone 1146-1147

Quality Furniture
THE
CAWLEY FURNITURE Co.
INC.
ROANOKE, VA.

West Virginia

CHARLESTON

Cafeteria
Mrs. WILLARD McKEE
108-110 HALE STREET

CLARKSBURG

Parsons-Souders Co.
Greater Clarksburg's Greater Store
for All the Family Now

The James & Law Co.
"West Virginia's Greatest Bookstore"
Mail Inquiries
Receive Prompt Attention

HUNTINGTON

Huntington's
New Fireproof Hotel
PARK TOWER COFFEE SHOP
Club Breakfast; Noon Luncheon
Evening Dinner—*Also a la Carte*

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

West Virginia

HUNTINGTON
(Continued)

The Deardorff Sisler Company
A friendly place to shop.
A satisfactory place to buy.

DAVID FAIER
Tailoring, Clothing Furnishings
839 THIRD AVE.

BRADSHAW-DIEHL COMPANY
Huntington's Newest and Most Modern Department Store

Beautiful Shoes
100 Styles at $7.00
SEALE STYLE SHOES
330 Tenth Street, Huntington, W. Va.

PORTRAITS
by PHOTOGRAPHY
W. ARCHIBALD WALLACE
1022½ Fourth Ave., Huntington, W. Va.

Geo. H. Wright Co.
MEN'S WEAR
841 FOURTH AVENUE

PIGGLY WIGGLY HUNTINGTON COMPANY
STORES
928 Third Ave 516 20th St.
1117 Fourth Ave. 1012 16th St.
741 Sixth Ave. 1010 10th St.
701 14th Street, W

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada
Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/- a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.)

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

Lexham Mansions Hotel
34 to 38 Lexham Gardens
Kensington, London, W. 8
Lift; gas fires; bedrooms with baths attached; night porter; experienced chef; inclusive terms from £3.13.6 per week; 12/- per day.
Telephone Western 6471/6472
Telegrams Cosily, Kens. London

Cumberland House Hotel
Telephone Kensington 7630
51 and 53 Earl's Court Square
South Kensington, London, S. W. 5
Pleasantly Situated, Good Locality, Comfort, convenience, good food. Per day, 10/6. Special residential terms from 2½ guineas.
Christian Scientists Welcomed.
English Chef Billiards Gas Fires
Write for Illustrated Tariff

LONDON
SAYESCOURT HOTEL
2-4 INVERNESS TERRACE,
HYDE PARK, W. 2
A beautiful and most comfortable private residential; personally recommended for excellent table and service; English meat, constant hot water, gas fires all bedrooms; within a minute's walk of Kensington Gardens; central for all parts; inclusive terms from 3 gns. single, 6 gns. double. Park 2640.

HOTEL PALATINE
15 LANCASTER GATE
LONDON, W. 2
Inclusive Terms from Three Guineas
Telephone Paddington 4634

BARKSTON HOUSE
1 Barkston Gdns., London, S. W. 5. Kelvin 8917. And 17 Court Field Gdns., S. W. 5. Frobisher 3953
A WELCOME is extended from these two attractive quiet Hotels, with all the comforts of a home: gas fires in bedrooms. Terms from 3 gns. Apply MISS ST. CLAIR.

KERRISDALE PRIVATE HOTEL
4 & 6 Trebovir Road, London, S. W. 5; small residential hotel, two minutes from Earls Court Station; inclusive terms from 3 guineas, or 10/6 per day, no extras; constant hot water; radio. Apply the MANAGER. Phone Frobisher 3786.

KENSINGTON, LONDON, W.
A charming guest house overlooking Kensington Gardens; every comfort, excellent cooking; inclusive terms from 3½ guineas a week. PROPRIETRESS, 19 Prince of Wales Terrace, W. 8 ('Phone Kelvin 8289).

ONE-ROOM FLATS
LONDON, 9, Kensington—Weekly tenancy or single nights; ladies only; meals served in each flat. Phone Kensington 9474. Box K-1174, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, W. C. 2.

42 NEVERN SQ., LONDON, S. W. 5
Residence in this attractive hotel combines real comfort and good cooking. The rooms are beautifully furnished. Gas fires. Constant hot water. Terms moderate.

LONDON, 31 Courtfield Gardens, S. W. 5—Private residential hotel, gas fires and rings; constant hot water; good cooking; near tubes and buses; terms moderate. MISS PYNE. Western 3357.

ALEXANDRA HOUSE HOTEL
LONDON—29/31 Earl's Court Square, Kensington—Charming position; one minute Tube; good cuisine; gas fires; 5 bathrooms; from 2½ gns. weekly.
(Kensington 7902)

28 PEMBRIDGE GARDENS
Tel. Park 2964 London, W. 2
Residential hotel; quiet position; close Metro, tubes, buses; terms £3.3.0; children welcomed; near Kensington Gardens.

CLOSE LONDON—Private house with beautiful extensive wooded grounds open to guests requiring opportunity for quiet study or care. Box K-240, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

LONDON—Temporary residence for quiet study, also for those needing care and attention. Write or phone to MISS MINNIE A. ARMSTRONG, 62 Clarendon Rd., Holland Park W. 11 Park 3140.

LONDON—Sunny Lodge, a temporary home for those needing care and attention. Box K-1580, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

LONDON, 1 Palace Court, Bayswater, W. 2—Board residence, separate tables; happy home; Christian Scientists preferred. Phone Park 4900.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

London, 24 Nottingham Place, W.1
Close to Baker Street Stations, a quiet, thoroughly comfortable and well-appointed house, gas or electric stoves in all rooms; terms moderate. Padd: 3362.

LONDON, Putney—Comfortable home for paying guests; partial or full board; charming and restful position; large garden; easy access to city and West End. Box K-1567, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

LONDON, W. 9, within few seconds Bakerloo tube, large bedrooms, gas fires, lounge, writing room, all modern conveniences, constant hot water. MR. & MRS. BRIOD, 37 Warwick Ave. Tel. Paddington 6057.

Local Classified Advertising

Other Than United States and Canada
Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/- a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.)

TOWN AND COUNTRY PROPERTY



ST JOHNS WOOD N.W.
MODERNISED OLD HOUSES
TO BE LET OR SOLD: AGENTS
ALLSOP & Co. EST.
141 PARK ROAD ST JOHNS WOOD
15 SOHO SQUARE
LONDON

The House Bureau
(M. A. RYAN)
HOUSES and FLATS
FURNISHED and UNFURNISHED
251 Fulham Road, London, S.W.3
Telephone Kensington 2747
Nearest Station South Kensington
14 and 96 Buses pass door

Maida Vale & St. John's Wood
Established 1884
MESSRS. SNELL & CO.
(LEONARD T. SNELL, F. A. I.)
(S. H. CROSSE, F. A. I., P. A. S. I.)
Auctioneers, Surveyors, Valuers & Estate Agents
47 MAIDA VALE, W. 9
(At the corner of Clifton Road and nearly opposite St. John's Wood Road
Tel. Paddington 7330. 4 lines

HOUSES FOR SALE

KINGSTOWN, Co. Dublin—Charming non-basement house; south aspect; on 1 acre; 3 reception, 4 bedrooms, maid's, bath; garage; tennis court; well stocked garden; near tram, train, golf links, sea. REDDY, 13 Stephen's Gn., Dublin.

HOUSES TO LET

36 MILES from London, Thames Valley—Furnished cottage, 6 rooms & garage to let for 6 months with couple; use of car. MISS C. HEBER PERCY, 40 Ennismore Gardens, London, S. W. 7.

FLATS TO LET

LONDON, MAYFAIR — Beautifully furnished, self-contained, modern, quiet flats; entrance floor 10½ gns, first floor 15 gns, third floor 8½ gns (two & three rooms); all prices are inclusive of rates, taxes, excellent service & valeting; or would let any unfurnished, fixtures & fittings at moderate price. 4 Queen Street, Curzon Street.

LONDON, St. John's Wood, N. W. 8—Furnished, self-contained flat for 3 months or longer; one sitting, one bedroom, kitchen, etc., electric light, gas cooker, geyser, phone. Box K-1600, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

SERVICE FLATS

LONDON, S. W. 5—Unfurnished service suites, quiet house. Box K-1286, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, W. C. 2.

DUBLIN SERVICE FLATS, 28 Upper Pembroke St.—Bed-sitting rooms from 10/6; restaurant; constant hot water. Tel. 61666.

TO LET

LONDON, Oxford Street — Two furnished practitioner's rooms, by year preferred, or per hour for one year provided sufficient subscribe. Box K-1340, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

ROOMS TO LET

LONDON, West Kensington near Queens Club Gardens—Unfurnished suite of 3 rooms and kitchenette; 30/- weekly; unfurnished suite of 2 large rooms 30/- weekly; also unfurnished single rooms; housekeeper on premises; constant hot water. Apply THE HOUSE BUREAU, 251 Fulham Road, Chelsea, S. W. 3.

LONDON—Sunny bedsitting room, newly furnished, balcony to garden, gas fire & ring; lady's own flat; suit young professional lady. Phone Frobisher 4938 9 to 10 a. m.

LONDON—Near Baker Street—Furnished bed-sitting rooms in lady's private house; gas fires; attendance if required. MRS. TRE HARNE, 33 York Street, W. 1.

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England

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England

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UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Ireland

DUBLIN (Continued)



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Carpet Cleaning, Removals, and Storage

DAILY FEATURES

Odds and Ends

Ocean Depths

A depth of 32,644 feet has been sounded 140 miles southeast of Tokio; this is the deepest yet found in the Pacific Ocean. The deepest spot in the Atlantic has been found near Porto Rico—31,366 feet.

Norfolk Virginian-Pilot: If the two Democratic factions can't make terms with each other, they may make a third one for Mr. Coolidge.

BUSY NEW ENGLAND

Recent research indicates that although New England occupies only 2.1 per cent of the area of the United States, it houses 7 per cent of the population and manufactures 11 per cent of the total products of the United States.



Cleveland Plain Dealer: An airplane carried a hog to the Indianapolis market the other day and all the papers had stories about it. But none of them seemed to remember the prophetic old song: "When the pigs begin to fly, Oh, then won't pork be high!"

The World's Cattle

According to reliable estimates, British India is the largest cattle-holding country with more than 140,000,000 head. The United States is second with approximately 62,000,000 head, Next in order come Soviet Russia with 40,000,000 head, Argentina with 38,000,000 head, Germany with 17,500,000 head, France with 15,000,000 head, Australia with 13,500,000 head, Great Britain and Ireland something over 12,000,000 head. South Africa has about 10,000,000 head and Canada 9,500,000.

Niagara Falls Review: You may say it with flowers, but you can't be very fluent at $5 a dozen.

Many Physicians

There are 133 physicians to every 100,000 persons in the United States. Great Britain has 92, Germany, 51, and France, 35.

The Monitor Reader

1. How can the wilting of plants and flowers in the heated house be prevented? — *House and Garden.*
2. How much money was deposited by American school children in school savings banks last year? —*Odds and Ends.*
3. What decision of the British Government indicates a move toward disarmament?—*Editorial.*
4. What suggested project would bring an even closer relationship between Canada and the United States? — *Wake of the News.*
5. What was found imbedded in the adobe bricks taken from the walls of Lower Californian missions?—*News Story.*
6. When was the "one chance in a myriad" of using the word "replica" passed up?—*Mirror of the World's Opinion.*

THESE QUESTIONS WERE ANSWERED IN SATURDAY'S MONITOR

What They Say

GEORGE SELDES: "Whenever the Italian loan seems to float less easily in New York, and when new loans are contemplated, important American visitors find that it is not so difficult after all to visit Mussolini."

ROBERT HOGRATH: "I am appalled at the waste that the world for so long has made of its women, the squandering of their rare qualities of mind and heart, the neglect of their immense capacity of service to humanity."

ARTHUR S. PEASE: "One of the fundamental duties of education is to stimulate the intelligent interest of the student in worthy subjects outside the field of his probable life work."

A Thought for Today

DOING easily what others find difficult is talent; doing what is impossible for talent is genius.
—*Amiel*

In Lighter Vein

Very Early

"Am I late for the Marseilles express?"

"No, you are early."

"How long have I to wait? It is seven o'clock."

"Until tomorrow evening at 6:55.—*Pele Mele* (Paris).



—Passing Show

Mother (to urchin who persists in offering his sticky candy to old gentleman): "Now don't keep on doing that, Freddy; very likely the gentleman don't want it!"

Talking Too Much

The superintendent was visiting a school. On entering one of the rooms he saw one fellow, taller than the others, talking a great deal, so he took him by the collar and hustled him out to the cloakroom and placed him in a chair, saying, "Now, sit there and keep quiet!"

A few minutes later a curly little head appeared around the door, and a timid little voice said, "Please, sir, you've got our teacher."

Puzzling

Mrs. Youngbride: "Bob, dear, it was just lovely of your aunt in Vermont to send us that pumpkin and her recipe for making old-fashioned pumpkin pie, but I'm afraid I can't do anything with it."

Hubby: "Why not?"

Mrs. Youngbride: "Why, the recipe reads: 'First boil the pumpkin,' and you know I haven't a pot in the house that will hold that enormous thing."—*Boston Transcript.*

Unpopular

Among the latest inventions, says the Passing Show, is one for washing the back of the neck. In juvenile circles the inventor is accorded absolutely no hero worship.

The Law

"You can't arrest me. I'm a student."

"Ignorance is no excuse," replied the officer.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1927 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

Russia's Disarmament Proposal

DECIDEDLY reassuring both to Europe and to the world would it be if the proposals for complete disarmament advanced at Geneva by M. Litvinoff on behalf of the Soviets could be accepted completely at their face value. In no other country of Europe is the pre-war reliance upon force as the ultimate arbiter of international difficulties more fully re-established than in Russia. Superficially, the explanation for this reversion to the old system may be found in the assertion that western Europe is united in alliance against Russia. Actually, however, the explanation lies in the fundamental fact that the Soviet philosophy of world government has, as one of its chief tenets, the assumption that the "ideal," understanding by this word the communistic, kingdom of justice and equality can never be brought to pass save through a process of accentuated class hatred and violence.

It is a realization of the Soviets' allegiance to the doctrine of class coercion that has kept the nations of Europe on the alert in their dealings with Moscow and has contributed to the unrest of the new border states. And realization that that allegiance is still unsurrendered is certain to temper the enthusiasm with which, among those who for nearly ten years have been pioneering their way toward peace, these proposals for disarmament are received.

The most likely significance in Litvinoff's broadside will be found, doubtless, in the realm of propaganda where, pre-eminently, the Soviets are most astute. The active co-operation of Russia with the League of Nations represents a complete reversal of the foreign policy that the Bolsheviki have followed for nearly a decade. During that time they have never ceased to attack the League as an association of capitalistic nations against Russia and the down-trodden peoples of the world whom Russia has set herself to "emancipate."

But this aggressive isolation has not borne the fruits that the Soviets desired. Internationally their revolutionary offensives have collapsed. Internally they have discovered an amazing need for the resources which closer co-operation with the powers might insure. Their entrance to Geneva is a realistic admission that even Communists, in these days, cannot safely live unto themselves.

It must not be assumed, therefore, that Litvinoff at Geneva represents an abandonment of the fundamental Soviet philosophy of revolution, however definitely the Stalin group, now in authority in Moscow, may temporarily shelve it. In view of that fact, the proposal for complete disarmament is a wholly safe one from the point of view of Russia's program.

If, on the one hand, the powers reject the project—as they are likely to do—Litvinoff can return to his Soviet compatriots and to the Communists, whose zeal for the cause must be continually stimulated by one means or another, with new propaganda materials. Soviet Russia, in the official press, will be pictured as "calling the bluff" of the powers only to discover what had been asserted all along that, behind the scenes at Geneva, not peace but war plots were sheltered.

But if, on the other hand, the powers should take this proposition seriously, the Soviets are well aware that Communist imperialism could suffer little. The sporadic uprisings that the Soviets have fostered in Africa and Asia could still be fostered—and with greater chance of success. Mob violence could be encouraged without fear of the tempering influence of adequate police authority. With Europe wholly disarmed and unprotected by any international military force, the field would be left cleared of the most serious obstacles that confront the technicians of world revolt that the Russians support.

Preliminary to material disarmament in Europe, it should always be remembered, there must come a disarmament of purpose. And more full of promise for eventual disarmament than any such specific and outright proposals as these emanating from the Russian delegates is the fact that, however slow the progress toward peace has been among the powers at Geneva, there are many indications that the "will to peace" has gone forward.

A Student Envoy of Good Will

A YOUNG man, Wilfred Jones, has lately arrived in Japan as an ambassador of friendship and good will from the students and faculty of Earlham College, Richmond, Ind. Mr. Jones, in continuing his studies in that distant country, in company with his young Japanese contemporaries, will seek to interpret to his newly discovered friends the true genius of American civilization, and will, in turn, become the personal agent for giving to his American contemporaries, on his return, a fairer picture of the graces and charm of the ancient Japanese civilization.

Speaking on behalf of the faculty of Earlham College, on the occasion of Mr. Jones's departure, Dr. Thomas R. Kelley said:

> We as Western peoples have all too often assumed the rôle of teacher, and have too little remembered that we need also to be learners. We have been flattered when students from the Orient have come to our Occidental colleges and universities and have sought to enrich their lives with the thought of the West. But so seldom have we Western students gone to sit at the feet of the professors of the Orient, in order to learn of their wisdom.

Then addressing himself directly to Earlham's departing ambassador of friendship, Dr. Kelley said:

> When you return to us, to complete your studies here, we shall be anxious to hear what you have learned from a race and a people who are different from our own, but to whom we are related by the common blood of brotherhood in humanity. With the hope that this our small act will make some contribution to the way of good will in the family of nations, we wish you all success on your journey.

Weeks have passed since then, and Mr. Jones has already made a start in his quest of friendship. He will not only study the cultural background of the people to whom he has gone, but he will live with these people, visiting in their homes, walking along their streets, and entering at close range into the industrial, political and scholastic activities of the Japanese Empire. This student envoy will seek to typify in his daily contacts with his Japanese student friends that general sense of give-and-take which is the basis of brotherhood among equals.

Mr. Jones carried with him on his travels to Japan a message of friendship from his Earlham College comrades, to be presented to the youth of the country to which he had been sent. That message reads:

> We believe that only by the united efforts of the youth of all lands can the future accord of the world be assured. That narrow nationalism which fails to include a wider world-sympathy has had its trial, and has left the world in a state of bewildering confusion, dominated by selfishness and fear. To us of the younger generation comes the challenge of a world waiting to be rebuilt upon the basis of friendship and understanding. We, therefore, would join hands with you, and with unfaltering steps press forward to make real the vision of a brotherhood of nations.

Youth, as seen in this message, is capable of envisaging a world at peace with itself. The young people, in sending one of their own to Japan, are motivated by a high sense of public duty and by a sincere desire to promote interracial understanding. By their own action they are making possible a wider international exchange of students the influence of which will be to correct national prejudices. These young people believe, and rightly so, that one of the best ways to persuade men to respect one another and to labor together in a co-operative endeavor for all concerned, is just to bring folks together, and on the basis of the contacts thereby established, to build for the future peace and security of mankind. The reasoning of these young people is convincing and their logic is sound.

Lowering the Prices of Homes

A REAL estate operator has raised the question, in an article in the current National Real Estate Journal, why it is that potential home buyers are willing to pay a considerable amount each month for an automobile, while they balk at paying, maybe, even a lesser sum for a home, notwithstanding the advantages of home owning as a definite aid to permanent prosperity. The answer, he concludes, lies chiefly in the tendency to compare the two possessions on a monthly cost basis, instead of on the basis of their relative intrinsic values.

No doubt there are many economic and other factors entering into this anomalous situation, but the question raised points to one notable fact, namely, that the prices of homes are much too high today compared with the prices of automobiles. Regardless of their relative maintenance and depreciation charges—rated at 20 to 50 per cent compared with 4 to 5 per cent—a home today, especially in the larger cities, costs more money to buy than most people have, or than they feel able to assume as a debt; whereas an automobile is easily within the limits of their purse or their prospective income.

What has produced the great disparity in the prices of these two desirable possessions? Clearly it is the efficient factory production of automobiles in mass quantities, on the one hand, and the high labor costs of handicraft building methods on the other, with the costs of individual architecture, illogical building code requirements, and a certain amount of inflation of real estate values, thrown in.

From another standpoint, undoubtedly much can be accomplished through education to rectify unwise spending. Many potential buyers of homes or automobiles have never before had money to spend on such a scale, hence their lack of judgment of values. Men and women can be taught, for instance, to expect to own their homes as a matter of course.

To this end, however, homes must be brought much lower in cost than they are today. To compete with the automobile in price, the house or apartment will probably likewise have to be designed and built on a mass production basis. In addition to offering lower prices and convenient terms, builders may be obliged to supply management and repair services, to guarantee resale of property at equitable prices, in event of necessary changes in residence, and to allow owners to "trade in" their old homes for new or better ones. Such operations will require building companies to be of great size and strength, but, like the automobile manufacturers, they should find their sales increasing steadily until so-called saturation of the market is attained.

It is clearly desirable, at all events, that the cost of homes should be lowered. Home owning as a social and civic desideratum should impel all responsible leaders to help bring this about. Economists now maintain that instead of a fifth of one's current income, as heretofore claimed by the real estate fraternity, a tenth should suffice to cover the cost of one's shelter. Automobiles, travel, recreation, entertainment, higher education, higher standards of fare and dress, all have a proper place, and they should receive a greater proportion of the funds available for all purposes.

Perhaps the real estate and home-building interests can do most toward promoting the ideal home-owning community, which is their avowed goal, by finding ways to cut down the cost of producing houses and apartments relatively to that of producing automobiles, and otherwise making investment in such homes both easy and free of risk.

Peasant Activity in Rumania

RUMANIA is one of the states that has recently become aware of a new parliamentary and political "opposition." Before the war, in most European countries it made no great difference to the people as a whole whether the Liberals, Democrats or Radicals were in the Government or in the Opposition.

Now, however, a new situation is arising. The villagers have formed their parties, which are opposed to all the old political groups. This has made political activities much more tense and turbulent, for behind these village parties are great masses of eager, impatient underprivileged peasants who tumultuously push toward power. It is no longer a question of political maneuvers and party bargains, but of fundamental economic, social and political changes.

There is only one strong opposition group in Rumania, and that is the National-Peasant Party. This party is uncompromising and intractable. It will make no bargains, enter no coalitions, accept no favors. It is strongly under the conviction that it is called upon to save the country from every sort of evil. It will have no dealings with political heretics.

Of the two groups of which it is composed, the first is the National Party, most of the adherents of which live in Transylvania, a district that was once a part of Hungary but that has since been incorporated in Rumania. When under the Hungarian régime, this was a fighting "People's" Party, and it remained such. The other, with which it has recently coalesced, is the Rumanian Peasant Party. The leaders of this political organization are Julius Maniu and Ion Mihalache, a former village school-teacher. Both are men of high character and much courage. They have several papers, fifty-five members of Parliament, and they claim to have a large number of supporters in all parts of the kingdom.

This party is accused of favoring ex-Prince Carol. Whether this be so or no, they would probably like to use Carol's name as a weapon with which to fight against the Liberal Party and Mr. Bratianu.

Most of the supporters of this political group are villagers, ignorant, inexperienced, ardent, impatient. They probably expect to accomplish more than is within the bounds of immediate possibility. They may have to learn that at times a certain amount of co-operation is better than a fight to the finish. In any case, the situation is one which bears watching. The future tranquillity and prosperity of Rumania seem to depend to a large extent on the tact, wisdom, statesmanship and sense of justice displayed by Mr. Bratianu and his Liberal Party. A way must be found by which the villagers may attain the most fundamental and feasible of their aspirations without causing a political and social upheaval.

Ford Changes Cars

FORD has re-entered the lists. For nearly a year he has been retooling his plants and perfecting his designs for a wholly new model, and he has developed a car—a fitting successor for that ubiquitous Model T—which has already captured the front pages of virtually every American newspaper.

The reopening for the Ford plants, employing as they do hundreds of thousands of men and women, is an event of economic importance to the Nation as well as to the automotive industry. Mr. Ford himself believes that the production of his new car means new and more business for everyone, and that its effect upon the motorcar market will not be to the disadvantage of other manufacturers, but will meet a particular public demand not being served. "We have," he has reiterated on different occasions, "no desire to take business away from any automobile manufacturer. Our thought has always been that the automobile business is prosperous only when all makers of good cars are busy."

The inevitable question which must arise from the addition of the new Ford to the field of competition is whether or not the market will stand the accelerated total production. It is a question which involves the future growth of the automobile trade. There are reliable indications that the answer rests in the affirmative. For one thing, not even every family has a car, and it is the conviction of ranking automobile manufacturers that the replacement demand and the steady expansion of the foreign demand will be ample to insure a continued stabilized market.

The saturation point in the automobile industry, if by that term is meant a time when people no longer buy, will prove to be a vanishing quantity. The boot and shoe industry, for example, has long passed the saturation point in popular consumption and is now thriving upon a strong replacement demand. The fact that every family in the United States may soon own one or more automobiles will prove no less a stabilizing factor upon motorcar production.

At the current rate of increase in the annual replacement of automobiles, the number will soon exceed 3,000,000 cars, which will be a greater volume than was purchased in the United States this year. The number of cars exported this year exceeds 421,000, a figure larger than the entire production fifteen years ago. The continuance of a market of such strength and stability is, of course, contingent upon a per capita income kept abreast of productive capacity. It is clearly the trend of American industry today to maintain a scale of wages consonant with industrial progress which combine to spell prosperity.

Editorial Notes

In the course of a recent speech Mr. Lloyd George made the statement that 15,000,000 men were at present being trained for war! He naturally described such a condition of affairs as a danger to Europe. What a wonderful thing it would be for the world if, instead of for war, these men were being trained in the arts of peace.

A wild deer in Worcester, Mass., recently ran amuck, and proved a dear deer to some of the inhabitants, for he broke a number of windows. And when the folks exclaimed: "Oh, you dear deer!" they didn't mean that he was really a dear deer, but that he was a dear deer.

The Automobile Merchants Association of New York at a recent meeting passed a resolution to submit all trade and business controversies to arbitration. This decision points to larger possibilities. Coming events cast their shadows before them.

If the college football player continues, after graduation, to tackle his problems hard and aim for a definite goal, then the college gridiron game has helped to fulfill some of its obligations as a college sport.

Outline of recent Ford automobile history: In August came tales; in November were added details; in December the car retails.

A Massachusetts town boasts a pumpkin weighing thirty-one pounds. As a pumpkin, this surely is "some punkins."

Flood control in the United States certainly can be numbered as among the most important of current problems.

A Yankee on the Santa Fé Trail

THANKSGIVING DAY spent rolling across Kansas toward California was made pleasant for a journeying New Englander. The baked bean follows the sun's westward course, so that the traveler had the traditional Boston Saturday-night dish for luncheon, and the train stopped long enough at Dodge City, Kan., for a leisurely turkey dinner in the evening. Chiefly he was made to feel at home, however, by the friendliness of everybody.

At Kansas City the waitress had corrected amiably the easterner's request for soft boiled eggs. "You want them easy," she smiled. That was certainly logical, for he didn't want them "hard." When the high school in Joliet, Ill., announced its existence through the night in electric lights, that seemed all right, too. A $2,500,000 public educational building is something to tell the world about.

That all-day trip through the Kansas wheat belt never became tiresome, as the visitor from a region of short distances had expected. Straight back to the horizon stretched the rails through the miles upon miles of the yellow stubble of the harvested grain fields or long green ribbons of young plants of winter wheat. Was that a fox which entered the right of way and trotted off toward the rising sun? It may have been a dog, but one Yankee on the Santa Fé trail preferred to think it was a fox.

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Once an hour or so the traveler passed a crew of railroad section workers, who waved hands, caps or shovels at the passengers on the rear platform. Again, a motorist would salute. Only the cows and horses were indifferent to the passing of the Limited. It seemed a good world, that Kansas of clear bright sunshine and informal neighborliness. As one Kansan put it, "Everything's in curl papers for the holiday."

The oil-well beams were working, but nobody visibly tended them. Horses nuzzled the great mounds of threshings that dotted the fields, red pigs dozed in depressions that may once have been buffalo wallows. Along the water courses and the roads were relieving lines of cottonwoods and a million corn shocks made sentinel patterns on the prairie. Hills of shale that had rolled down from Montana eons ago offered building material right at hand for those who wanted stone houses.

The day after Thanksgiving found the train crossing the Continental Divide, and the Yankee who had breathed the moisture-laden air of the Massachusetts seacoast for half a century found himself so strangely exhilarated by the thinner dry air at 7000 feet elevation near Los Vegas, that he did a fast circuit around the center of the town during the brief train wait.

Inside the station a Mexican draped himself beamingly over a steam radiator. The gray, leafless cottonwoods had now given way to evergreen trees, and the landscape was a tumult of overturned mountains of sandstone and glacierlike fields of adobe clay. A dry river bed was hewn as neatly out of a granite stratum as if it were a Manhattan subway excavation.

Nature seemed to be going men one better in the magnificent buttes that now began to roll past. One of these is as symmetrical as the roof of a Greek temple, but ten times bigger. Starvation Peak, with fir-lined sides like far-flung flying buttresses supporting the castellated top, is a landmark that the train does not lose in a good half hour of speeding.

Canyons, large and small, course through the sandstone and adobe, and dusty sagebrush now finds footing in the sand and clay. There are wheel tracks along the dry river bed, and a battered Ford carries two inspectors of the telegraph lines across a patch of desert. Burros find something to munch among the sepia weed patches. A motorist keeps the train in sight for thirty miles. Tumbleweeds pursue the observation car a dozen feet then wait for the next flier.

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Yellow, red and blue are the hues of the New Mexico mountain country. The foreground of sagebrush is turned golden in the sunlight; the middle distance is ruddy with the sandstone outcroppings of the higher levels, and the far away mountains are bluish in the distance. Adobe huts now become more and more frequent, yet are sometimes almost indistinguishable from the landscape, being made from the very material of the countryside, gray or reddish mud.

Soon we take up the course of the fabled Rio Grande, now a wide and dry meandering avenue of sand. Cowboys in pairs gallop along the road, and an Indian village passes, deserted, apparently, except for three children at play and a brave in statuesque pose adorning one roof. Can he have mounted there for the travelers' benefit?

It has been a good year for the Navajos, they say at Albuquerque. The Indians have not had to draw on their traditional year's reserve supply of corn. There has been enough rain to raise wheat, which has sold at fair prices.

As we near Gallup the hills of the Hopi Indians of old are turning purple in the late afternoon light. Up into those hills the Navajos once chased the Hopis, so 'tis said, and kept them there for two years. At night the Hopi braves went down to the lowlands for earth and carried enough soil up into their mountains to raise the corn they needed.

Today the descendants of those Indians weave rugs, make pottery and devise trinkets to sell to travelers who hop briefly off the Limited for a stationary lunch and a stroll along the platform. Soon the trainmen round up their passengers and the flier rolls out again along the Santa Fé trail.

E. C. S.

From the World's Great Capitals—London

LONDON

THE much-disputed question of prayer-book revision comes up in the British Parliament this autumn. The King's Bench Divisional Court, the Lord Chief Justice presiding, has rejected an application by opponents of the revised book to prohibit the Legislative Committee of the Church of England from proceeding further with a measure to bring the new version into use. The court's decision clears the way for the final stage in the already long-drawn-out proceedings directed to this end, for which the Prime Minister has now promised to give a day. This final stage is Parliament's acceptance or rejection, but not amendment, of this measure which has already passed through all three houses of bishops, clergy, and laity of the Church of England. Whether it will succeed in getting through Parliament as well is still an open question.

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H. G. Wells, the novelist, has written to the Liberal Party candidate in the Southend by-election promising support. Mr. Wells is a professed Socialist and member of the Labor Party, which made him its candidate for London University at the last general election. He explains his present attitude as due only to a desire to avoid splitting the progressive vote, thereby recalling that it was three-cornered contests which put the present Government into power. Although his action is not countenanced at Labor Party headquarters, it is regarded as important. Mr. Wells may be only one swallow, but the wintry blast in which the Liberal Party has hitherto shivered has certainly taken on a southerly trend since David Lloyd George and Sir Herbert Samuel got together.

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The British Government proposes to turn an honest penny over its new silver coinage issue, by selling to the coin collectors at a price slightly in excess of face value, sets that will no doubt become rare eventually. There is to be no general circulation of the new coins until January, 1928, but the mint announces that a limited number of sets, comprising the crown, half-crown, florin, shilling, sixpence, and threepence, will be sold before the date to those who apply for them in writing. The price is to be 15s. or 21s., according to the nature of the case in which the sets are supplied. The special sets are not to be sand-blasted in the fashion adopted with the corresponding series of the King Edward VII coinage. "Sandblasting," for the benefit of the uninitiated, is, according to the New English Dictionary, a method of "depolishing or grinding glass, stone, wood or hard metal by means of a jet of sand impelled by compressed air or steam."

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There was quite the air of a film thrill prior to the flotation recently of a new British "movie" company. The promoters had failed to obtain the signature of one of the directors, who was also an actor and producer, and when they went to look for him shortly before the flotation was due to take place, he had gone to Spain. So the company's solicitor chartered an airplane and accompanied by another director flew off for the Pyrenees. At the Franco-Spanish frontier the officials held the party up—so one remained with the airplane on French soil and invoked the aid of the authorities by wireless, while the other searched San Sebastian for the missing man. It was found that he had left for Madrid where a telegram reached him and he set off for the frontier by motorcar. His signature to the document having been obtained, the airplane started for London, but was forced to descend near Biarritz in a field, flew off again and into a gale near Paris, weathered the gale and reached London in time to lodge the document at Somerset House before the all-important date had arrived.

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The Duke of Buccleugh has just found himself the richer by 9s. 4½d.—at least that was the figure last year—and all because the inhabitants of the ancient "Hundred" of Knightlow in Warwickshire have been unable to find a wild white bull with red ears and a red nose. This is how it came about: the Duke is lord of the manor in Knightlow Hundred and one of his predecessors covenanted with his tenants that they should either hand him over the red-nosed and eared bull or a forfeit known as the Wroth Silver in return for his permission to allow them pasturage and right of way over certain parts of his land. Formerly there was a herd of wild cattle in those parts which enabled the villagers, sometimes at any rate, to pay their tax in kind. The memory of the herd, however, has now passed into local legend, centering chiefly around one famous beast, known as the Dun Cow, which left Staffordshire and took up its abode in the less exacting Knightlow Hundred. The tenants thus have to pay the Wroth Silver forfeit.

According to the Daily Chronicle, their representatives are pledged to produce the money before 6:30 o'clock in the morning on the eve of the Feast of St. Martin in mid-November, laying it down on an old hollow stone on Knightlow Hill. After this they troop back to the Dun Cow—which this time is not an animal but a local hostelry—where the Duke expends far more than 9s. 4½d. on providing them all with breakfast.

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It is a debatable point which is the more remarkable spectacle—the Lord Mayor's Show or the crowd that assembles, hours beforehand, on and round every London pavement, building, and railing that affords a view of an annual splash of civic pageantry for which the Londoner, native and otherwise, has particular regard. The writer of this note who brings to the question the experience of both sides is inclined to award the palm this year to the crowd. The procession was the ordinarily good assortment of soldiers, naval cadets, guns, carts with tableaus on them and—greatest delight, of course—the Cinderella-like coach in which the new Lord Mayor rides; but the crowd seemed to set up a fresh record for enthusiasm, numbers, and climbing ability.

Precisely why the unfortunate Lord Mayor should be expected to put his hand into his pocket to the extent of £5000 in order to pander to the Londoner's love of sightseeing is not clear, but the fact remains that only twice in its long history has the procession been limited to the essential officers under whose auspices the installation of the new Lord Mayor takes place, and each time there was promise of serious disturbance by the disappointed populace. The old myth that it is the children who take the grown-ups to the Lord Mayor's Show would have been very hard to sustain this year. Children there were in plenty, but hordes of grown-ups had come without their supervision, and not a few of them were waving paper streamers from precarious foot-and-hand-holds that the youngsters must have envied tremendously.

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Sayings of the week:

The only way to pronounce the word automobile is to call it a motorcar.—*George Bernard Shaw.*

I would like to see instituted among motorcyclists a league of chivalry whose slogan would be "safety first"—for others.—*Lord Birkenhead*

Peace must rest on a moral as well as a material basis.—*Ronald McNeill.*

The world is full of willing people—some willing to work, the rest willing to let them work.—*Lord Dewar.*

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Putting the Golden Rule Into Practice

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The writer believes (1) that many of our sociological problems would cease to exist if the Golden Rule were made to be a part of each individual's scheme of things; (2) that the individual does not put the rule into practice because he has not been duly impressed with its importance; and (3) that the only way effectively to impress him with its importance and bring about a universal adaptation of this teaching is thoroughly and systematically to instill it in the young through the public schools, by the simple process of devoting a certain amount of time to its consideration daily.

Children are quick to appreciate its merit and would compete with one another to give accounts of their experiences wherein the rule had been applied. Especially the little tots. Before long the Golden Rule would be deeply rooted in their thought and would become a guiding force in their activities.

Obviously there would be no crime, no war, no hate, if everyone practiced the Golden Rule. Therefore, it would seem that every effort directed toward instilling a desire in the thoughts of the child to apply this rule would be time well spent.

If all the sins of the world were reduced to their lowest common denominator, the answer would be selfishness. He who makes the Golden Rule his guide in life cannot be selfish. We cannot change the world's thinking in a day, but we can mold the thought of the rising generation while it is in its plastic state and cause it to consider (and possibly realize) the fundamental fact that all men are created equal and are therefore entitled to equal consideration.

Los Angeles, Calif. CHAS. L. OVERSHINER.

Bill Board's Billboard Bored Bill Board

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The following may not be new to all and it is not all original with me, though, so far as I am concerned, the originator is unknown.

Bill Board had a billboard; Bill Board also had a board bill. The board bill that Bill Board had bored Bill Board so Bill Board sold his billboard to pay his board bill. After Bill Board sold his billboard to pay his board bill the board bill that Bill Board had no longer bored Bill Board.

O. P. KRAUSE.

Dover, Minn.